Séquence PRP

- Pour qui
- Pourquoi en anglais?
- Objectifs

Pour qui?

- Les étudiants de BTS FED (coenseignement en Anglais).
- Les élèves de STIDD en ETLV ,
- Les élèves de SSI, classes de DNL, BTS….

Avertissement

- Les cas étudiés sont simples mais quand nos élèves travaillent sur des notions nouvelles en anglais il faut faire des choses faciles sinon ils sont submergés entre les nouvelles notions et le vocabulaire.

Pourquoi en anglais?

- L'expérience montre qu'enseigner une notion en Anglais la rend plus attrayante.
- On peut sensibiliser au PRP des élèves ou étudiants qui ne l'ont pas dans leur référentiel (STIDD, SSI classes Euro)

Objectifs

- Découvrir une démarche d'estimation des risques professionnels.
- Présenter la démarche française à destination d'un anglophone.
- Manipuler le vocabulaire spécifique : Hazards, assessment, likely …

Let's go

- Now the training course :

Because we cannot predict how likely it is for a complex system to fail!

Let's go

- We are workers in the field of food processing.
- Today, we'll have a training session about HSE : Risk assessment.
- You'll have to learn how to estimate a hazard.

What is HSE ?

The Goal of Health and Safety Environment (HSE) is to protect employees, the public, the environment and to comply with applicable laws and protect the Company's reputation. HSE departments, of some companies are responsible for environmental protection, occupational health and safety at work.

One Union
One Voice

UFCW
a VOICE for working America

Risk Assessment

How do we know what we should be working on?

This material was produced under grant SH222461160 from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Who We Are

Our Voice

Our union is founded on workers empowering workers to unite and find their voice. We are made up of more than 1.3 million people working primarily in grocery and retail stores, and in the food processing and meat packing industries. Together, we are proud to put the food on America's tables.

UFCW members work in all 50 states, and in Canada, and belong to more than 400 local unions. We're also the union with the largest percentage of members under the age of 35 and are made up of both full and part-time workers.

If you shop in a grocery store, chances are you've been helped by a UFCW member or purchased products made in one of the plants we work in.

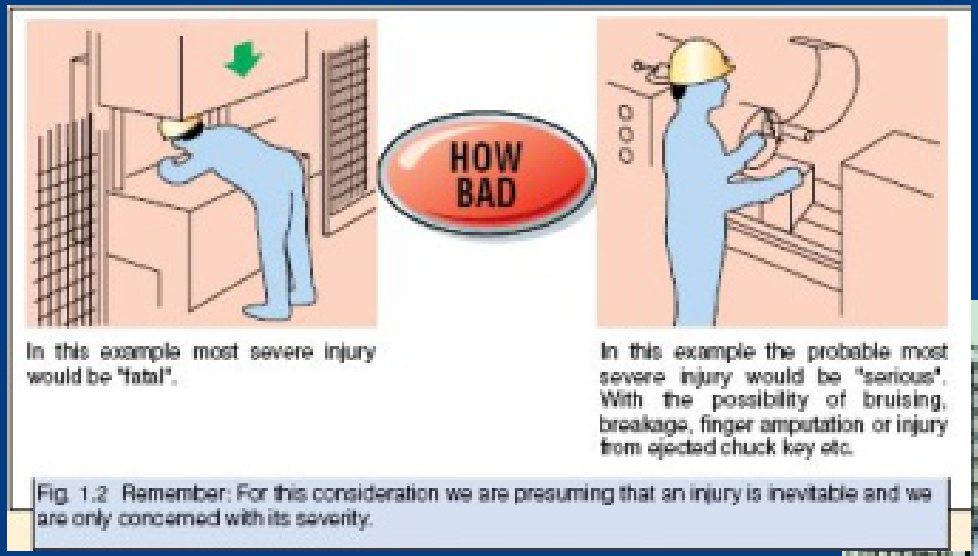
UFCW members are:

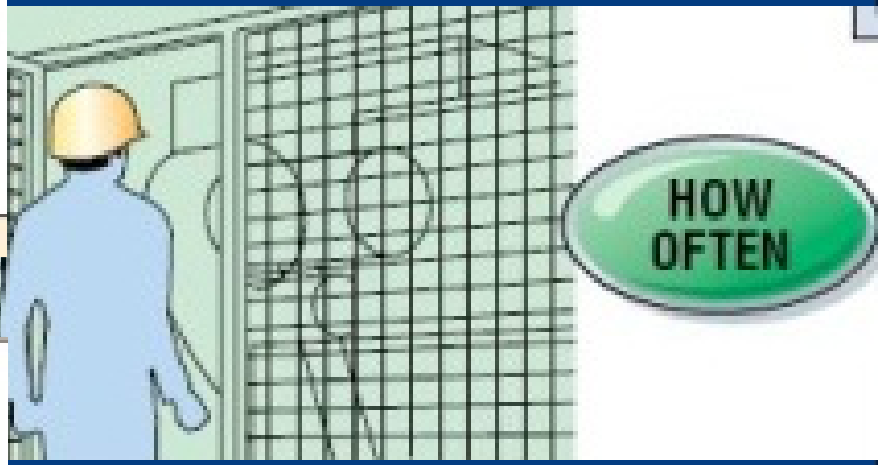
- **ADVOCATES** for grocery, retail, meat packing, and food processing workers;
- A **COLLECTIVE VOICE** for working people and the middle class;
- A **UNION** of worker-activists fighting for social and economic justice, and the American Dream

