OSH TRAINING COURSE BOOK

FOR

FOOD INDUSTRY

Context

The food processing industry in Bangladesh represents one of the major potential sectors within the industrial segments in terms of contribution to value addition and employment. The sector accounts for over 22% of all manufacturing production and employs about 20% of labour forces. All food processing enterprises account for 2% of the national GDP. The food processing sector includes processing of cereals, pulses & oilseeds, bakery and confectionary, fruits and vegetables, dairy, carbonated beverages and non-carbonated fruit juices, drinks, other beverage and various other food items.

Nevertheless, the recent Hashem Food Factory fatal accident claims 51 lives and accounts for numerous injured people indicating the importance of Occupational safety and health on top of everything. Following the incident, Bangladesh government has taken necessary initiatives in terms of bringing different respective governmental organizations under an umbrella of BIDA (Bangladesh Investment Development Authority) and deciding to conduct the assessment in 45,000 Non-RMG factories across the country. Noted that, Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) is one of the major stakeholders who is leading from the front.

In view of the above context, Denmark Government extended their hands and tied up with DIFE to make a significant contribution in improving and promoting decent work in food factories in Bangladesh in terms of assessing the factories, identifying hazards and risks, providing solutions to mitigate the risk, developing content to disseminate acquired knowledge to stakeholders.

This document presents the OSH course content particularly for Food industry which has the potentiality to be used as high quality content for the courses which will be offered in National Occupational Safety and Health Training and Research Institute (NOSHTRI).

Course Content Developers

We have selected seven factories which comprises food and beverage, cake and pastry, flour and chips, biscuits and bread & species. Before going for assessment, we communicated with the factory management. After that, we assessed the factories and then we identified the Non compliance issues. Later, we compiled all the issues together, came up with solutions with proper mitigation measurement. Subsequently, we fit all the pieces of work as a sublime course content of Food industry for NOSHTRI. The development team comprises of seven members are as follows:

Sl. No	Name	Organization	Responsibility
1	Sikder Mohammad Tawhidul Hasan Assistant Inspector General (Safety)	DIFE, Bangladesh	Coordinator and Course Content Developer
2	Dr. Rajib Chandra Das Assistant Inspector General (Health)	DIFE, Bangladesh	Member and Course Content Developer
3	Anirudha Mohaldar Assistant Inspector General (General)	DIFE, Bangladesh	Member and Course Content Developer
4	Raju Ahmed Assistant Inspector General (General)	DIFE, Bangladesh	Member and Course Content Developer
5	Md Anwarul Islam Labour Inspector (General)	DIFE, Bangladesh	Member and Course Content Developer

Sl. No	Name	Organization	Responsibility
1	Birgitte Vandsø	DWEA, Denmark	Facilitator
2	Henrik Kjaer Hviid	DWEA, Denmark	Facilitator

Concepts of Hazards, Risks and Prevention

(Food Industries in Bangladesh)

Hazard?

- A hazard is any object, situation, or behavior that has the potential to cause injury, ill health, or damage to property or the environment.

- Hazards in the workplace occur when the working environment can cause injury, illness or death. The hazards can result from many of the different aspects of the working world, including equipment, dangerous materials, unsafe working practices and the behaviour of people.

Workplace hazards

Safety Hazards Biological Hazards Physical Hazards Ergonomic Hazards Chemical Hazards

- … and psychosocial hazards

Physical hazards - examples

- Slippery floors
- objects in walkways
- unsafe or misused machinery
- excessive noise
- poor lighting
- fire

Physical hazards - examples

- Slippery floors

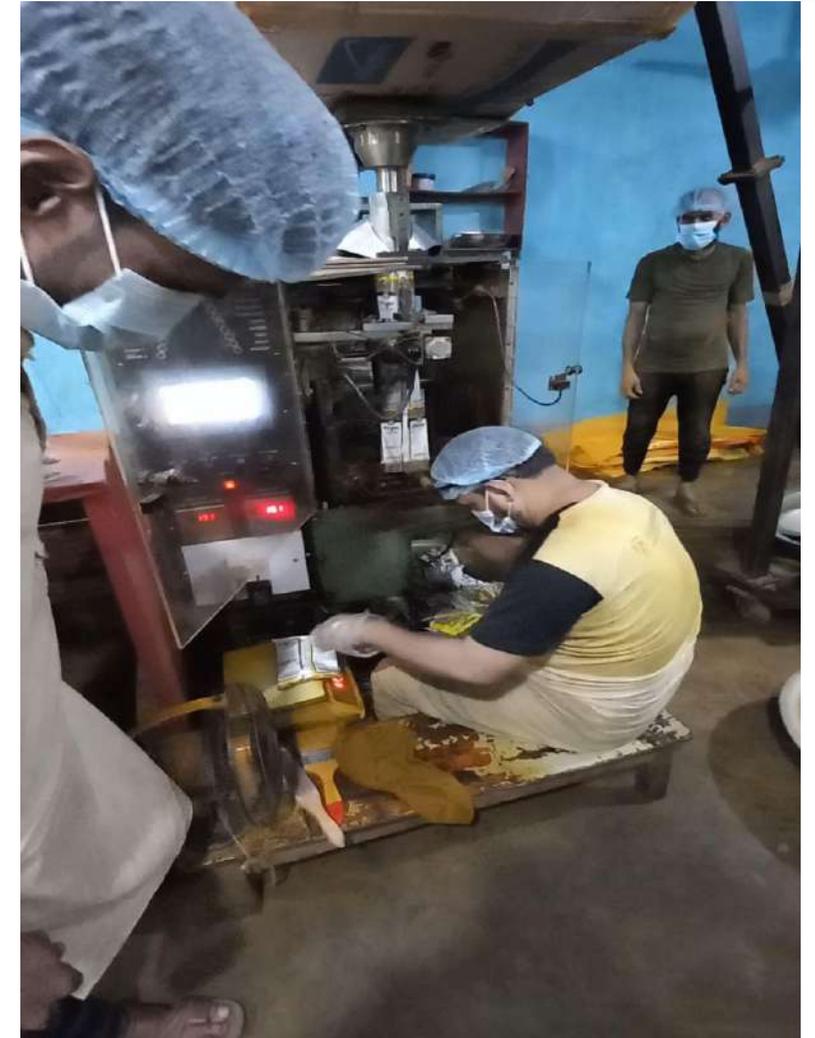# Physical hazards - examples

- Objects in Walkways

Physical hazards - examples

- Excessive Noise

Physical hazards - examples

- Unsafe or Misused Machinery

Physical hazards - examples

- **Fire**

Physical hazards - examples

- Poor Lighting

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Loading Unloading
- Frequent lifting
- Poor posture
- Improperly adjusted workstations and chairs
- Awkward movements
- Repetitive work
- Vibration

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Loading Unloading

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Frequent lifting

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Poor posture
- Awkward movements

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Improperly adjusted workstations and chairs
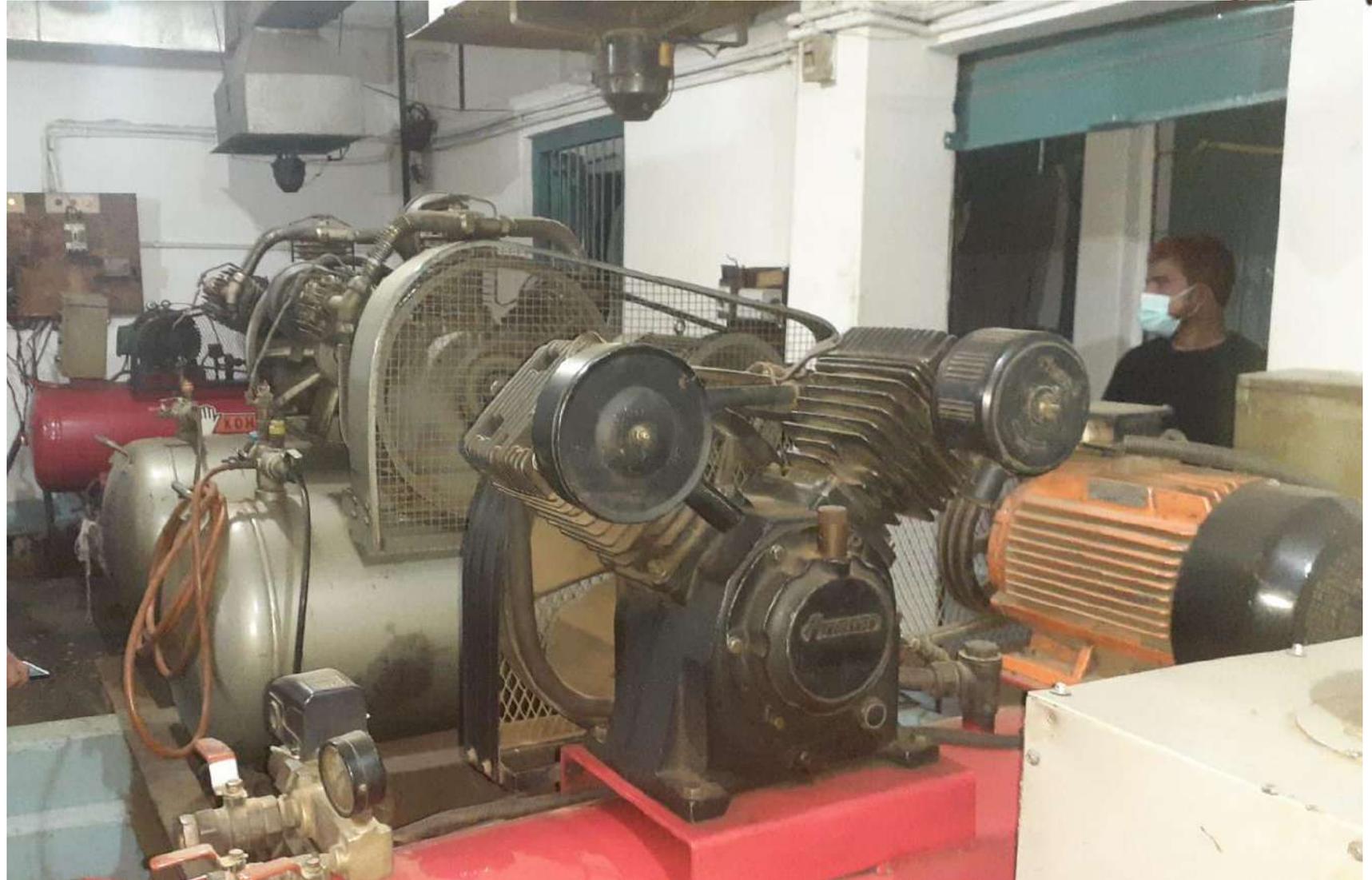
Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Repetitive work

Ergonomic hazards - examples

- Vibration

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Spills
- Working from heights
- Unguarded/inappropriate machinery
- Machinery – boilers, forklifts, Cutting tools etc.
- Electrical
- Confined space
- Equipment malfunctions or breakdowns
- Uneven Floor

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Spills

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- **Working from heights**

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Unguarded/inappropriate machinery

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Machinery – boilers, forklifts, Cutting tools etc

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Electrical

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Confined space

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Equipment malfunctions or breakdowns

Safety/Mechanical hazards - examples

- Uneven Floor

Biological hazards - examples

- Bacteria, fungi

- Wet Work

- Organic material
  - waste, waste water and sewerage
  - plant residue/parts
  - organic dust – e.g. grain, flour, spices etc.

Biological hazards - examples

- Bacteria, fungi
- Organic material
  - waste, waste water and sewerage
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  - organic dust – e.g. grain, flour, spices etc

Biological hazards - examples

- Wet Work

Psychosocial hazards - examples

- Workload demands
- Workplace violence
- Work pace and stress
- Lack of respect
- Relations
- Sexual harassment
- Victimization

Chemical hazards - examples

- Chemical products – paints, solvents

- Dust

- Flammable materials

Chemical hazards - examples

- Chemical products – paints, solvents, Detergents etc.

Chemical hazards - examples

- Dust

Chemical hazards - examples

- Flammable materials

Hazard Identification

Hazard can be identified by:

- Walking, Seeing, Hearing and Smelling.

- Talking with the person working in the hazardous position.

- Previous Data

- History of accident happened earlier

- Deviation from actual working manual

- Hazard identification checklist

- Laws related to Occupational Health and Safety issues.

- Expert opinion on Occupational Health and Safety issues.

Hazard Identification (Quizz....)

Identify the Hazards and Classify them....

4 Types of Hazards here:

- Ergonomic Hazards: Bad posture

- Chemical Hazards: Paint, Thinner

- Safety/Mechanical Hazards: Unguarded Machine Parts, Vibration, Objects on the isle/pathway

- Physical Hazards: Unprotected Machine,

Risks

- Risk is the chance, high or low, that any hazard will actually cause somebody harm.

- The level of risk is determined from a combination of the likelihood of a specific undesirable event and the severity of the consequences.

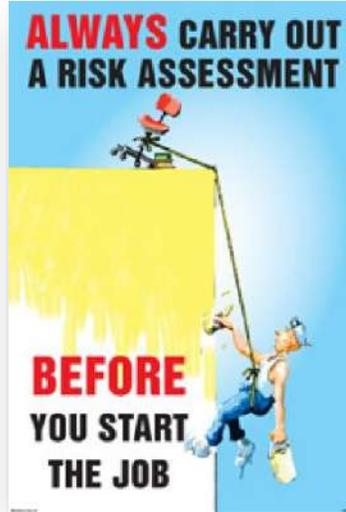**Risk= (likelihood/Probability) x Severity of consequences**

Risk Assessment

Estimate the Probability of any hazard (likelihood):

Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely, Rare

Estimate the Severity of the consequences:

very high, high; moderate; slight; nill

ALWAYS CARRY OUT A RISK ASSESSMENT BEFORE YOU START THE JOB

Risk Assessment (Cont..)

Likelihood:

- **Certain**:   it will happen again and soon;

- **Likely:**   it will reoccur, but not as an everyday event;

- **Quite Possible:**   it may occur from time to time;

- **Possible:**   it is not expected to happen again in the foreseeable future;

- **Rare**:   so unlikely that it is not expected to happen again.

Risk Assessment (Cont..)

Severity of Consequence

- **Rare :** acceptable, but warn work team, monitor task, and review recommended control measures for possible change.

- **Low:** tolerable, but warn team of dangers, and improve recommended control measures as soon as possible.

- **Medium:** unacceptable; issue strict warning and strengthen recommended control measures soon.

- **High:** totally unacceptable; only allow work with stronger recommended control measures and safer System of Work.

- **Very High: STOP WORK** immediately; resume only with new, safer system of work.

Risk Assessment (Cont..)

Likelihood	Value	Severity of Consequence	Value
Certain	5	Rare	1
Likely	4	Low	2
Quite Possible	3	Medium	3
Possible	2	High	4
Rare	1	Very High	5

Risk Assessment (Cont..)

	Very High 5	High 4	Medium 3	Low 2	Rare 1
Certain 5	25	20	15	10	5
Likely 4	20	16	12	8	4
Quite Possible 3	15	12	9	6	3
Possible 2	10	8	6	4	2
Rare 1	5	4	3	2	1

Severity →

Likelihood ↑

Risk Assessment (Cont..)