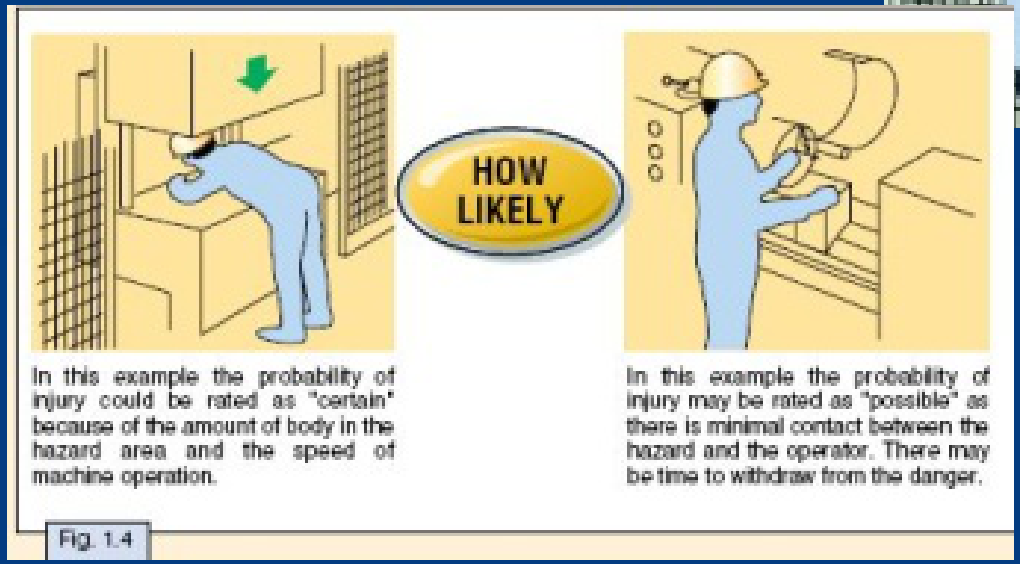
Objectives

- Participants will be able to
  - Describe the process of risk assessment and its application to Workplace Health and Safety
  - Select Risk Assessment criteria appropriate to the exposures in their workplace
  - Prioritize hazards based on Risk Assessment criteria
  - Advocate for their decisions based on Risk Assessment criteria

Risk Assessment

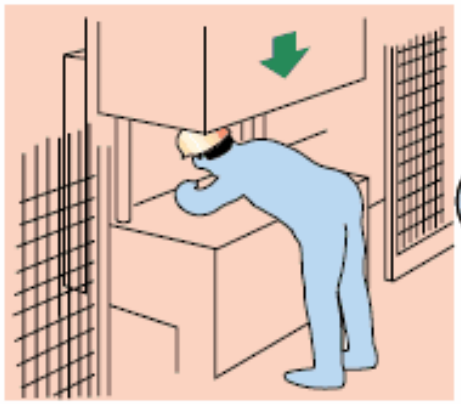




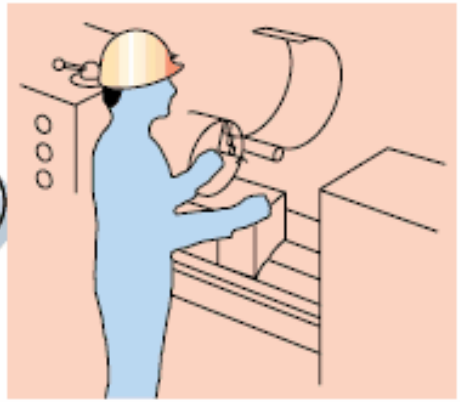


How Bad? / Severity

Risk ESTIMATION - Step 1



In this example most severe injury would be "fatal".



In this example the probable most severe injury would be "serious". With the possibility of bruising, breakage, finger amputation or injury from ejected chuck key etc.

Fig. 1.2 Remember: For this consideration we are presuming that an injury is inevitable and we are only concerned with its severity.

The Range for Severity

1. THE SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL INJURY.

For this consideration we are presuming that the accident or incident has happened. Careful study of the hazard will reveal the most severe injury that can be reasonably conceived.

The severity of injury should be assessed as:

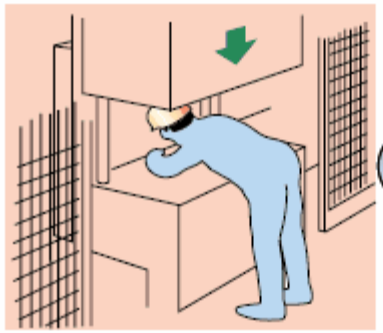
FATAL

MAJOR - (Normally irreversible) Permanent disability, loss of sight, limb amputation, respiratory damage etc.

SERIOUS - (Normally reversible) Loss of consciousness, burns, breakages etc.

MINOR - Bruising, cuts, light abrasions etc.

Risk ESTIMATION - Step 1



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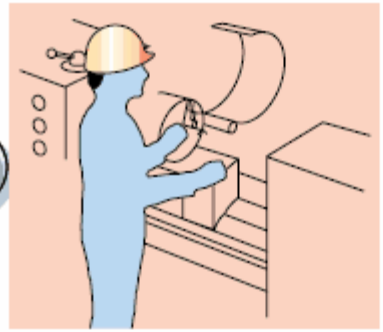

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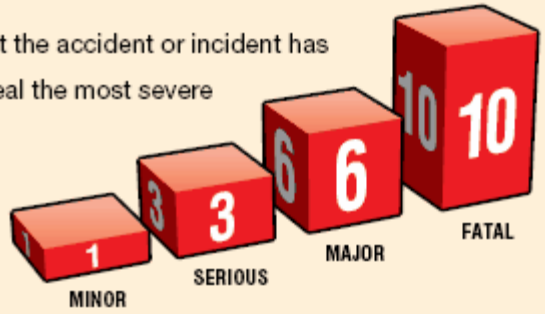

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How Much? / Frequency

Risk ESTIMATION- Step 2

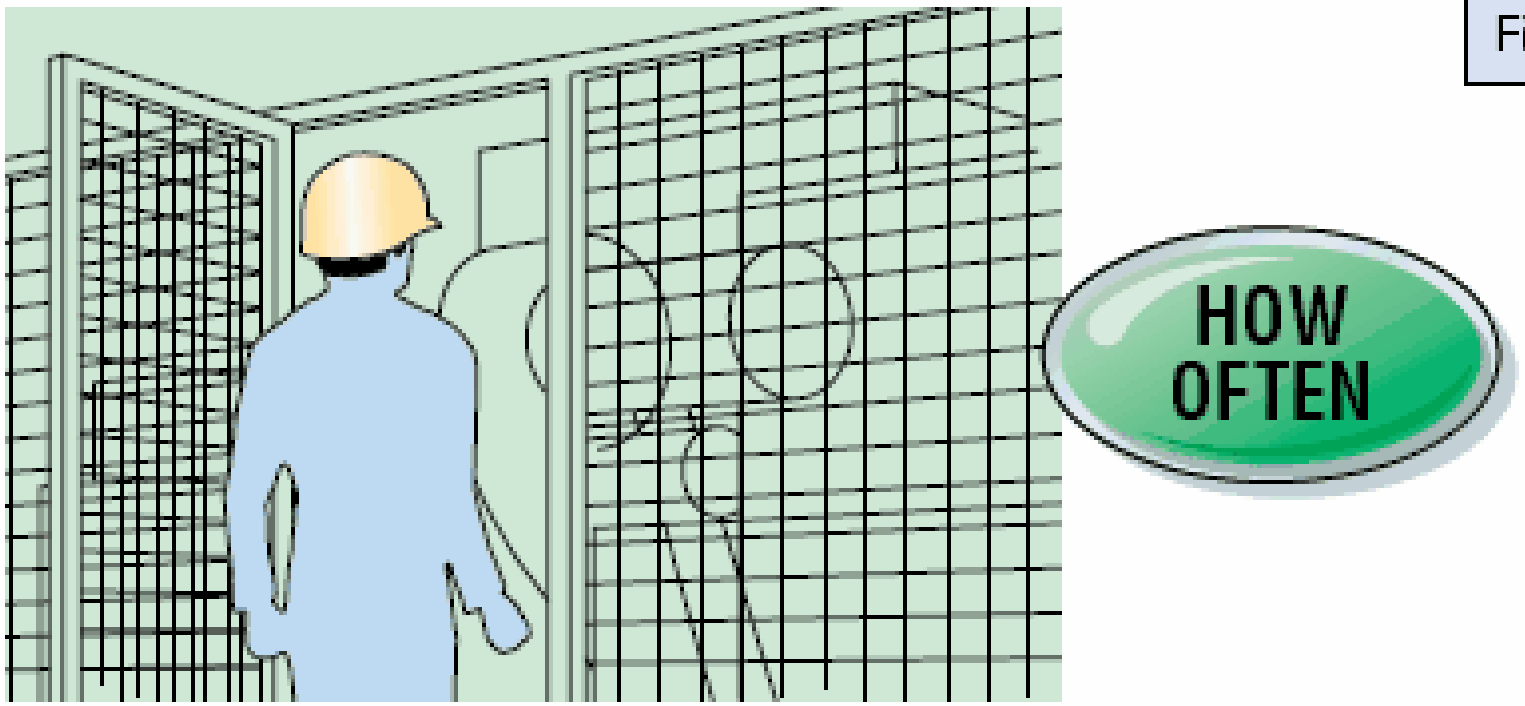


Fig. 1.3

Elements of “How Much ?”

- How Many?
- How Often?
- How Long?

How Much?

- How Many?
  - ❖ fewer than 5 workers = 1
  - ❖1% - 30% of workforce = 2
  - ❖31% - 50% of workforce = 3
  - ❖51% - 100% of workforce = 4

How Much?

- How Often?
  - A few times a year = 1
  - Once a month = 2
  - Weekly = 3
  - Daily = 4

How Long?