- Urgent situation (16-25) that requires action immediately

- High-risk situations (10-15) that require action in the short and medium-term

- Medium-risk situations (5-9) that require action or further evaluation within an appropriate Period

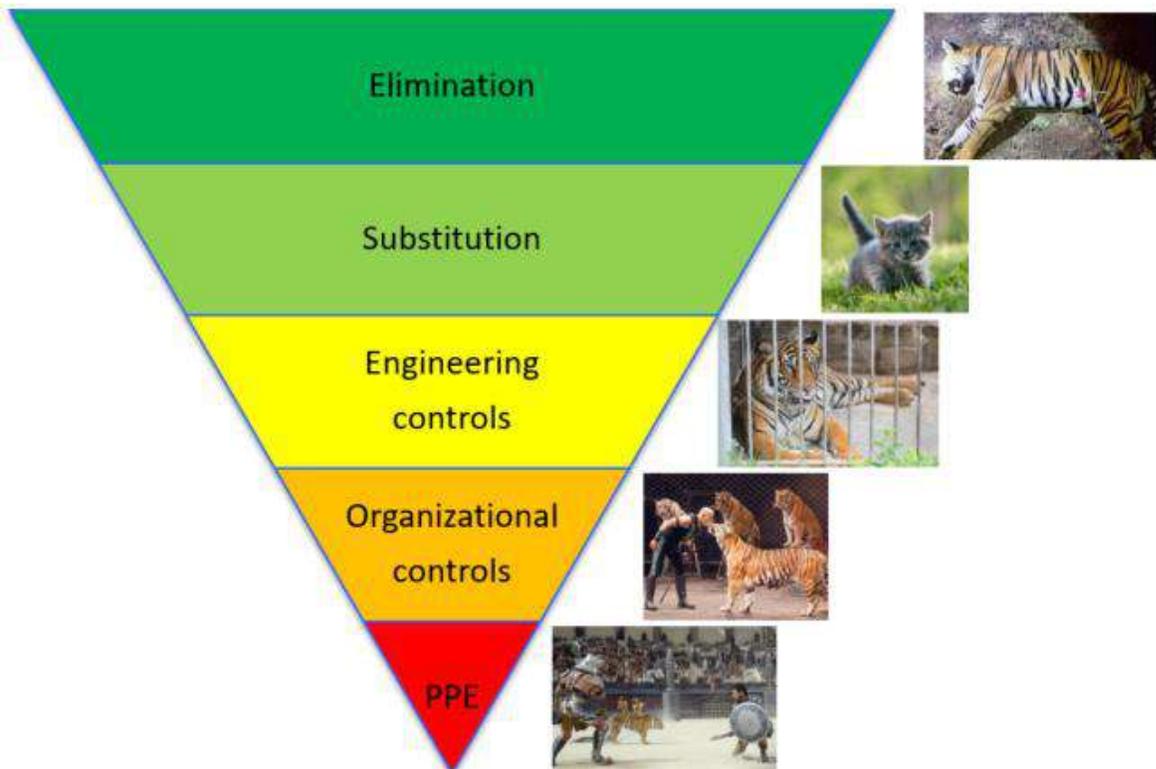- Low-risk situations (less than 5) that may require relatively little or no action.

Prevention

Prevention is better than cure

Hierarchy of controls

- **Elimination**: Physically remove the hazard

- **Substitution**: Replace the hazard

- **Engineering Controls**: Isolate Workers from the hazard

- **Administrative controls**: Minimize number of exposed workers. Separate contaminating workstations from other work. Work shifts. Proper cleaning.

- **PPE**: Only if other measures are not sufficient. PPE must be adequate for the work.
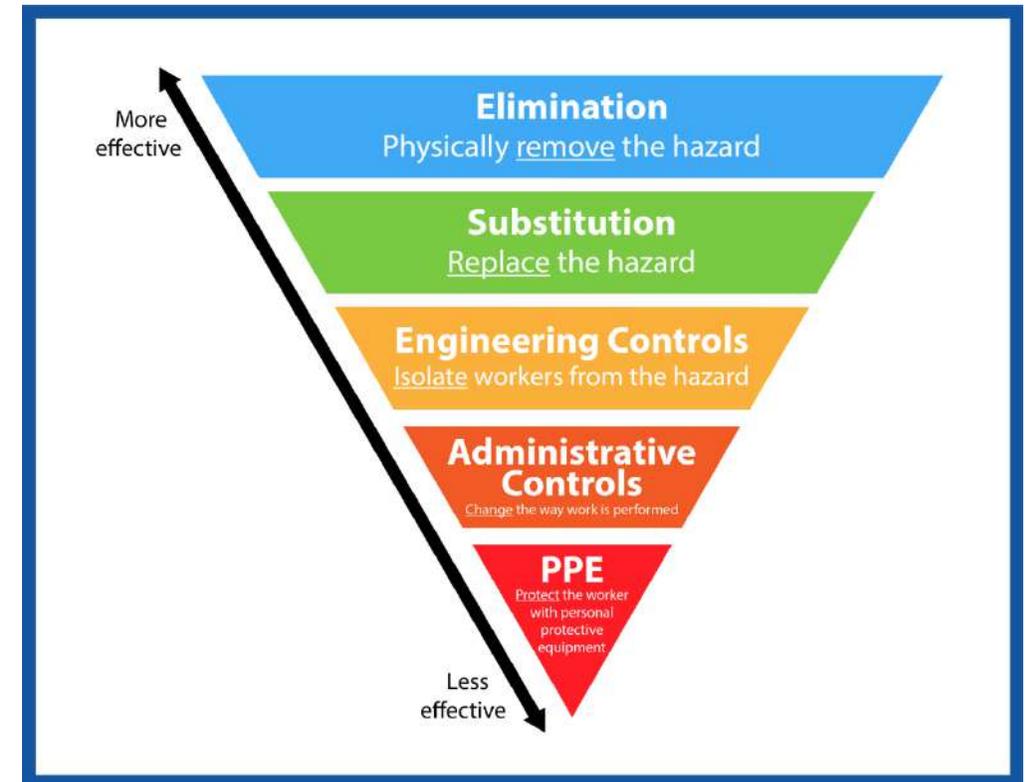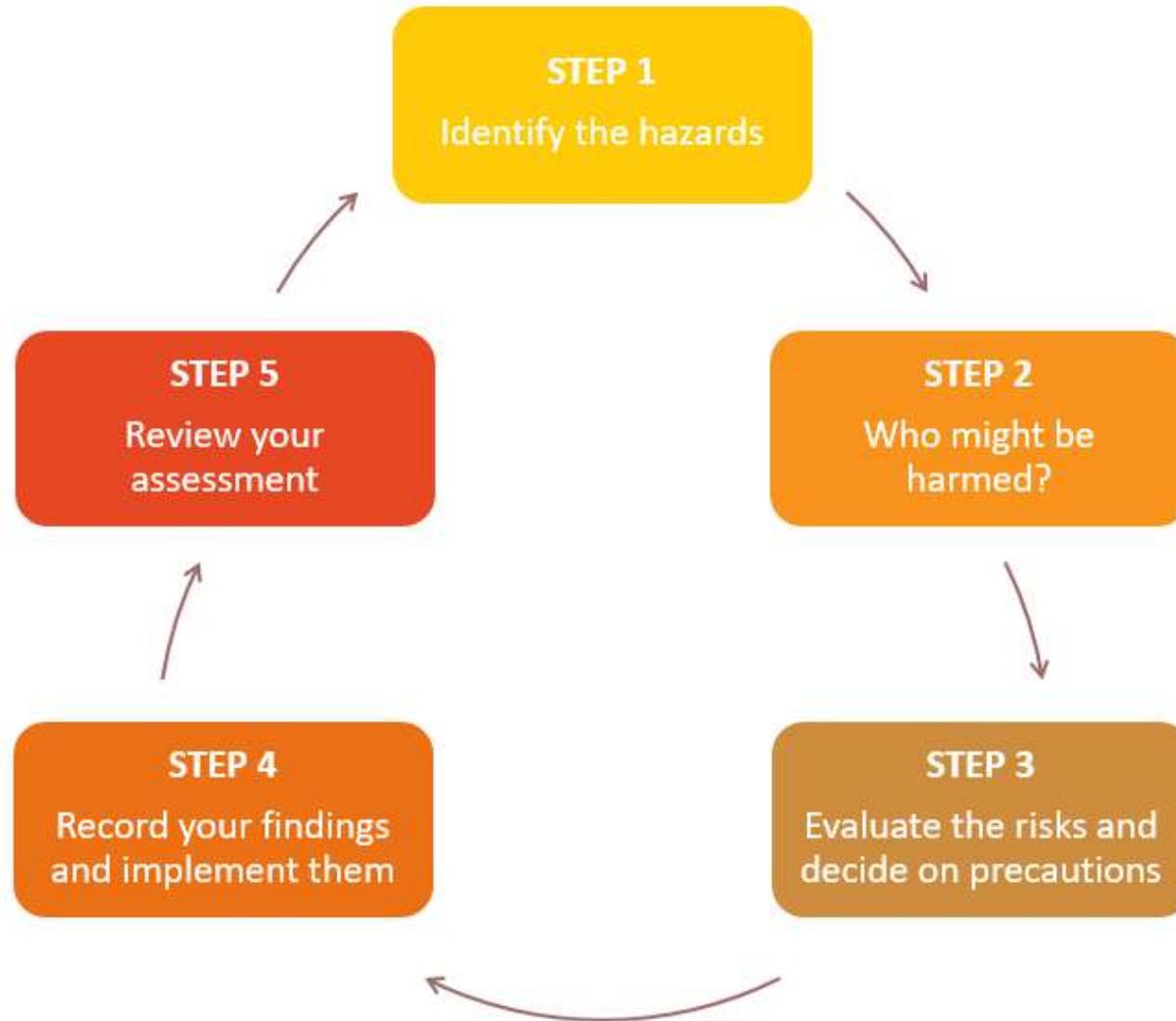
(Alternative illustrations)

Never Chose PPE First

Hazard

SAFE PLACE

SAFE PERSON

ELIMINATION

SUBSTITUTION

ENGINEERING

ADMINISTRATION

PPE

Person
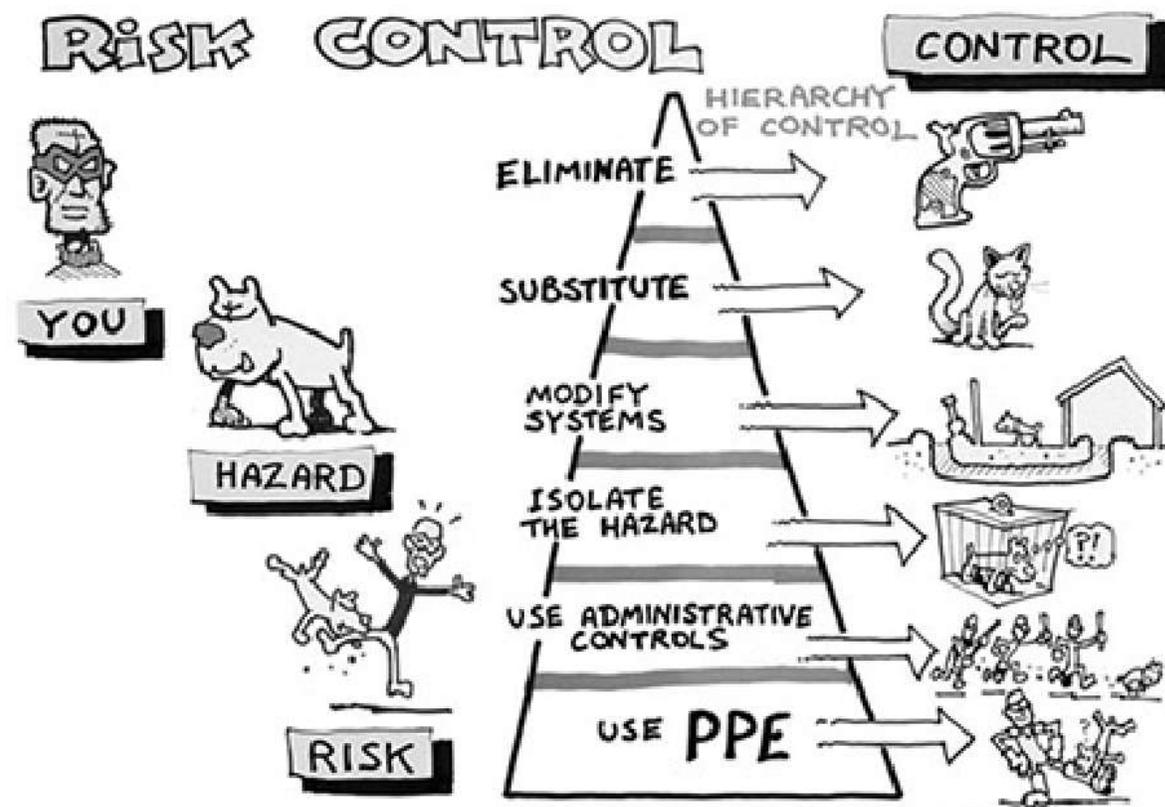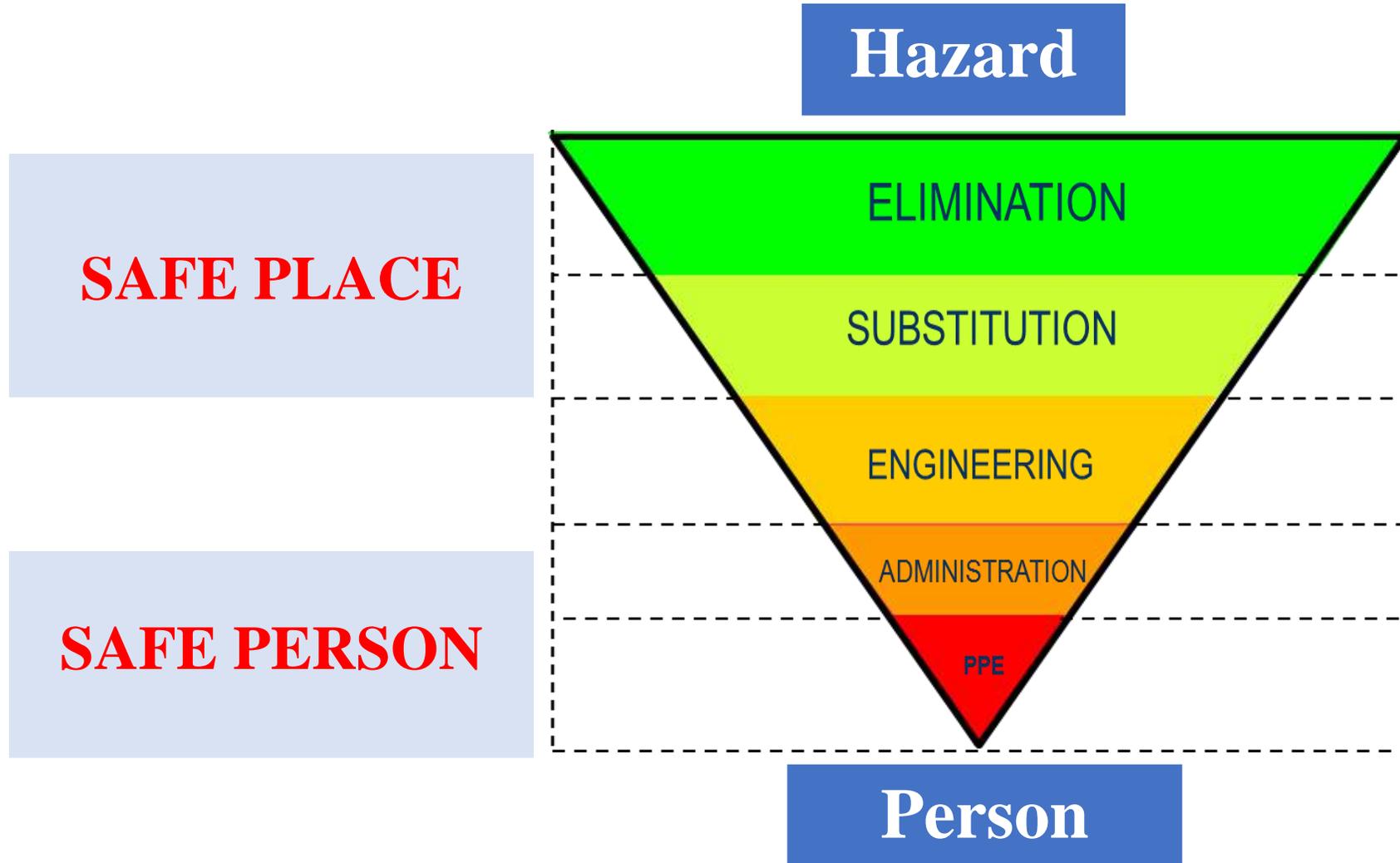
Risk management and prevention principles

Case Study

➢Group (1-5)

➢ 05 Different Images to show the participants of 05 groups

➢Tasks are……………..