- Less than 2 hours = 1
- More than 2 hours = 2

Combine the Elements

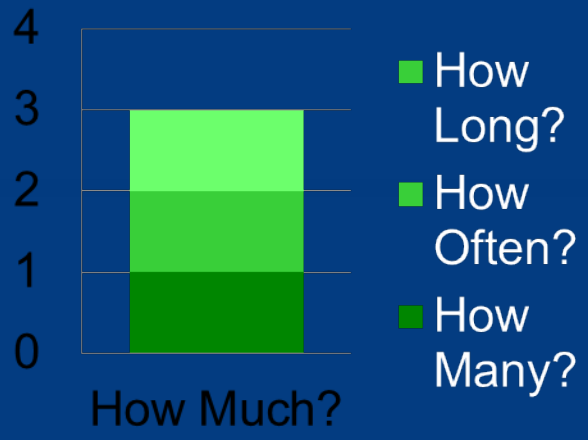
- How Many? + How Often? + How Long? = How Much?

How Much?

- A maintenance worker has to enter and clean waste out of a pit every six months. The job takes less than 2 hours and only involves the entrant and the attendant. This job is classified as a “Permit Required Confined Space Entry” . The maintenance worker has expressed concerns about the entry procedure. He does not think it is safe.

How Much?

- Confined Space Example
  - How Many? – 1 person = 1
  - How Often? – less than once a month = 1
  - How Long? – less than 2 hours = 1
  - How Much? = 1+1+1 = 3

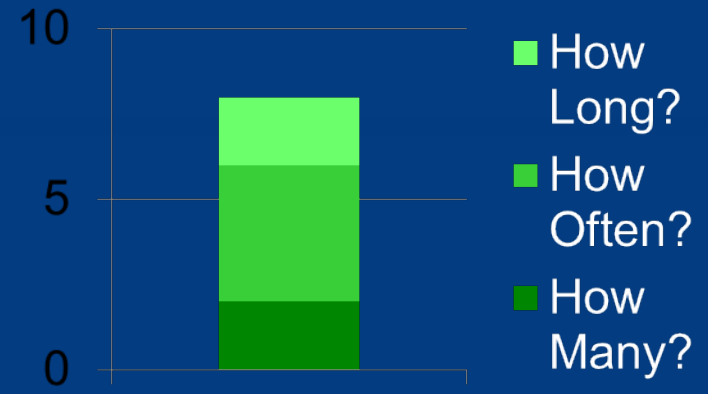


How Much?

- Sanitation example
- All of the sanitation workers in the plant have been provided with gloves that do not provide sufficient protection. They are exposed to harsh chemicals throughout their entire shift. Some workers have complained of rashes on their hands and wrists.

How Much?

- Sanitation example
- How Many? – more than 5, less than 30% of workforce = 2
- How Often? – daily = 4
- How Long? – more than 2 hours = 2
- How Much? - 2+4+2 = 8

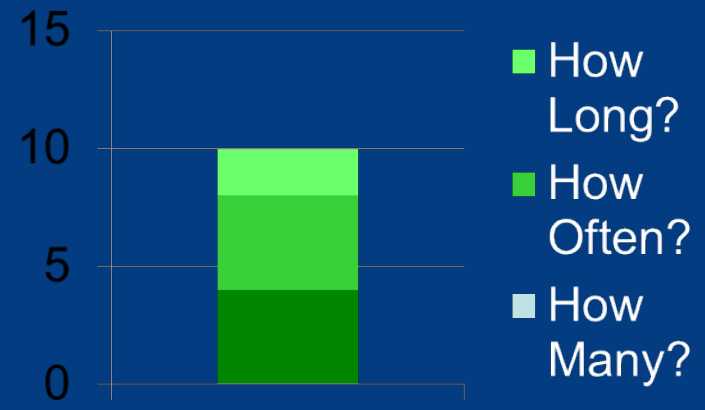


How Much? Production example

- A recent increase in production standards has affected almost all production workers. Many workers are complaining of sore wrists and shoulders.

How Much? Production example?

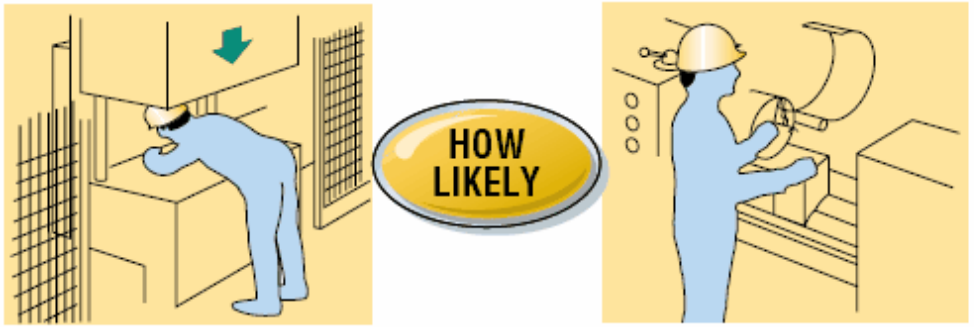
- How Many? – 51% - 100% of workforce = 4
- How Often? – daily = 4
- How Long? – More than 2 hours = 2
- 4+4+2 = 10



How Likely?

SELDOM

Risk ESTIMATION - Step 3



In this example the probability of injury could be rated as "certain" because of the amount of body in the hazard area and the speed of machine operation.