Identify Hazards	➤	Assess the risks	➤	Propose Risk control measures

Watch the video and Identify Hazards…

2022-3-31 10:46

Knowledge of the most essential OHS challenges in Industries

(Food Industries in Bangladesh)

Safety and health at work: A major concern that remains largely invisible

The ILO estimates that 2.34 million people die around the world each year as a result of their work from occupational accidents or work-related diseases.

Each and every day 1,000 people go out to work do not return home because they die in a workplace accident. Equivalent to four plane crashes

OHSMS Awareness is still a neglected issue:
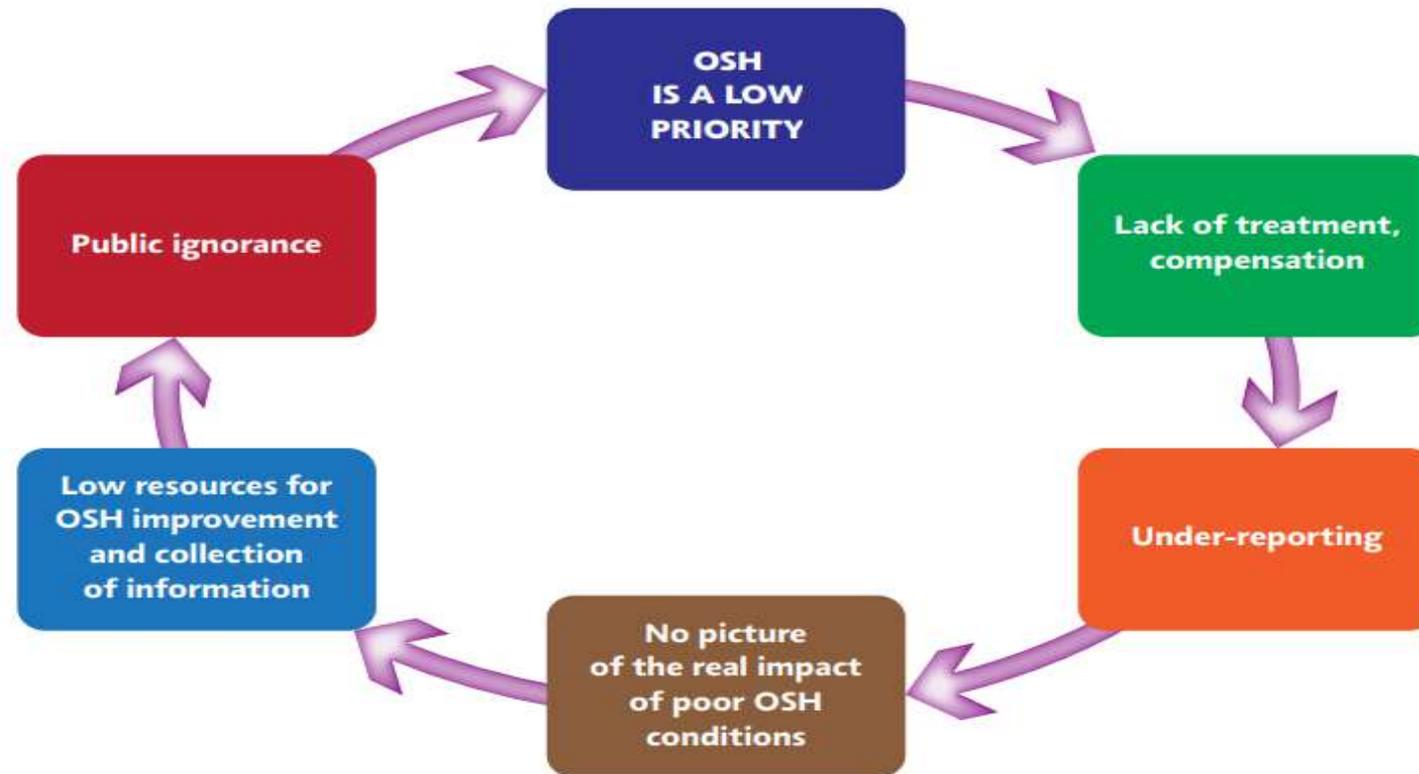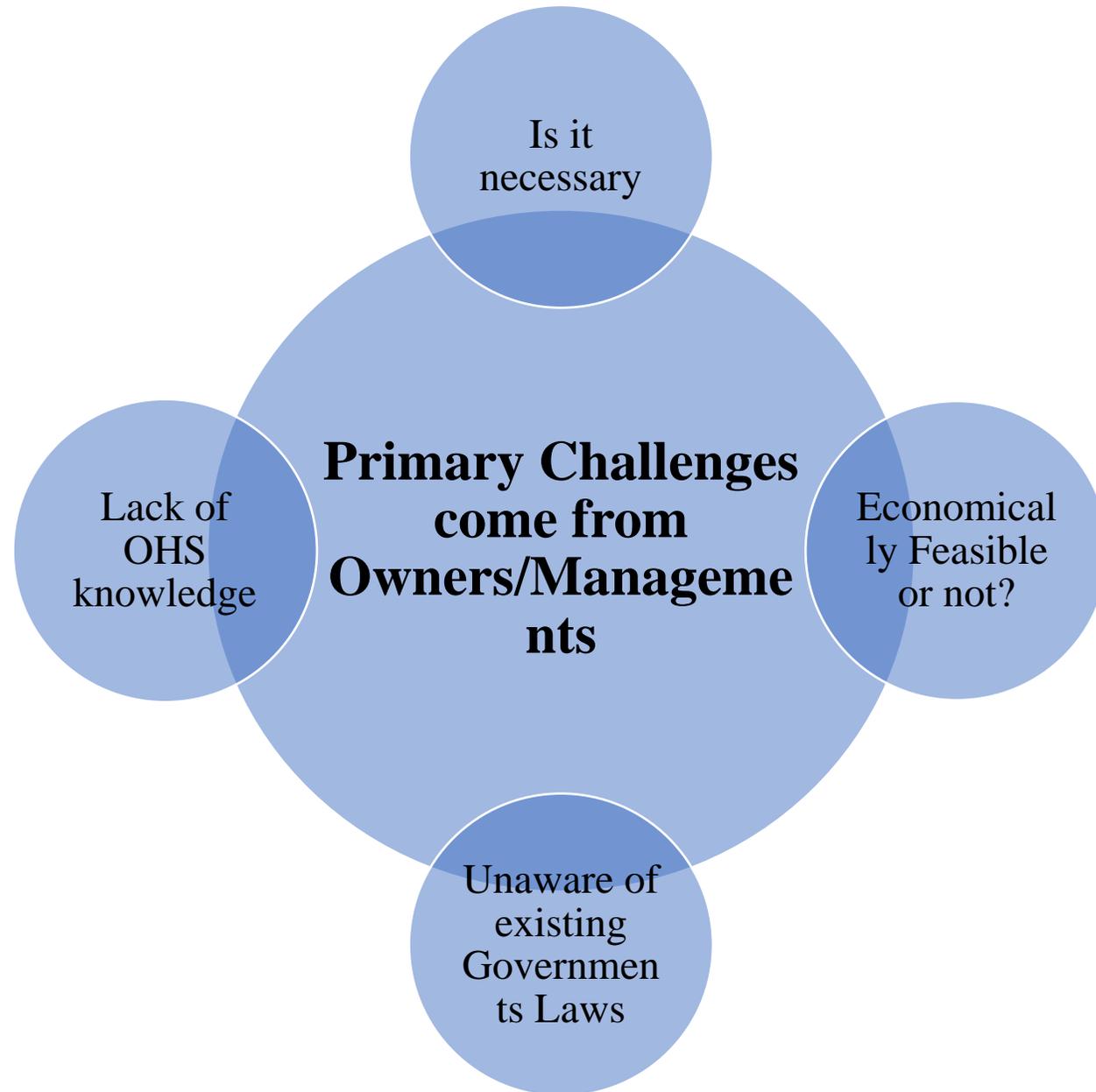
Owners

- Economically feasible or not

Management

- Economically feasible or not

Workers

- Lack of education, awareness

A cycle of negligence

Is it necessary

Lack of OHS knowledge

Primary Challenges come from Owners/Managements

Economically Feasible or not?

Unaware of existing Governments Laws

Some Common Challenges

- Lack of OHS knowledge among owners and workers;

- OHS culture is new to this country;

- Implementation cost always comes first and the overall benefit remains unnoticed;

- owners and workers generally see OHS practices as additional burden;

- owners and workers are not well known to the existing legal obligation;

- Additional working hour needed to implement OHSMS;

Some Common Challenges (Contd…)

- Lack of resource/money for small scale industries;
- Communication gap between owner and management;
- Inadequate manpower of government agencies;
- More Demand On Occupational Health And Safety Professionals
- Industry owners are mainly focused on making profit;
- Poverty of workers push them to do risky job;
- Abundance of unskilled workers;
- Lack of education;

Limitations of OSHMS

- Excessive paperwork
- More emphasize on documentation than actual improvement
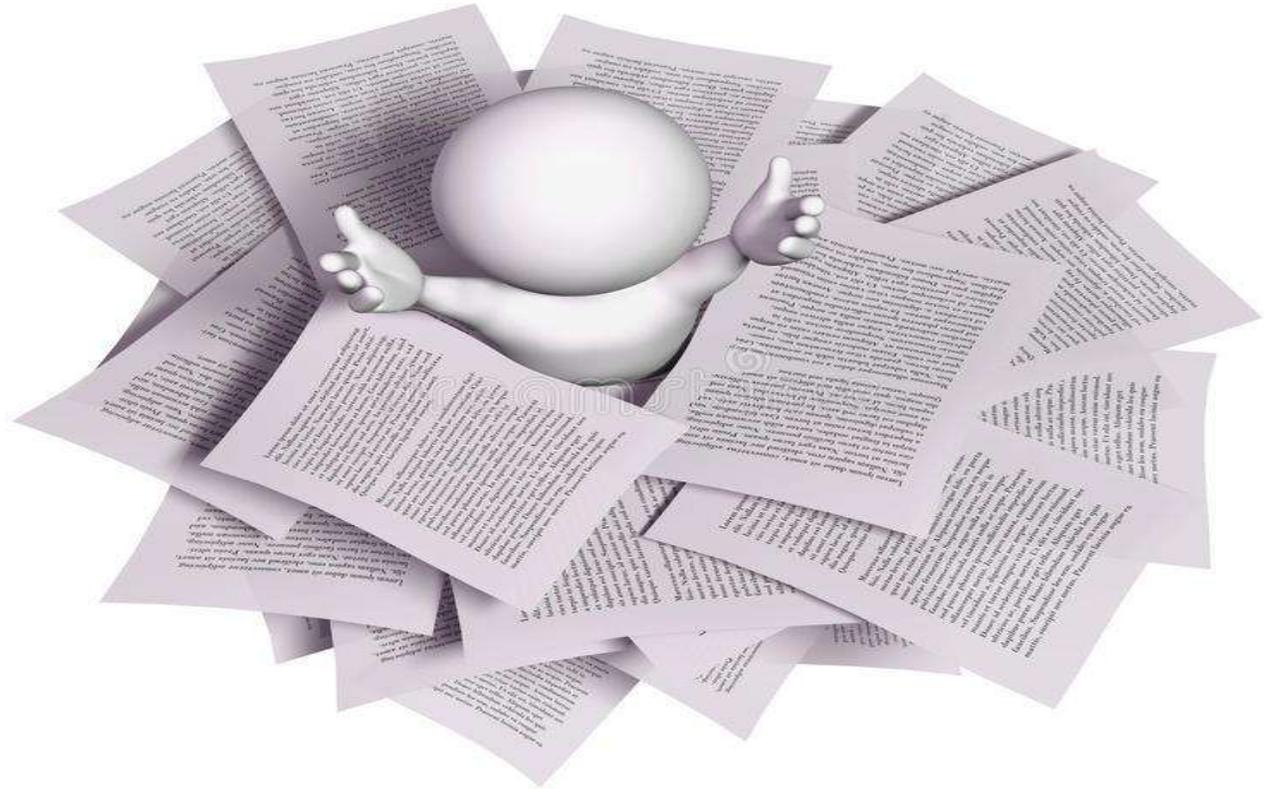
Limitations of OSHMS (Contd…)

- Imbalances between management processes
- The lack of careful planning and full communication prior to the introduction of an OSHMS program

Limitations of OSHMS

- usually puts greater emphasis on safety rather than health
- the risk of missing the onset of occupational diseases.
- Occupational health surveillance of workers must be incorporated in the system

Limitations of OSHMS

- size of the organization the resources that are required to set up an OSHMS

Four critical areas that will be the major source of future challenges to workplace health and safety

Technology

Demographics

Sustainable development

Changes in work organization

Technology

- Digitalization and ICT
- Automation and robotics
- Nanotechnology

Demographics

- Young workers
- Aging worker populations
- Gender
- Migrant workers

Sustainable development and OSH

- Climate change, air pollution and environmental degradation

- Higher Temperature and OSH

- The green economy

Changes in work organization

- Excessive hours of work

- Non-standard forms of employment

- Working time arrangements

- The informal economy

- The example of digital labour platforms

Creating Occupational Health and Safety Cultures

- Define health/safety responsibilities;
- Share your safety vision;
- Impose and enforce accountability;
- Offer numerous options;
- Report. Report. Report.........;
- Hold regular meetings;
- Provide online training;
- Lead by example.

Ensuring safe and healthy workplaces through OSH culture has to follow an inclusive approach

What you can Contribute?

Systematic OSH management including Risk Assessment principles

(For Food Industries in Bangladesh)

OSH Management

Overview:

- Concepts of OHS management system
- How does an OHS management system works
- Safety committee and its role
- Legal obligations

What is an OHS Management System (OHSMS)?

An OHSMS is a set of plans, actions and procedures to systematically manage health and safety in the workplace. It is actively endorsed by a committed employer to:

- provide a safe and healthy workplace and prevent/reduce the incidence of illness and injury to employees, volunteers, visitors and contractors
- identify workplace hazards and assess and control risks
- gain involvement of managers, supervisors and employees and their representatives in health and safety matters
- provide information and training for employees at all levels so they can work safely
- measure and continuously improve the OHS management system.

The Consequences of Not Implementing an OHSMS

These negative impacts include but are not limited to:

- Increased safety hazards and risks.
- Government enforcement orders and/or administrative penalties (fines).
- Increased accidents or incidents and worker injuries.
- Increased number of disability claims.
- Increase in Employer compensation insurance premiums.
- Negative safety culture.
- Increased operational and productivity costs.
- Decreased productivity.
- Decreased employee morale.

Responsibilities for implementing OHS in Factories

- Employer's responsibilities
- Employee's responsibilities
- Government's responsibilities
- Owner's Associations
- Labor Association's/Trade Union's

Employers' responsibility

- maintaining places of work under their control in a safe condition, and ensuring safe entrances and exits;

- making arrangements for ensuring the safe use, handling, storage and transport of substances;

- providing and maintaining systems of work, and working environments, that are safe and without risks to health;

- providing the information, instruction, training and supervision necessary to ensure the health and safety of employees;

- providing adequate facilities for the welfare of employees.

Employee's responsibilities

- perform work safely to protect themselves and others from injury, by avoiding any behavior that puts themselves or others at risk;

- follow all health and safety procedures, including wearing of personal protective equipment, obeying the safety signs, following machine instructions, etc.;

- not intentionally tamper or misuse equipment, devices or other means provided by the employer that is used to keep the workplace safe;

- report all defects and actual of potential hazards observed in the workplace;

- inform supervisors about any workplace injury, illness or near misses; and

- be familiar with the emergency and evacuation procedures and the location of the emergency equipment (fire extinguishers, first aid kit, etc.) in order to be able to protect themselves in the event of emergency.

Government's responsibilities

- Developments of laws and policies
- Making necessary updates of laws and policies if needed
- Formulation of priority list based upon the high risk sectors
- Development of plan of action to implement OSH
- Serve as a communicating bridge for all the stakeholders
- Maintain collaboration with international agencies
- Law enforcement
- Building awareness through different program throughout the nation.

Owner's Associations responsibilities

- Encourage owners to ensure OSH

- Arrange necessary trainings for the owners and workers

- Participate in awareness building program

- Provide assistance to the government to implement OSH

- Ensure all kinds of compensation for the workers

Labor Association's/Trade Union's responsibilities

- Negotiate safe working conditions for their members;
- Disseminate collective bargaining agreements regarding OHS to all union members;
- Educate union leaders about OHS legislation, codes of practice and support their actions in ensuring members' and employers' compliance;
- Take active part in the formulation of OHS legislation and policies, as well as monitor and evaluate their implementation;
- Identify, expose and report abuses of workers' working condition;
- Organize awareness-raising campaigns through multifaceted channels to educate members, employers, public authorities about the importance of improved OHS working conditions.

Risk assessment and management:
5 steps for prevention

Implementing OHS Management
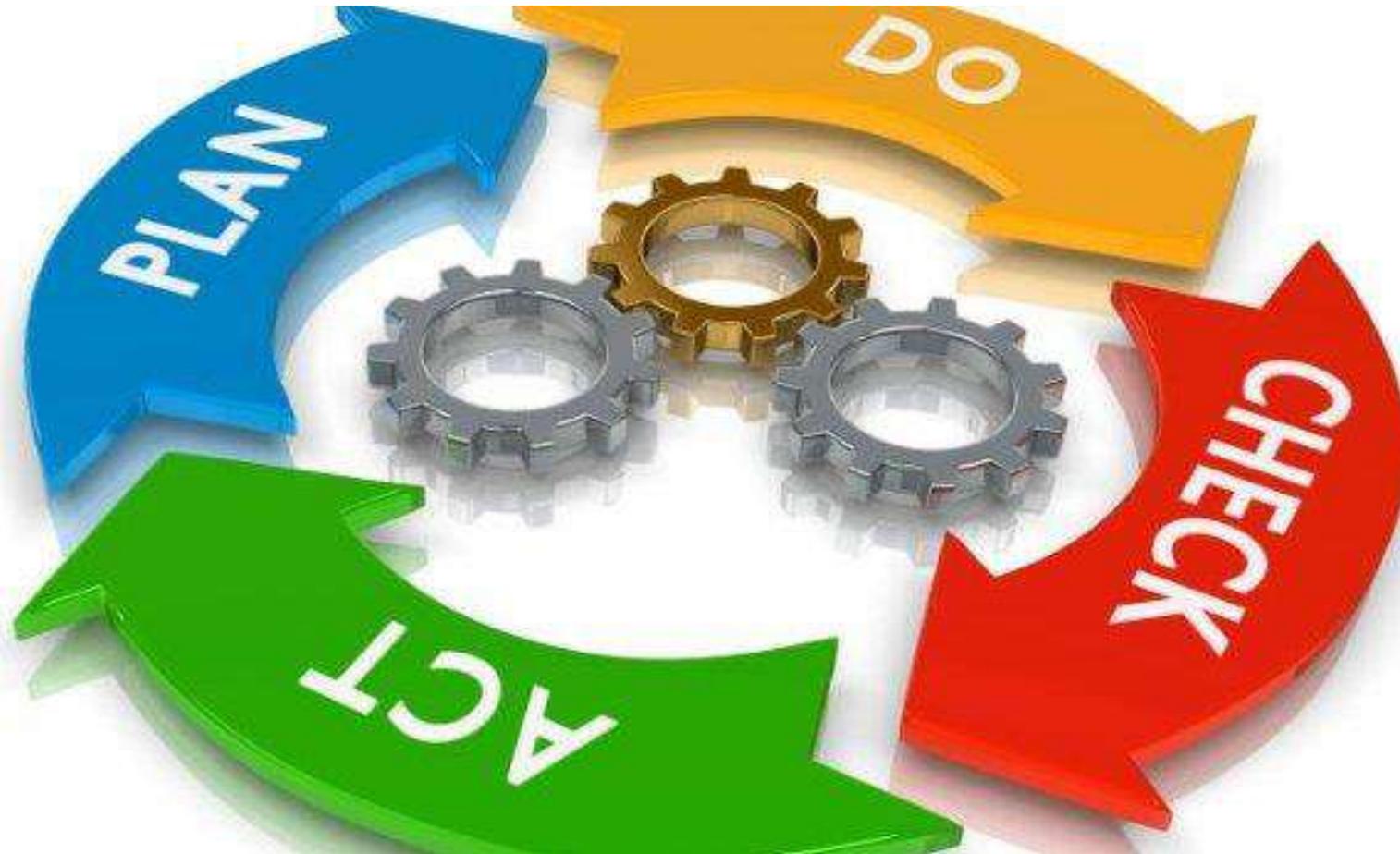
PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) cycle

*widely seen as a cornerstone in the ISO family of standards and is likewise a critical element in **OHSAS 18001(Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series).***

It should therefore be an integral part of any Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) System.

Plan: defining your policy, objectives and targets

■Think about where you are now and where you need to be.

■ Say what you want to achieve, who will be responsible for what, how you will achieve your aims, and how you will measure your success. You may need to write down this policy and your plan to deliver it.

■ Decide how you will measure performance. Think about ways to do this that go beyond looking at accident figures; look for active indicators as well as reactive indicators.

■ Consider fire and other emergencies. Co-operate with anyone who shares your workplace and co-ordinate plans with them.

■ Remember to plan for changes and identify any specific legal requirements that apply to you.

Do
(Profile risks for health and safety/Implement your plan)

Identify your risk profile

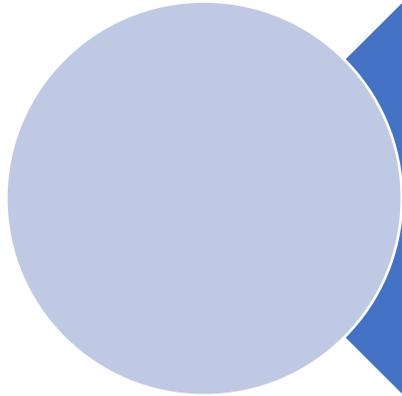Organise your activities to deliver your plan

Implement your plan

Check:
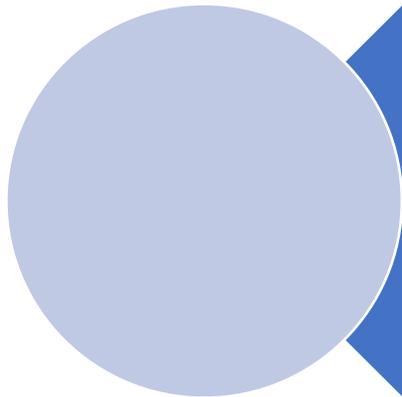## (Measure both the active and reactive performance of the program)

Measure your performance

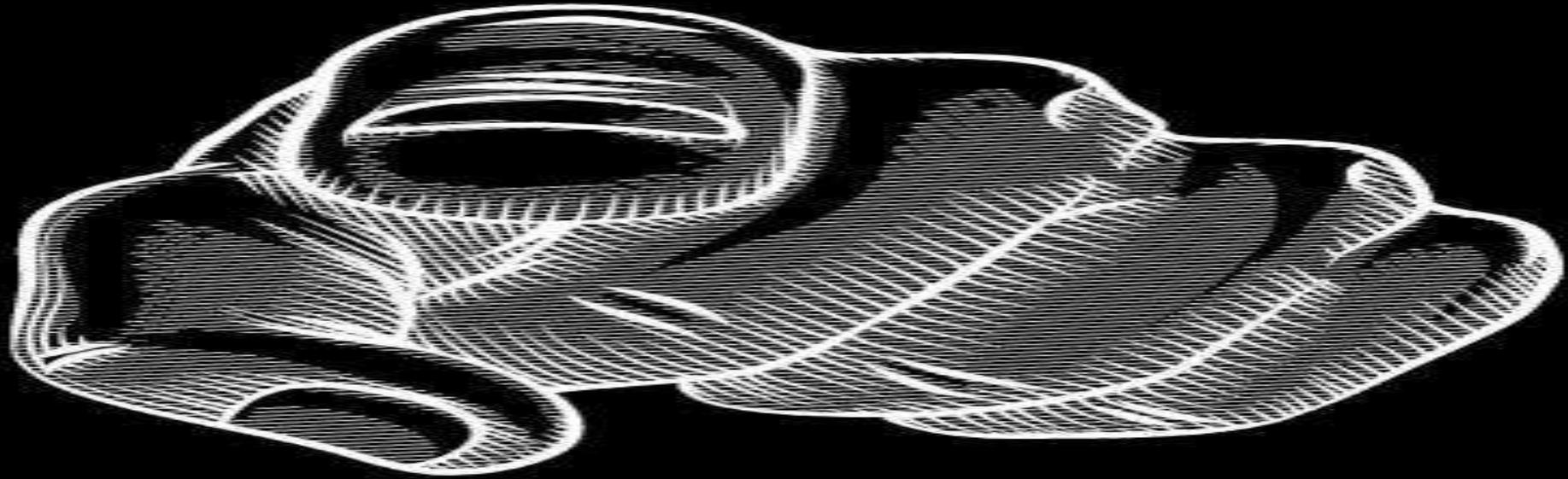Investigate the causes of accidents, incidents or near misses
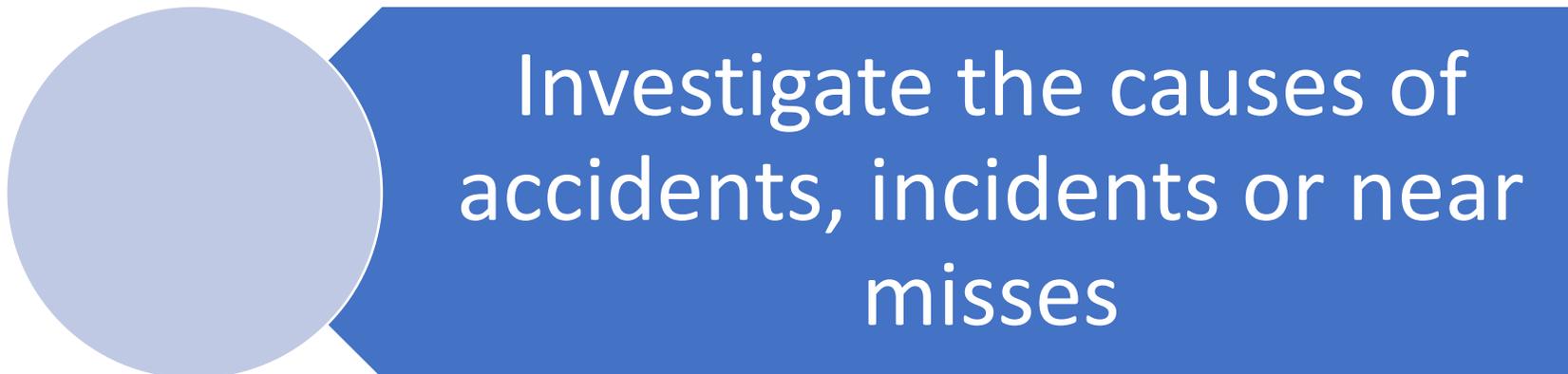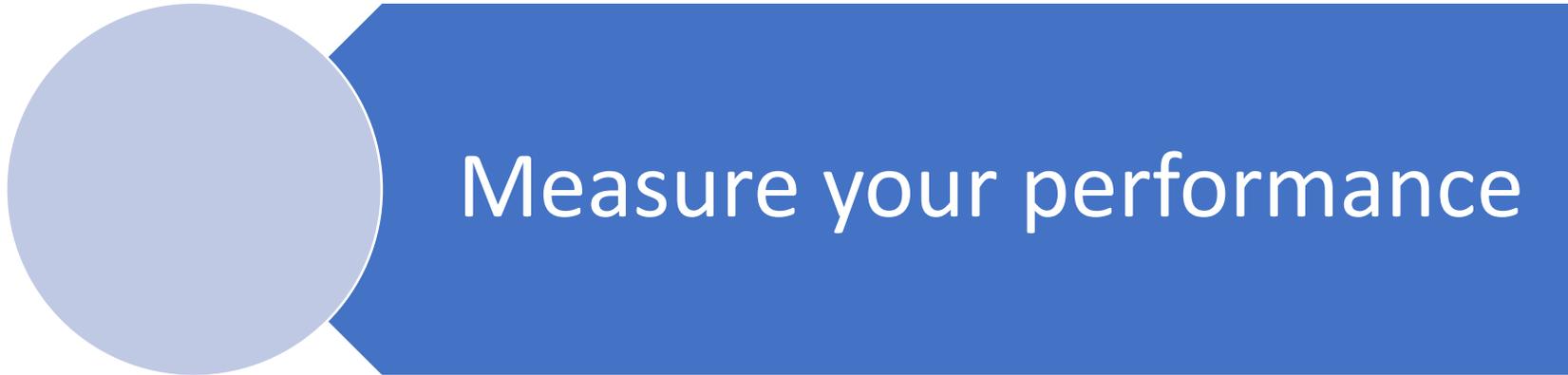
Act-
(Review of the system in the context of continual improvement)

Review your performance

Take action on lessons learned, including from audit and inspection reports

Health & Safety
is everyone's responsibility

Safety committee to implement OHSMS

A Safety Committee is a team composed of management and union/workers representatives that assists the employer in creating and maintaining a safe workplace.