In this example the probability of injury may be rated as "possible" as there is minimal contact between the hazard and the operator. There may be time to withdraw from the danger.

Fig. 1.4

3. PROBABILITY OF INJURY

You should assume that the operator is exposed to the hazardous motion or process.

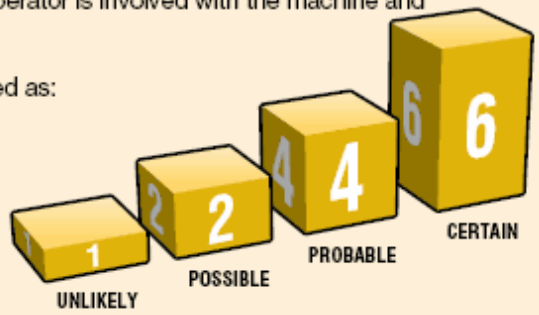
By considering the manner in which the operator is involved with the machine and other factors such as speed of start up etc., the probability of injury can be classed as:

CERTAIN

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

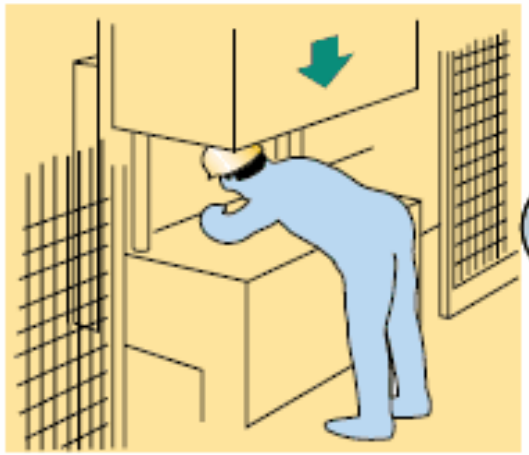
UNLIKELY

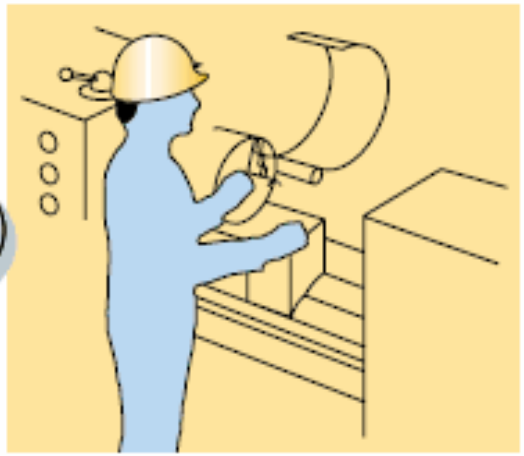


How Likely?

Risk ESTIMATION - Step 3

SELDOM





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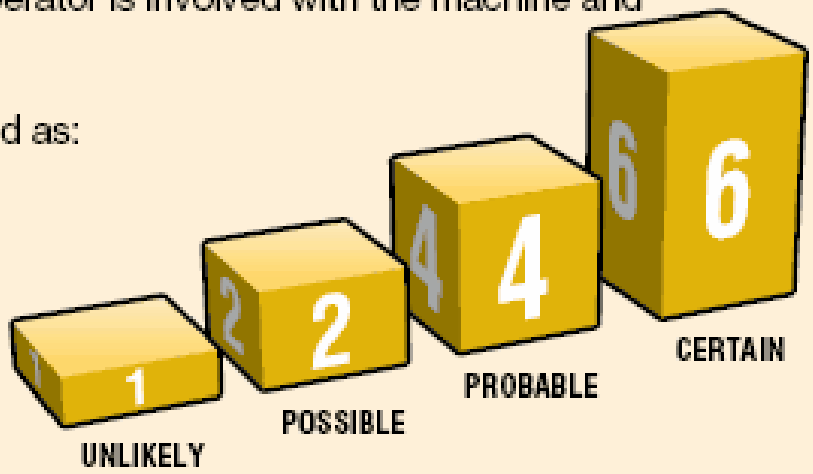

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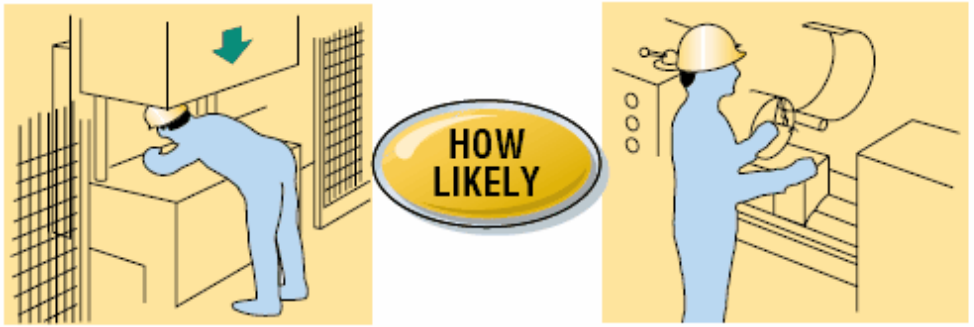

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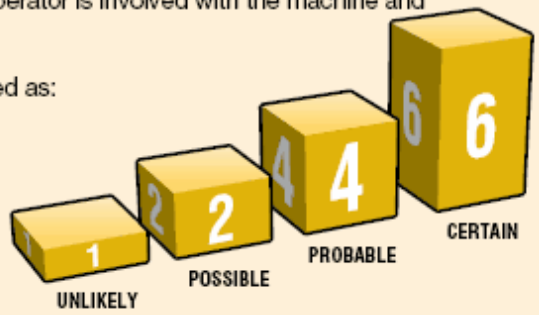
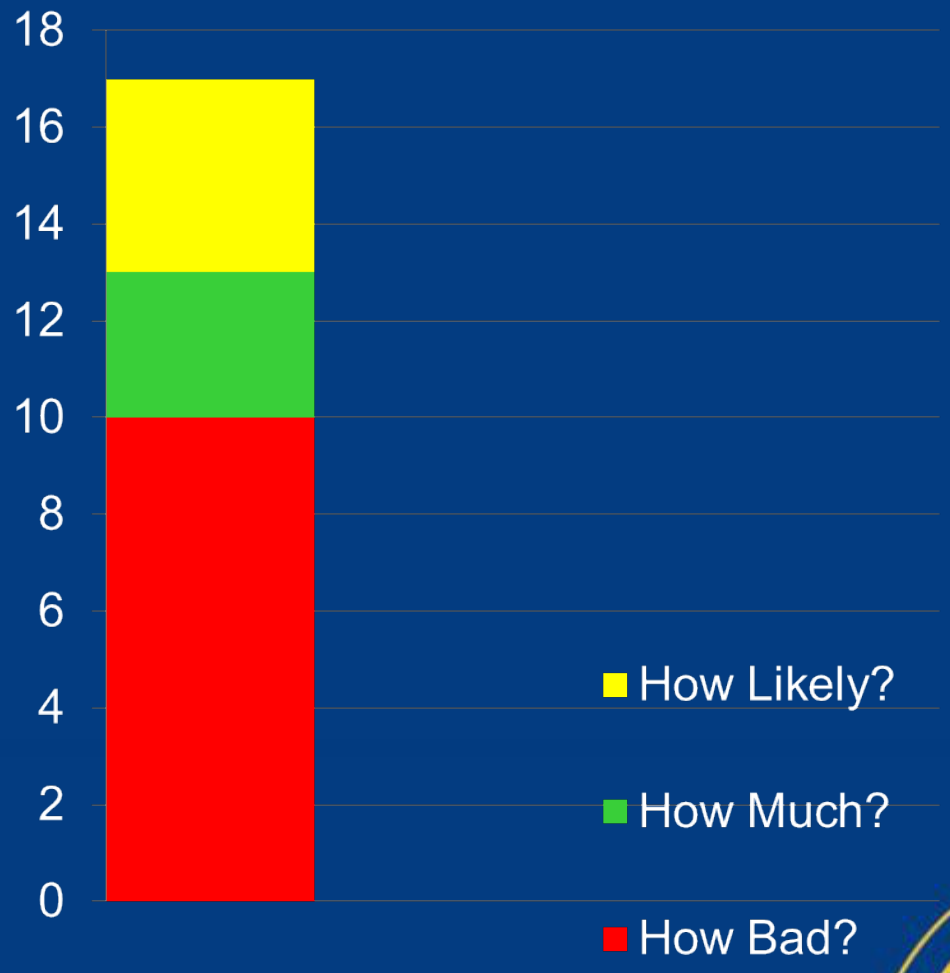


How Likely?