It is mandatory in every factory/industrial establishment where 50 or more workers are employed. The Committee can also be set up in factories with less workers (90a Labor Act BLA; 81 & 84LabourRules BLR).

50% of the members of the Committee are from the union/ worker representative side and the other 50% from the management side.81 (2) BLR

If the employer has several production sites, it is recommended to establish one Safety Committee at each production site; it is mandatory when the production sites are in different Upazillas (81 (1) BLR).

Sections 81 (7) BLR sets the maximum size of the Committee depending on the total number of workers. The total number of members shall not be less than 6 or more than 12.

Total number of workers	Size of the committee
From 50 to 500	6
From 501 to 1000	8
From 1001 to 3000	10
From 3001 to Above	12

A Safety Committee must have

One President appointed from management authority

One vice president appointed from the Collective Bargaining Agent (CBA) (or by workers representatives on the Safety Committee in case there is no CBA).

A member secretary decided by the committee

Responsibilities of Safety Committee

- Participate in the development, implementation and monitoring of the company health and safety policy and procedures

- Support the set up and training of the company firefighting team, evacuation team and first aid team

- Develop a risk assessment checklist

- Regularly conduct comprehensive risk assessments using a checklist, including development of remediation proposals

- Maintain up to date copies of the acts, implementation rules, building codes and circulars related to fire safety and OSH

Responsibilities of Safety Committee (Contd..)

- Conduct daily-weekly checks and propose remediation

- Inform the employer if they identify risks

- Receive OSH concerns from workers and assist investigating and resolving them

- Conduct accident investigations

- Maintain the contact details of OSH experts and authorities

- OSH improvement plan and formal recommendations to top management
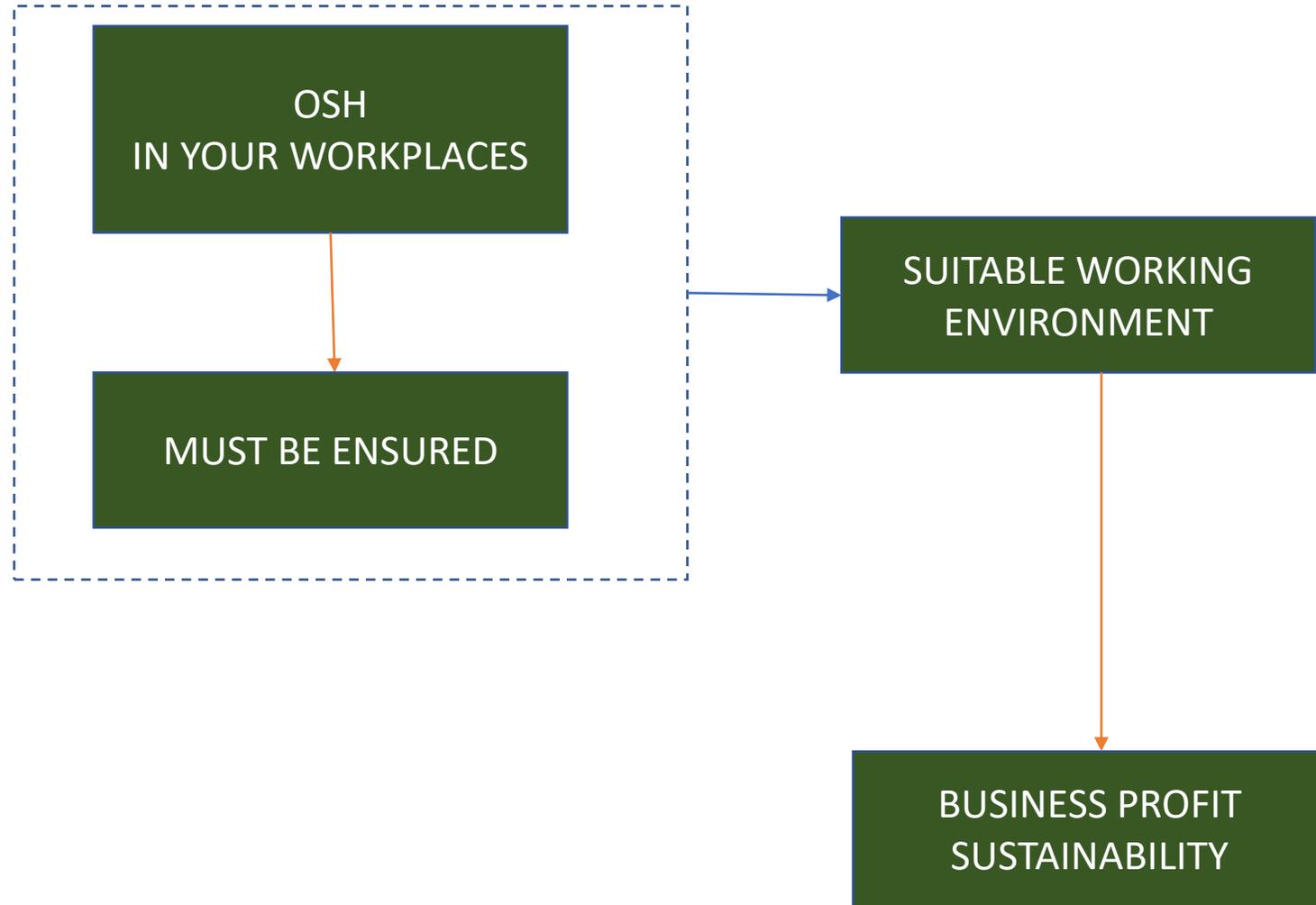
Legal obligations
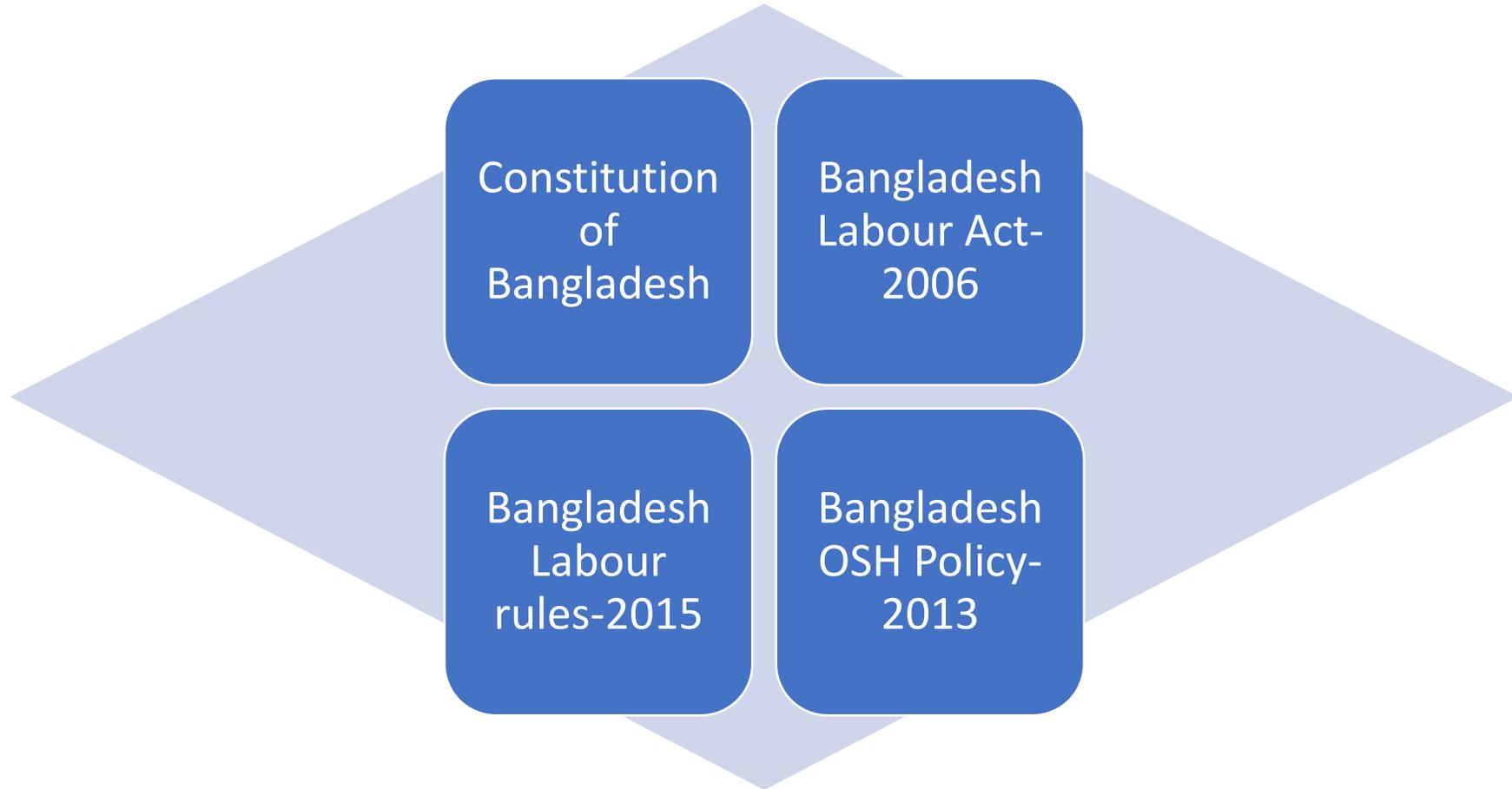
References……………………

- www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg275.htm. (INDG275(rev1), published 12/13)
- OSH management system: A tool for continual improvement (International Labor Organization)
- National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health in Bangladesh 2019
- OSH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: A TOOL FOR CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT (International Labor Organization)
- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OHSAS 18001:2007; Sameh Hamam; TÜV SÜD Middle-East LLC
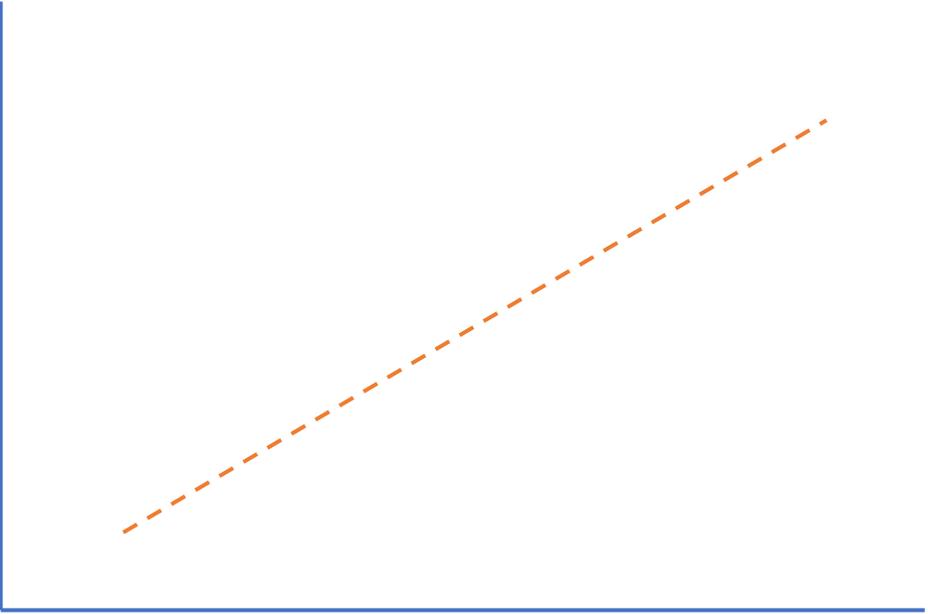
SAFE WORKPLACE

SOUND BUSINESS

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│  ┌───────────────────────┐          │
│  │        OSH            │          │
│  │  IN YOUR WORKPLACES   │          │          ┌───────────────────────┐
│  └───────────┬───────────┘          │   ───▶   │  SUITABLE WORKING     │
│              │                      │          │  ENVIRONMENT          │
│              ▼                      │          └───────────┬───────────┘
│  ┌───────────────────────┐          │                      │
│  │   MUST BE ENSURED     │          │                      │
│  │                       │          │                      ▼
│  └───────────────────────┘          │          ┌───────────────────────┐
└─────────────────────────────────────┘          │  BUSINESS PROFIT      │
                                                  │  SUSTAINABILITY       │
                                                  └───────────────────────┘
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OSH
IN YOUR WORKPLACES

MUST BE ENSURED

SUITABLE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

BUSINESS PROFIT SUSTAINABILITY

WHAT RESEARCH INDICATES?

Lee et al. (2014) conducted interviews in **Korea** and found **associations** between *working conditions* and *employee physical, mental and social wellbeing.*

The work of **McLellan (2017)** indicated that *the critical role employers play* in **enhancing** the association between *better working environments* and *staff wellbeing.*

A systematic review of 98 publications focused on **healthcare sector** confirmed *teamwork, safety and worker wellbeing are interrelated* **(Welp & Manser, 2016).**

Morillas et al. (2013) compared **the accident rates between *Spain and Sweden*.**

The author attributed this difference to the non-compliance with two of 14 OHS practices suggested in the directive, indicating organizations must apply the whole set of OHS interventions.

The **Spanish regional government** adopted *OSH practices* and shown that accident rate was reduced.

Zulkarnen Mora et al pointed in their article *"Effect of Work Safety and Work Healthy Towards Employee's Productivity"* that **work safety and health** variables influence the work productivity of employees by **61.4%**

Sikder and Kaium in their research *"Risk Assessment and Cost Benefit Analysis of Occupational Safety Intervention for Readymade Garment Factories A case study of Bangladesh"*

Benefit outweighed its cost and ***justified the OSH intervention*** could bring more sustainability in the long run.

CASE STUDY (INVOLVEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS)

WHAT COULD BE THE FACTORS WHICH IS RELATED TO DECENT WORKING ENVIRONMENT AT THE WORKPLACE IN ORDER TO BRING MORE PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY?

** MAKE A GROUP AND PRESENTATION

Prevention in Practice

(Recap session)

CONTENT

- WORKING WITH LIFTING AND CARRYING
- UNGUARDED MACHINE PARTS
- WORKING UNDER LOW LIGHT
- WORKING UNDER NOISE
- WORKING WHILE SITTING ON THE FLOOR OR LONG TIME STANDING
- WALKING THROUGH DOOR WITH IMPROPER MEASUREMENT WHILE EVACUATING IN CASE OF FIRE
- WORKING AT HEIGHT
- WALKING THROUGH PASSAGE WITH OBSTACLES
- WORKING ON SLIPPERY/WET FLOOR
- WORKING IN A BUILDING WITH INADEQUATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

WORKING WITH LIFTING AND CARRYING

Hierarchy of Control
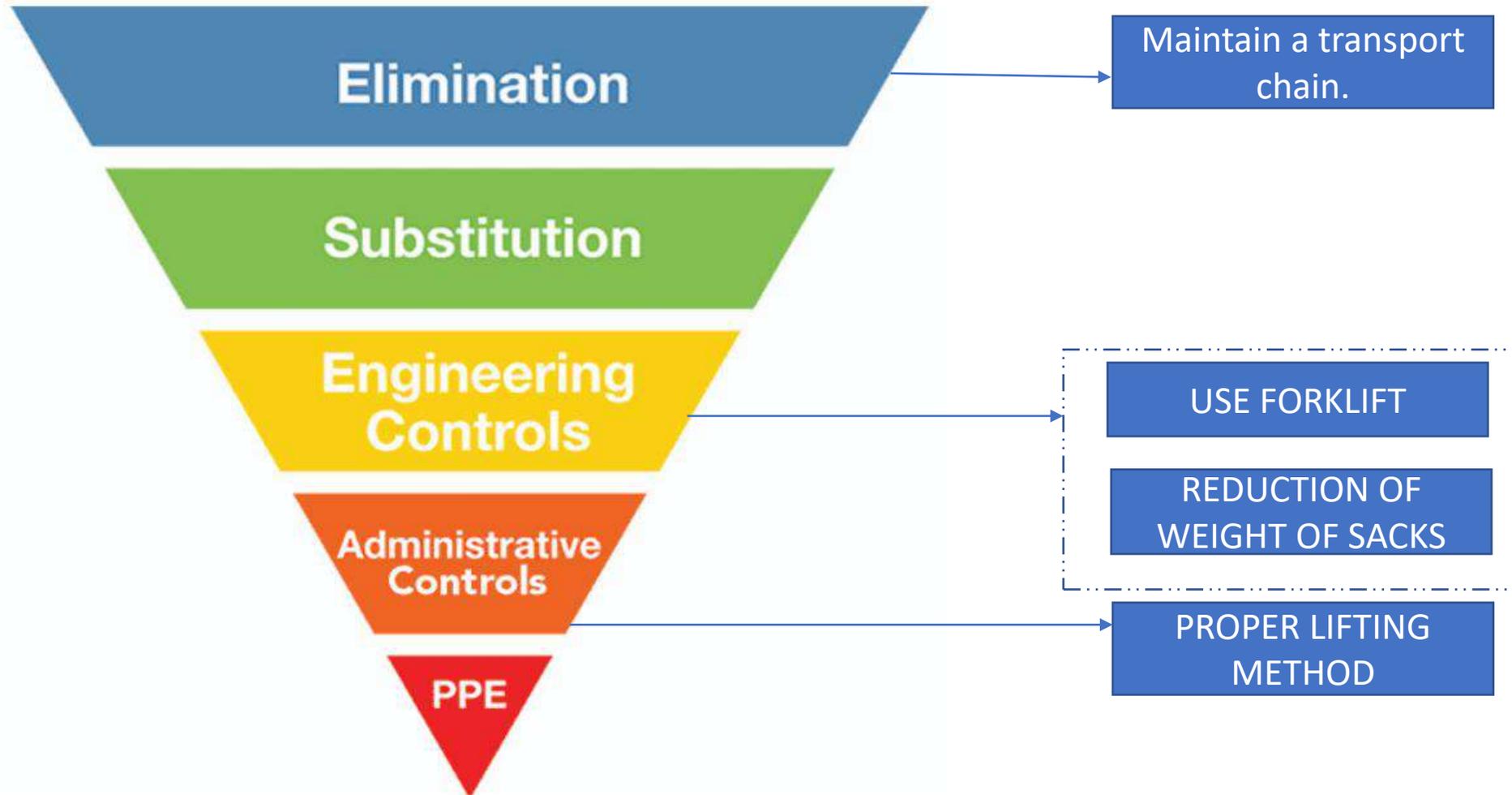
PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

USE FORKLIFT

PROPER LIFTING METHOD

REDUCTION OF WEIGHT OF SACKS

UNGUARDED MACHINE PARTS

Hierarchy of Control

Elimination

Substitution

Engineering Controls → MACHINE GUARDING

Administrative Controls → TRAINING PROVIDED TO WORKERS
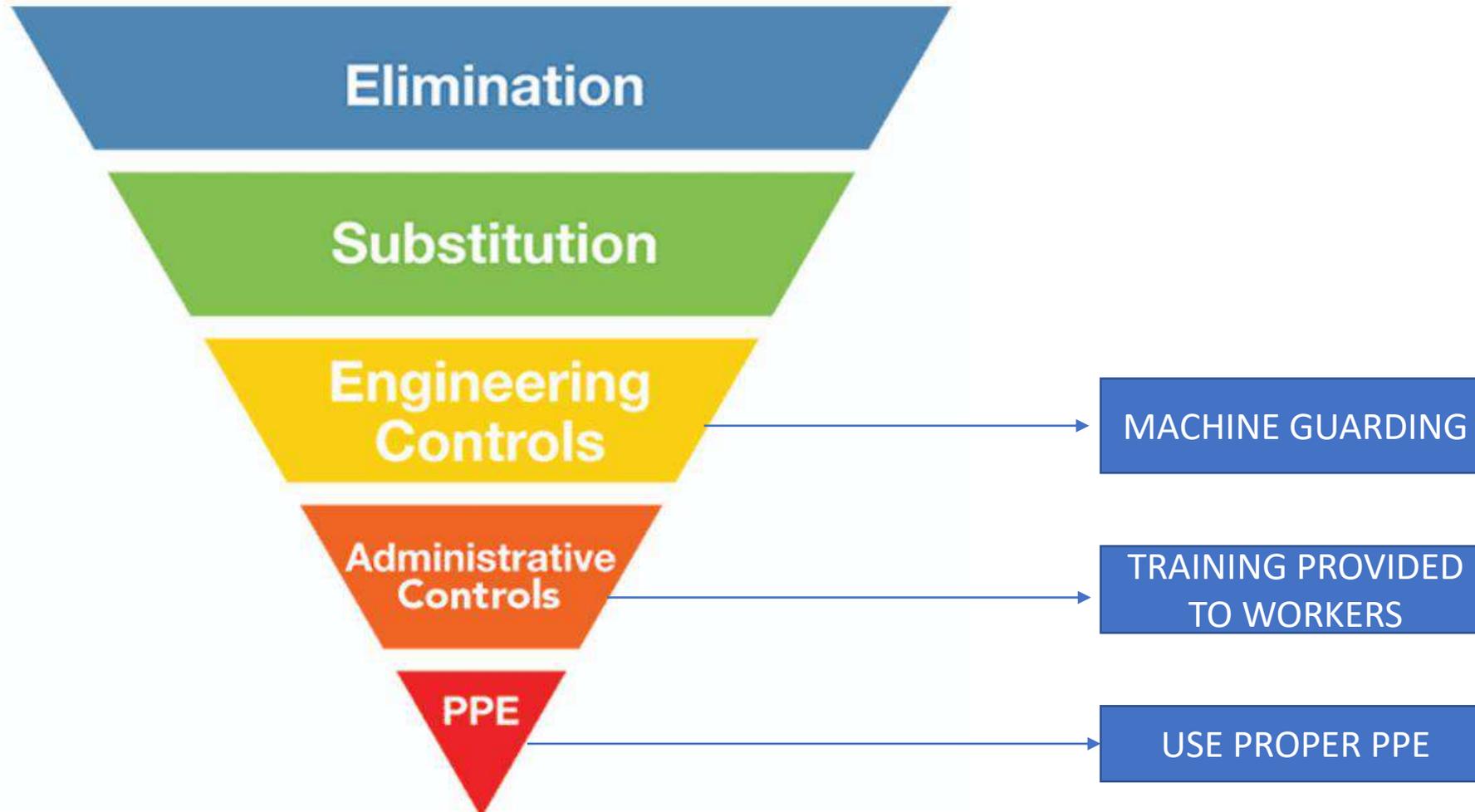
PPE → USE PROPER PPE

PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

MACHINE GUARDING

USE PROPER PPE
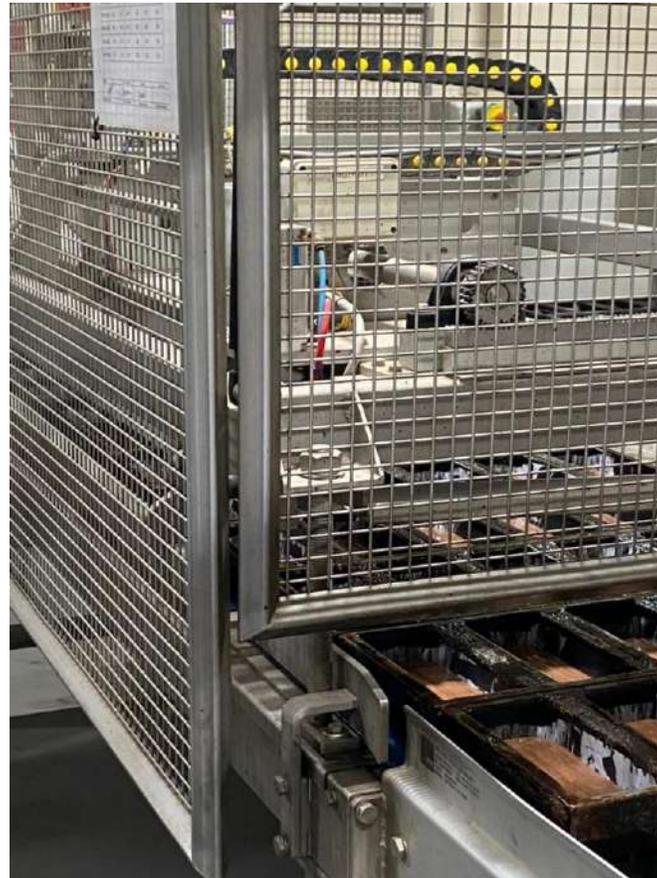
TRAINING PROVIDED TO WORKERS

MACHINE GUARDING

WORKING UNDER LOW LIGHT

Hierarchy of Control

Elimination

Substitution

Engineering Controls

Administrative Controls

PPE

INSTALLATION OF APPROPRIATE LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

INSTALLATION OF APPROPRIATE LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
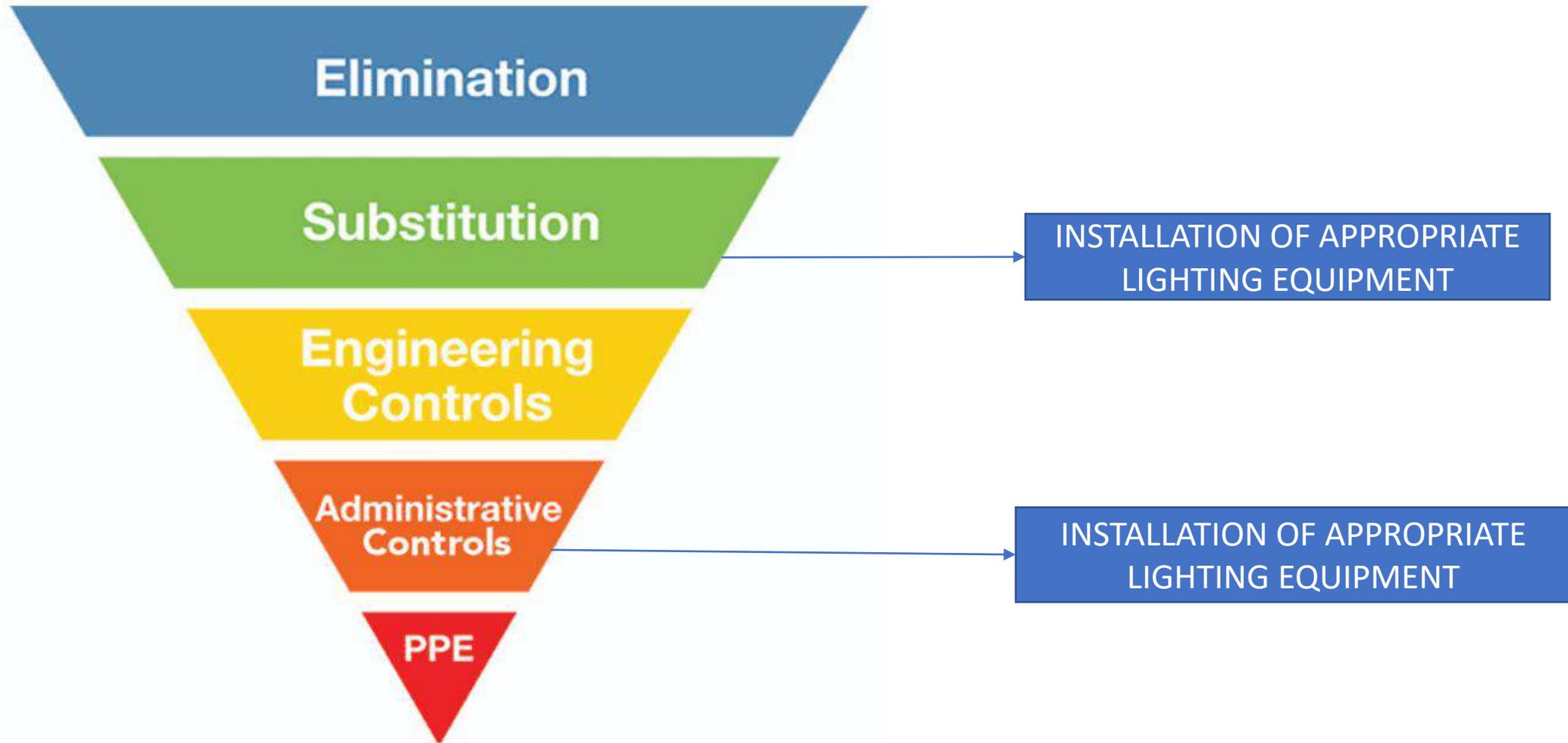
PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

INSTALLATION OF APPROPRIATE LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

WORKING UNDER NOISE
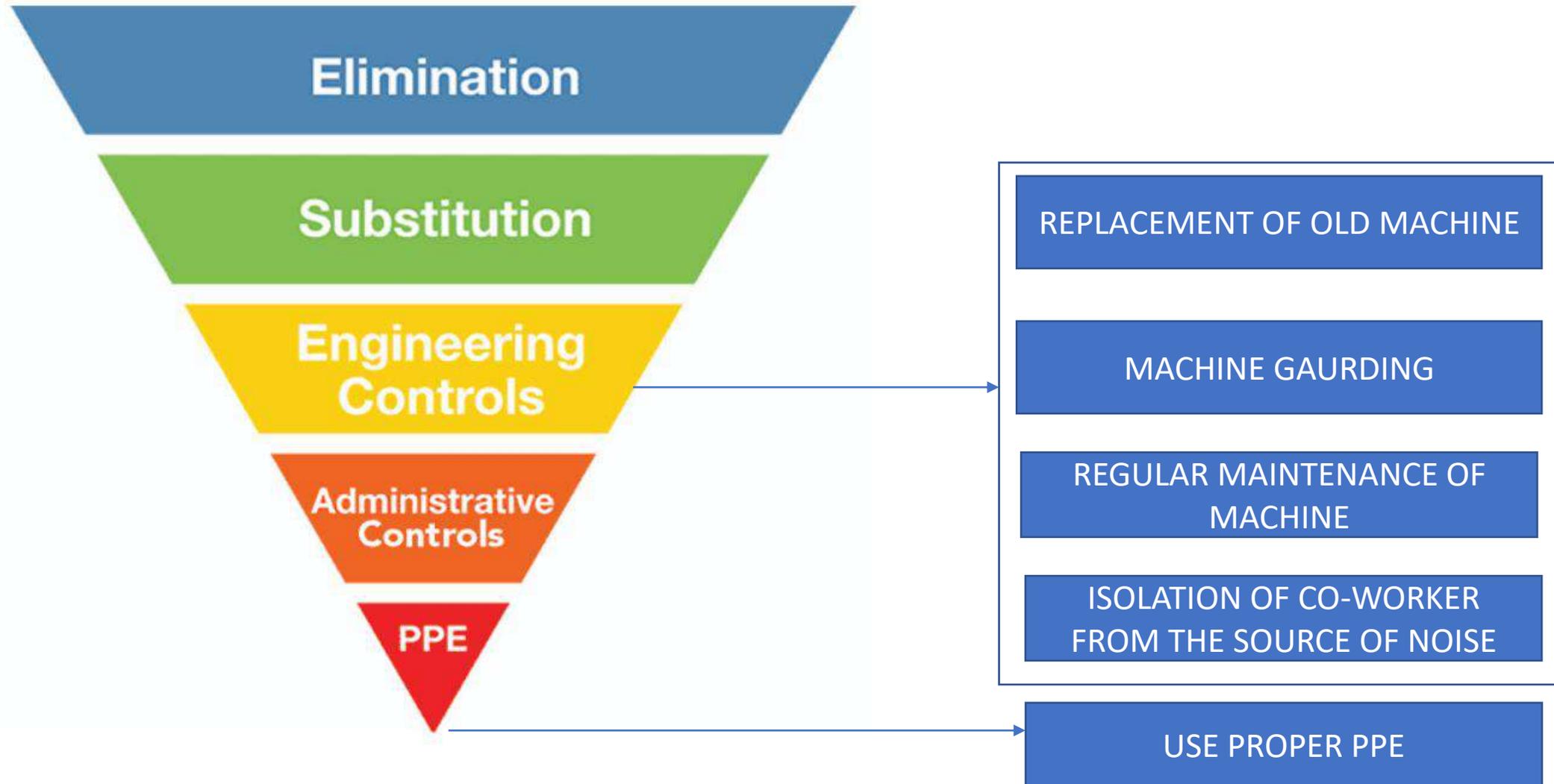
PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