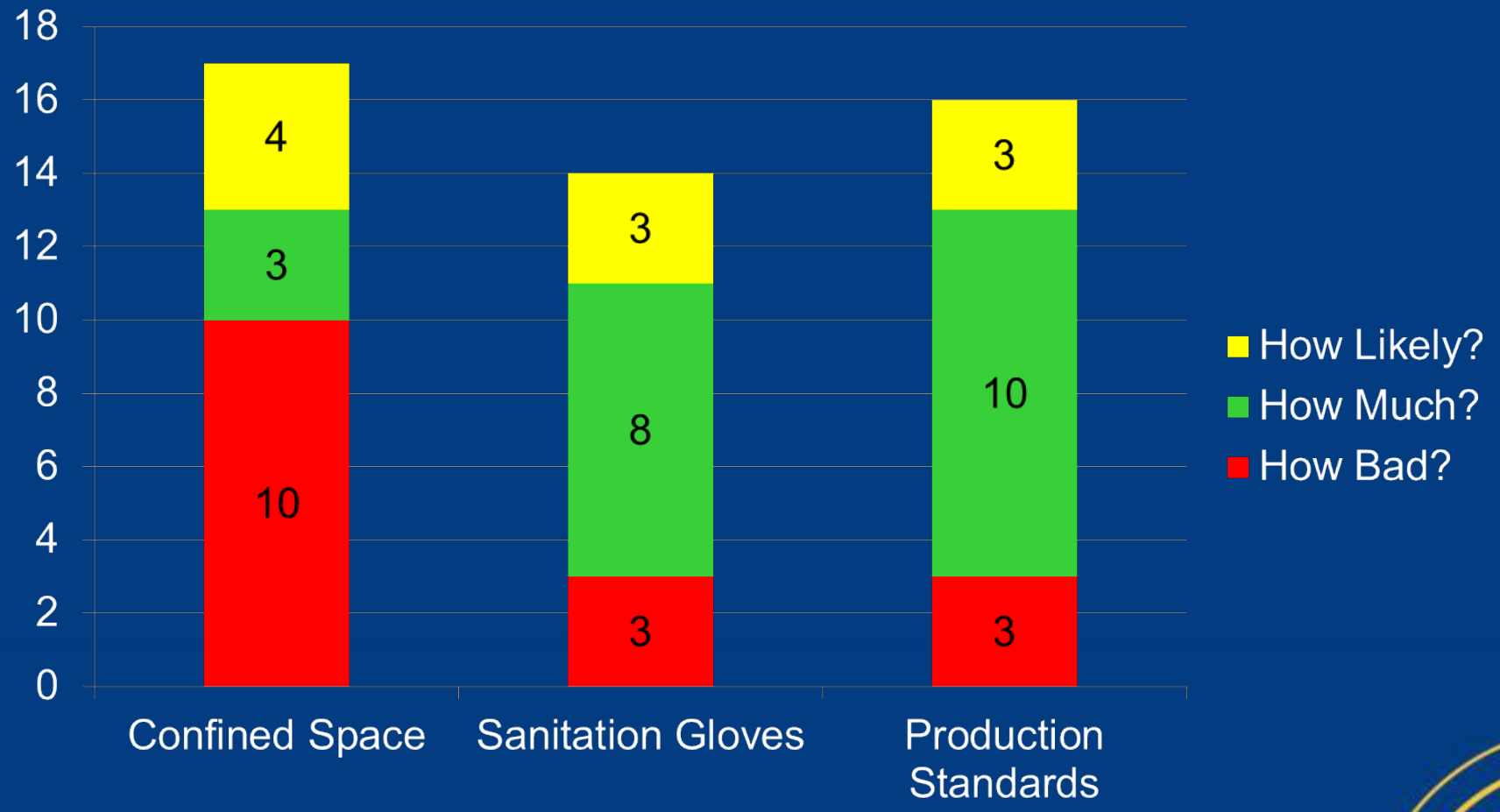
- Assume something has already gone wrong and the worker IS exposed to the hazard
- Will the exposure to the hazard result in injury?
- All mechanical systems fail.
- Don’t try to predict when complex systems will fail (unless you are a wizard!)

Add the Results for Each Hazard

- Confined Space
  - How Bad = 10
  - How Much = 3
  - How Likely = 4



Compare relative values for different hazards



Activity 1

- Le syndicat UFCW vous a aidé pour cette présentation,ils souhaitent maintenant que vous leur expliquiez la démarche utilisée en France.
- Après étude des diapos suivantes vous leur enverrez en anglais une note d'explication de la méthode.

Activity 1

GUIDE D'USAGE DE LA GRILLE D'ANALYSE DU RISQUE

Identifier les dangers

(1) Cause capable de provoquer une atteinte à la santé
(2) Situation de travail de la personne en présence du danger
(3) Evénement déclencheur du dommage
(4) Lesion ou atteinte à la santé

Mesures de prévention

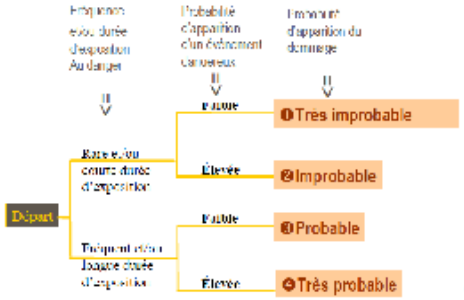
(5) Hiérarchisation des mesures de prévention proposées
Prévention intrinsèque : Lister toutes les mesures qui permettraient de supprimer, diminuer ou isoler le danger.
Prévention collective : Lister toutes les mesures qui permettraient de protéger un groupe de personnes.
Prévention individuelle : Lister toutes les mesures qui permettraient de protéger l'opérateur (EPI ou ESI)
Information et formation de l'utilisateur : Lister toutes les mesures qui permettraient de former ou d'informer les personnes : stage, réunion, affiches, protocoles, consignes, fiches de poste....

Photos / Vidéos / Descriptions des Tâches	Identifier les dangers				Evaluation du risque			Mesures de prévention (5)	
	Danger (1)	Situation (2)	Evénement dangereux (3)	Dommage (4)	Estimation du risque : Gravité 1 à 4	Estimation du risque : Probabilité 1 à 4	Evaluation du risque : Priorités 1 à 3	Mesures de prévention existantes	Mesures prévent à propo
	Plaque d'égout ouverte sur la voie publique pendant des opérations de viabilisation	Des piétons ou des ouvriers circulent à proximité	Un piéton ou un ouvrier passe à travers et tombe	-Traumatisme crânien -Décès possible	4	4	1	Aucune Prioritaire	-Remettre la pl pendant les opé -Baliser la zone réglementairem gnaler