REPLACEMENT OF OLD MACHINE

MACHINE GAURDING

REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF MACHINE

ISOLATION OF WORKER FROM THE SOURCE OF NOISE

USE PROPER PPE

WORKING WHILE SITTING ON THE FLOOR OR LONG TIME STANDING

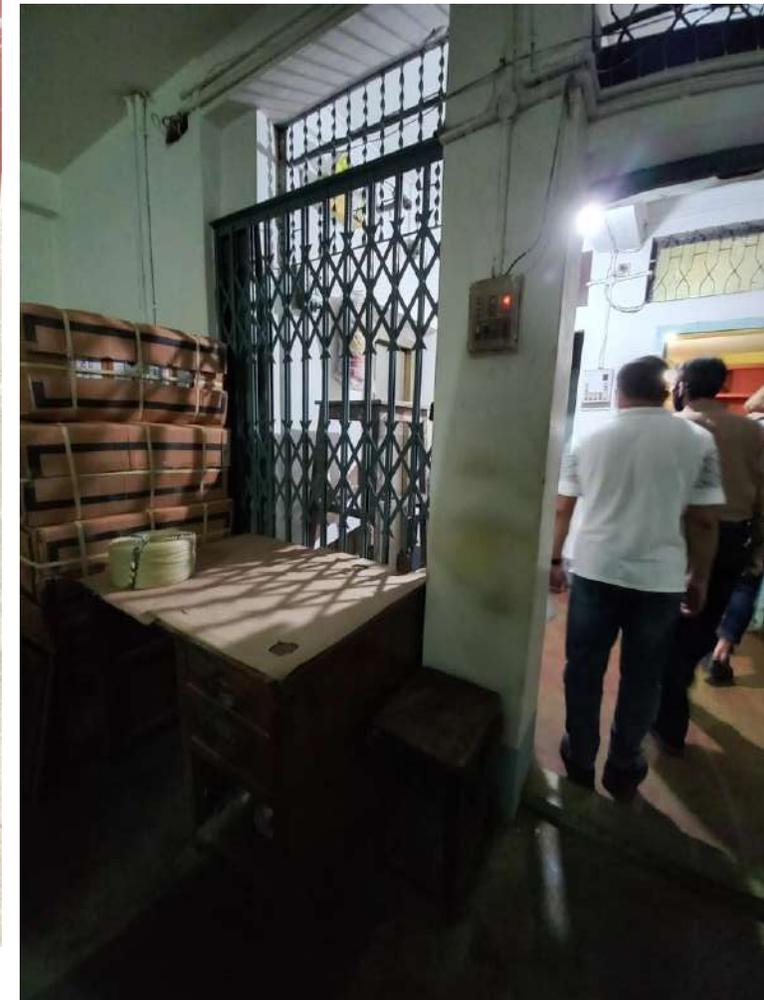# Hierarchy of Control
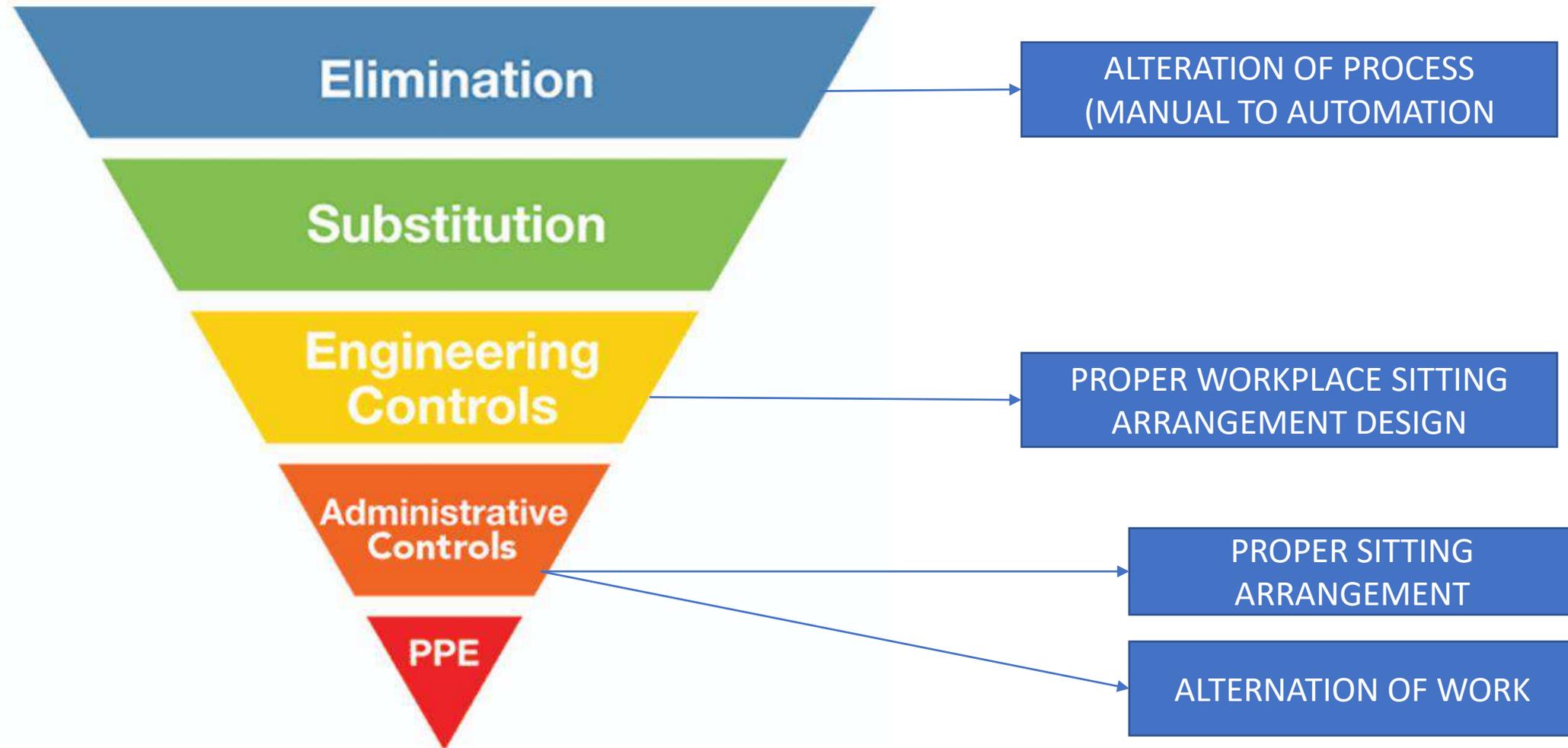
PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

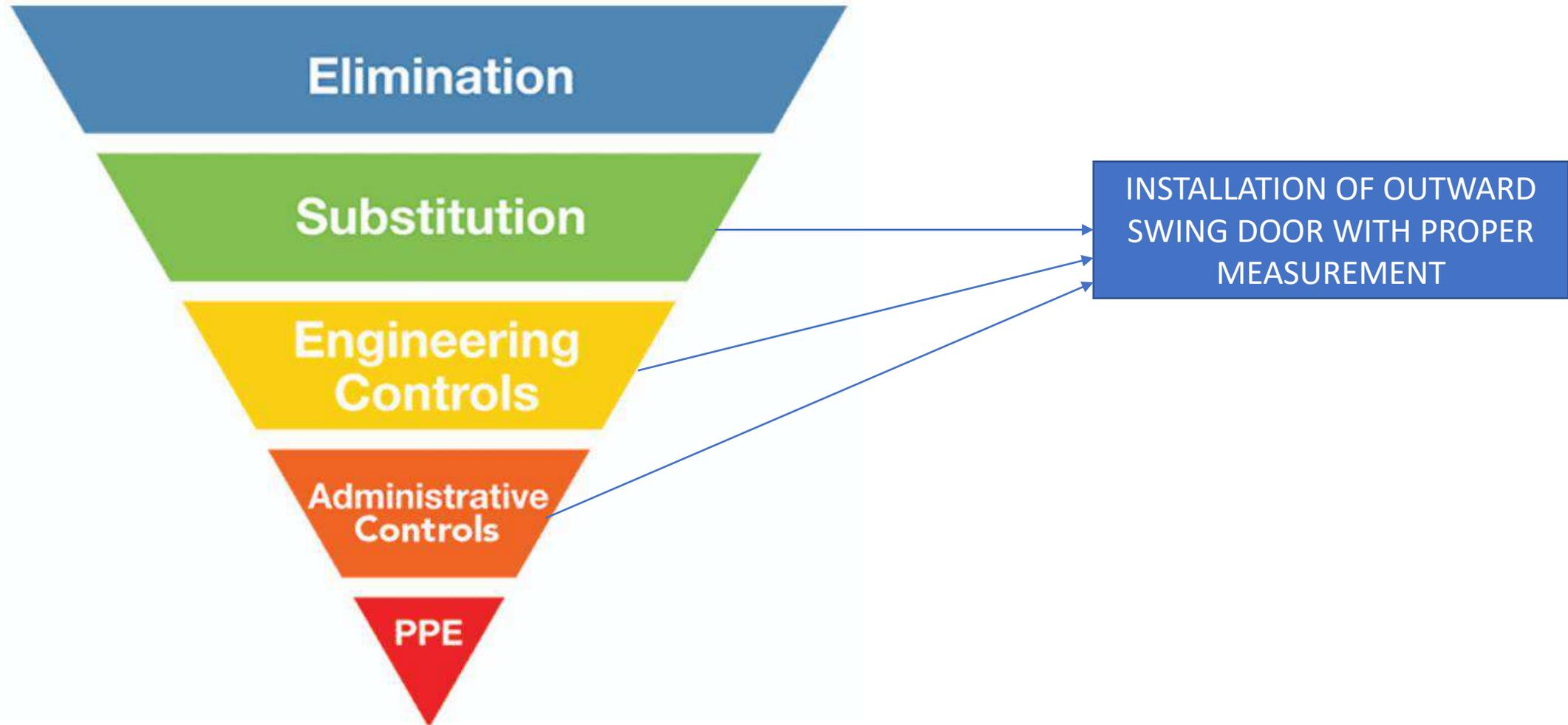## PROPER WORKPLACE SITTING ARRANGEMENT DESIGN

ALTERNATION OF WORK

WALKING THROUGH DOOR WITH IMPROPER MEASUREMENT WHILE EVACUATING IN CASE OF FIRE
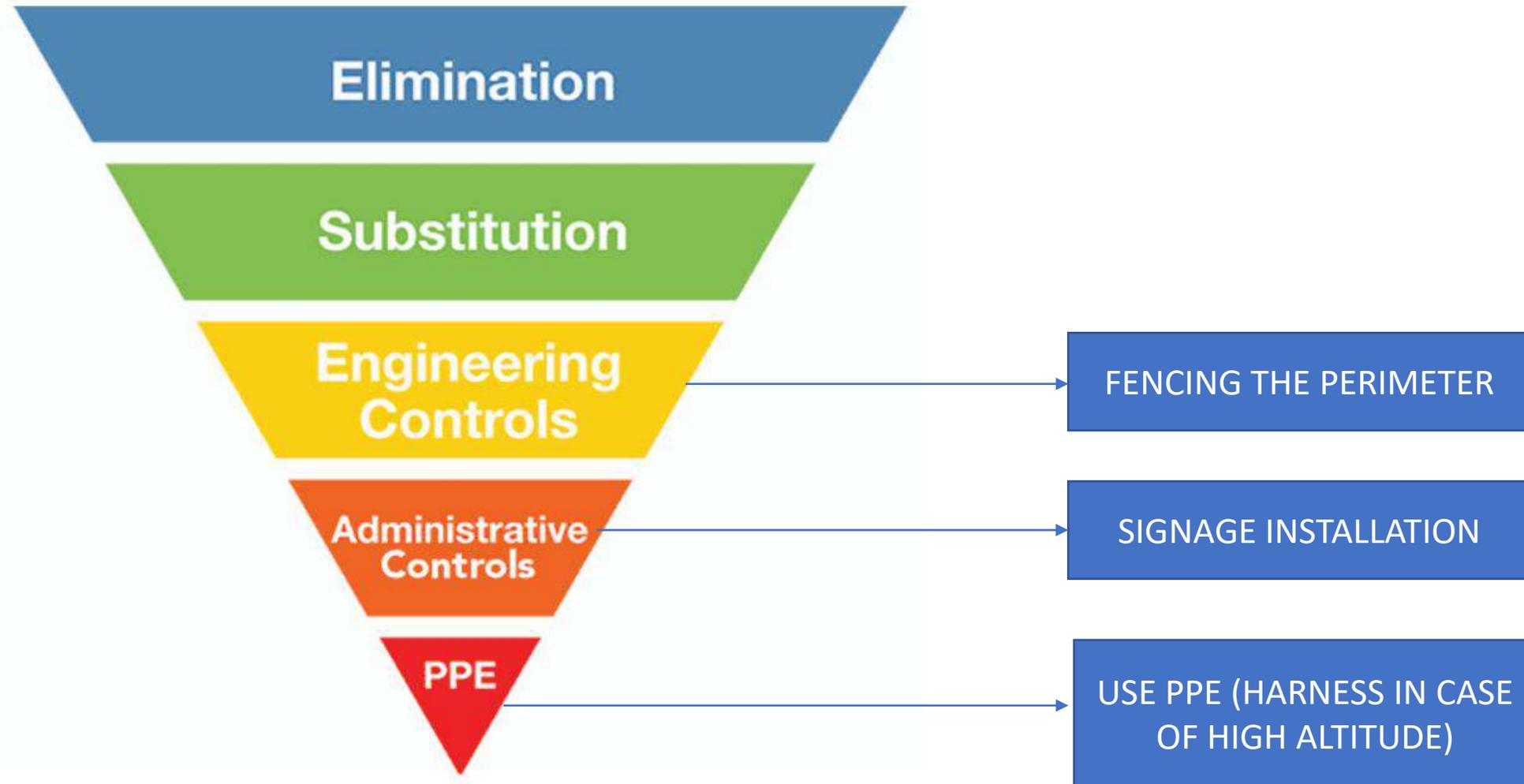
Hierarchy of Control

PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

INSTALLATION OF OUTWARD SWING DOOR WITH PROPER MEASUREMENT
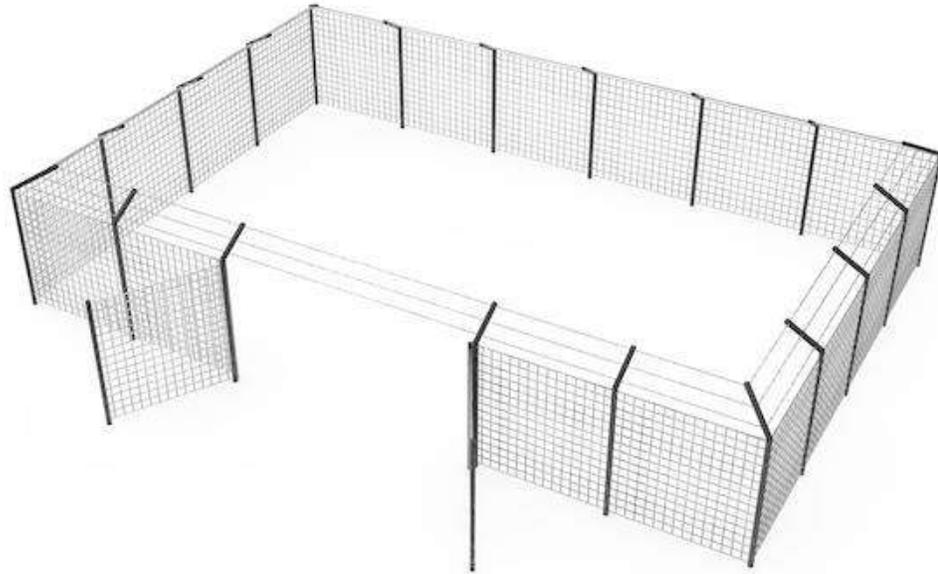
WORKING AT HEIGHT

Hierarchy of Control
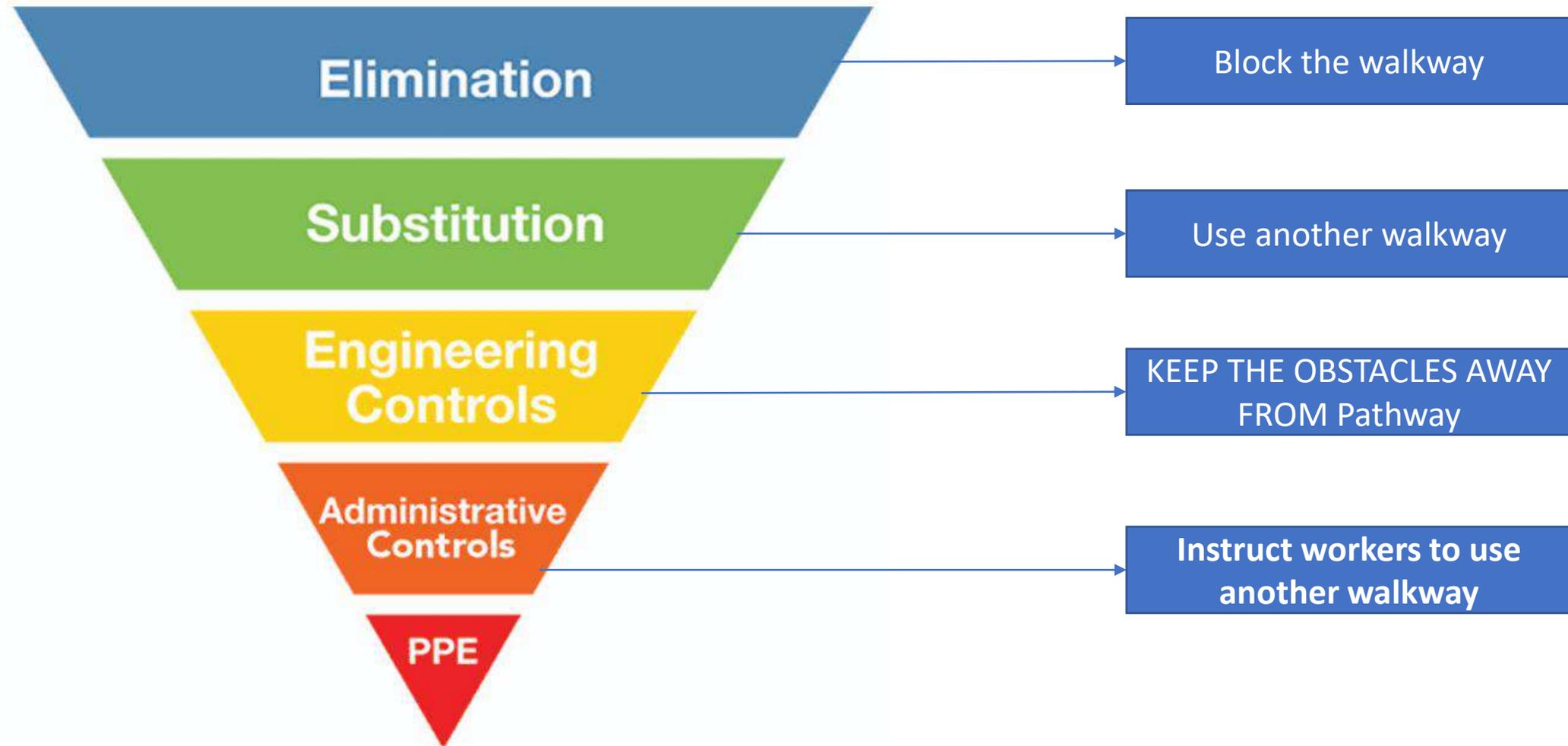
PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

FENCING THE PERIMETER

USE PPE (HARDHAT, SCAFOLD OR HARNESS IN CASE OF HIGH ALTITUDE

WALKING THROUGH PASSAGE WITH OBSTACLES

Control of Hierarchy

Elimination → Block the walkway

Substitution → Use another walkway

Engineering Controls → KEEP THE OBSTACLES AWAY FROM Pathway

Administrative Controls → Instruct workers to use another walkway

PPE

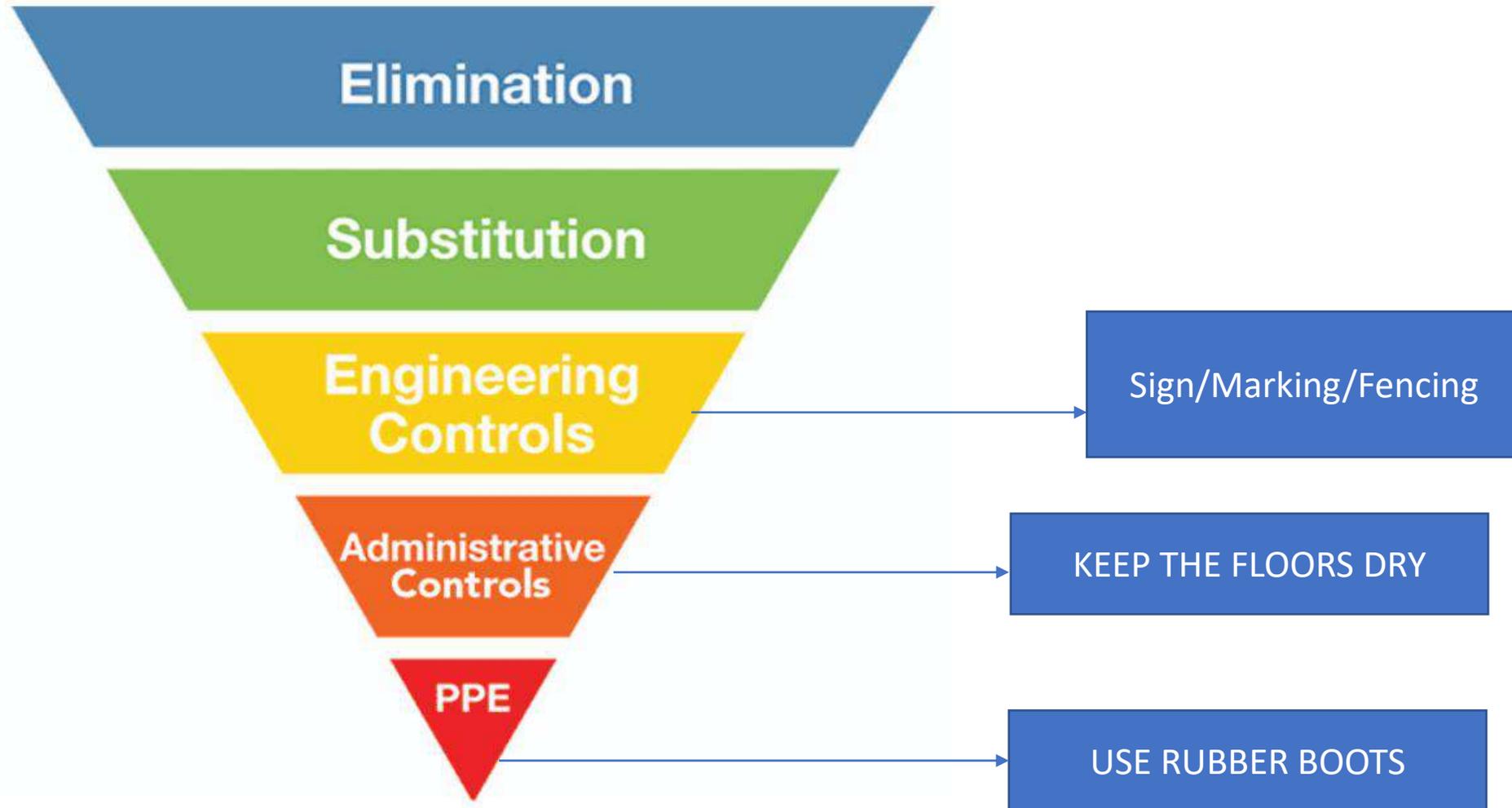# PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

KEEP THE OBSTACLES AWAY FROM PATHWAY

WORKING ON SLIPPERY/WET FLOOR

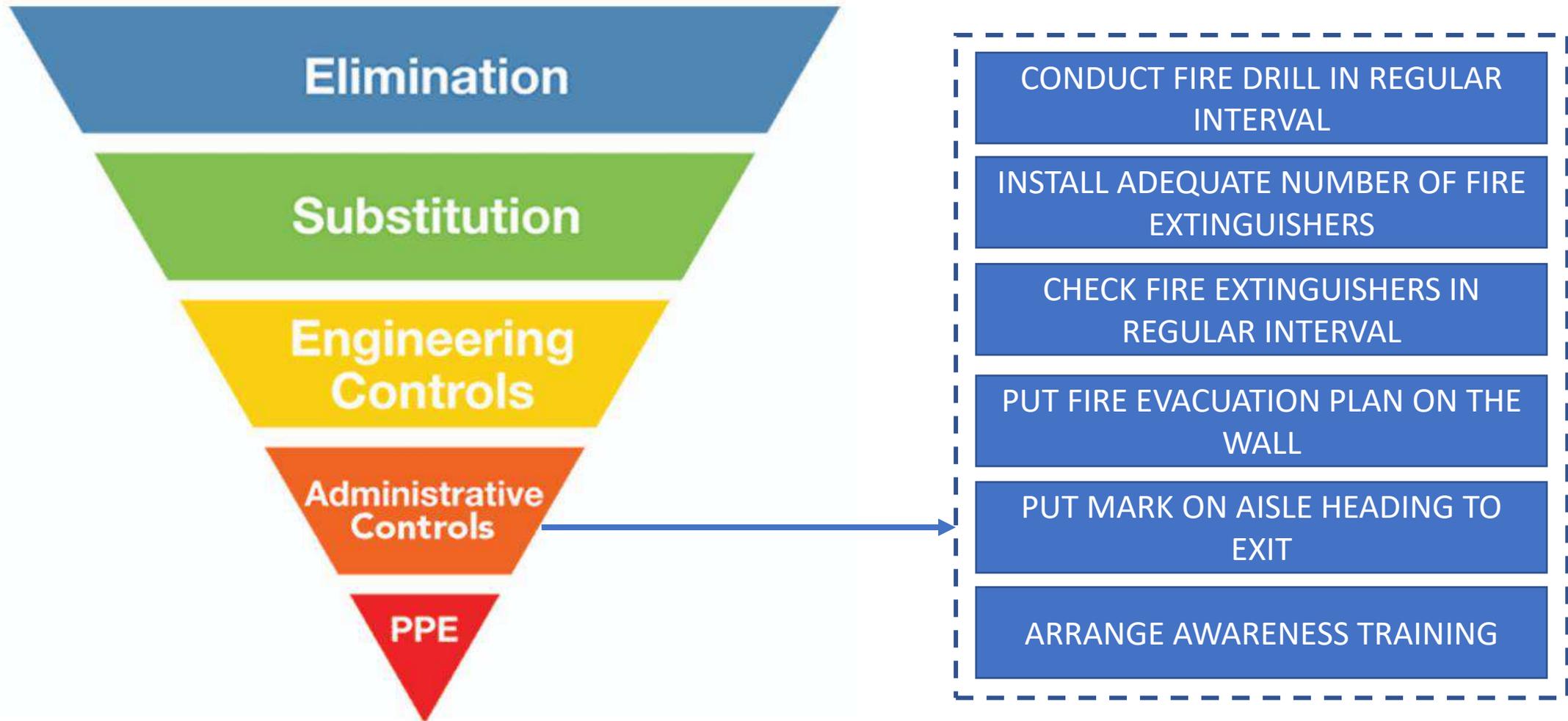Hierarchy of Control

PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

KEEP THE FLOORS DRY

WORKING IN A BUILDING WITH INADEQUATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Hierarchy of Control

PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

CONDUCT FIRE DRILL IN REGULAR INTERVAL

INSTALL ADEQUATE NUMBER OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

CHECK FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IN REGULAR INTERVAL

PREVENTIVE MEASUREMENTS

PUT FIRE EVACUATION PLAN ON THE WALL	PUT MARK ON AISLE HEADING TO EXIT	ARRANGE AWARENESS TRAINING

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
9.00-9.30	Welcome * Presentation of trainer team * Presentation of participants * Intro to program	Sum up of day 1	Sum up of day 2
9.30-11.15	Concepts of hazards, risks and prevention in the Food Industry **by Raju**	The positive relation between good working environment and good business **by Tawhid & Anwarul**	Group work: How do we implement content of this course in our daily work
11.15-11.45	Snacks and Tea Break		
11.45 - 13.30	Knowledge of the most common work hazards in the Food Industry of Bangladesh **by Razib**	Systematic OSH management including Risk Assessment principles **by Anirudha**	Sum up of - Group work 3 days training - Q & A session
13.30 – 15.00	Lunch and Prayer		
15.00-16.00	Knowledge of the most essential OSH challenges in the Food Industry by **by Anirudha**	(F) Prevention in practice **by Raju & Razib**	End of training
16.00-16.30	Tea and End of day 1	Tea and End of day 2	