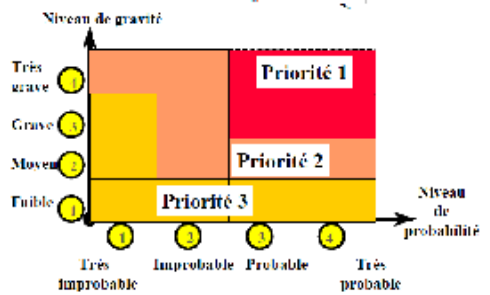
Estimation de la gravité du dommage

1. **faible** (accident de travail ou maladie professionnelle sans arrêt de travail)
2. **moyen** (A.T. ou M.P. avec arrêt de travail)
3. **grave** (A.T. ou M.P. entraînant une incapacité permanente partielle)
4. **très grave** (A.T. ou M.P. entraînant un décès)

Estimation de la probabilité d'apparition du dommage (niveau de probabilité)



Evaluation du risque



Activity 1

Noms :	Equipement – Installation :	Activités :	Date :

GRILLE D'ANALYSE DU RISQUE – TP : ……..

Descriptions des Tâches	Identifier les dangers				Evaluation du risque			Mesures de prévention (5)	
	Danger (1)	Situation (2)	Evénement dangereux (3)	Dommage (4)	Estimation du risque		Evaluation du risque	Mesures de prévention existantes	Mesures de prévention à proposer
					Gravité 1 à 4	Probabilité 1 à 4	Priorités 1 à 3		

Activity 1

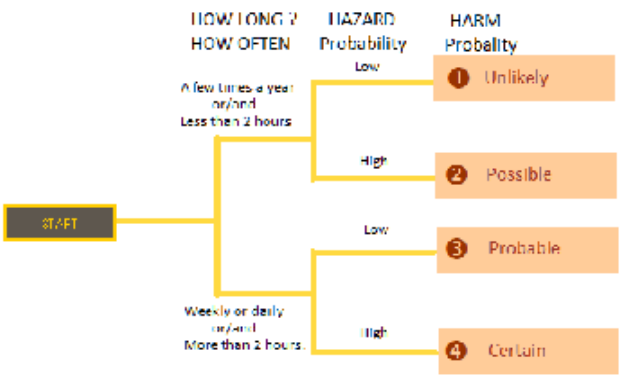
GUIDE TO USE THE RISK ANALYSIS GRID

Identifying hazards	Prevention measures (5):
(1) Cause capable of harming to health (2) Work situation of the person facing danger (3) Event triggering damage (4) injury or damage to health	Classification of the proposed prevention measures safety itself: List all measures to remove, reduce or isolate the hazard. Collective prevention: List all measures to protect a group of people. Individual prevention: List all measures to protect the operator Information and user training: List all measures to train or educate people: training, meetings, posters, protocols,instructions sheet.

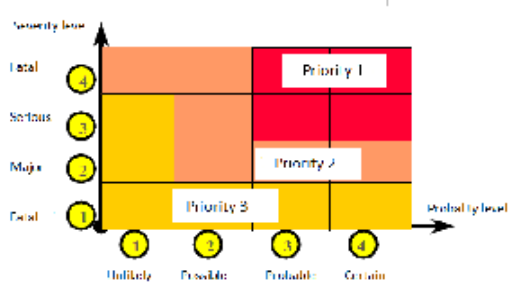
Photos / videos / Tasks Descriptions	Identify hazards				Risk assessment			Prevention measures (5)	
	Hazard (1)	Situation (2)	Hazardous event (3)	Harm (4)	Estimate the risk: Severity 1 to 4	Estimate the risk: Probability 1 to 4	Risk assessment: Priorities 1 to 3	Existing prevention measures.	Proposed prevention measures
	Open Manhole on the street for servicing operations.	Pedestrians or workers circulate nearby walking.	A pedestrian or a worker crossing, falls down.	-Head trauma. -Possible death.	4	4	1	None	-Replace the cover during operations -Marking out the area as instructed. -Reporting.

Harm severity assessment

MINOR – Bruising, cuts, light abrasions etc….
SERIOUS – (Normally reversible) Loss of consciousness, burns, breakages etc….
MAJOR – (Normally irreversible)
FATAL



Harm probality level



Risk assessment

Activity 1

Name :	Plant :	Activities :	Date :

·RISK·ANALYSIS·GRID·–·Activity·:·……..

Tasks descriptions	Identify the hazards				Risk assessment			Prevention measures (5)	
	Hazard (1)	Situation (2)	Hazardous event (3)	Harm (4)	Estimating the risk. Gravity 1 à 4	Estimating the risk. Probability 1 à 4	Risk assessment Priorities 1 to 3	Existing prevention measures	Proposed prevention measures.

Activity 1

- Using the vocabulary used during the training session, from the french grid translated in English, prepare an user's guide for the UFCW.
- Your teachers are here to help you in this hard task.

Activity 2

- You'll choose a workplace.
- You'll fill out the template.
- For each one you'll select two or three hazards.
- You'll assess the different risks.
- You'll explain your work to your colleagues at the whiteboard.

Links to your workplace

http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/charity-shop.htm

http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/office.htm

http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/shop.htm

Work well, be careful

Discussion Questions for Groups

- Do you agree with the priority order of your issues?
- What other factors would you consider?
- What was difficult about this exercise?
- Do you think that Risk Assessment could be a useful skill?

Thank you!

- Questions?
- Comments?
- Please fill out evaluations and sign in sheets!