

EOSH Module Introduction

What is the EOSH package?

The EOSH package covers the essential aspects of Occupational Safety and Health and can be used to meet workers', supervisors' and line-managers' training needs. It consists of 27 training modules which cover the essential notions of Occupational Safety and Health, under two main headings:

1. General concepts
2. Specific risks

Each module, whose duration is approximately 1.5-2 hours, is composed by: films, animations, PowerPoint presentations, self-assessment quizzes, checklist for daily use, ILO and other agencies documentation.

Courses

The package has a modular and customizable approach allowing the possibility of selecting the most relevant Modules and training paths depending on the sector of activity and the specific training needs of the group of trainees. Trainers can use the EOSH material to organize a one-shot training session on a single topic (covering one module of the course) or longer structured training courses targeting specific needs.

Courses for workers

EOSH training material can be used to organize training sessions targeting workers with no previous knowledge of Occupational Safety and Health. These courses cover the essentials of OSH with the objective of creating awareness of the importance of safe behavior and providing practical tips for improving safety and health conditions at work.

Courses for supervisors (or line, mid-level managers)

Supervisors are often the missing target group in OSH training courses, yet they have a very important role to play in companies, with teams of workers under their responsibility. The EOSH training material was conceived to target this group who should be able to instruct workers to follow safe working practices, rectify unsafe procedures and conditions, inspect their own areas, take remedial action to minimize or eliminate hazards, and promote safety awareness among workers.

Module 1: Introduction to Safety and Health at Work

Occupational Safety and Health is a field composed of an wide variety of subjects. Frequently, there is different understanding of the aims of OSH, of the principles and fundamentals that should guide its action and even of the meaning of OSH concepts. This lack of common language hinders the establishment of a shared viewpoint and basis for fruitful work on OSH. This Module has the aim of serving as a reference guide in this regard and of giving general information on most common hazards that exist in most enterprises.

Module 2: Risk Assessment

The main aim of occupational risk assessment is to protect workers' health and safety. Risk assessment helps minimize the possibility of the workers or the environment being harmed due to work-related activities. It also helps keep your business competitive and productive. In many countries, under the health and safety laws all employers must carry out regular risk assessments. In practical terms, a risk assessment is a thorough look at your workplace to identify those situations, processes and so forth that may cause harm.

Module 3: Accidents Prevention and Reporting

Accident prevention requires the creation and maintenance of a safe working environment and the promotion of safe behavior.

Accident prevention began as a reactive process. This was based largely on waiting for accidents or health problems to happen and then devising and implementing some form of control to prevent these types of accident or health hazards from re-occurring in the future. As a result, such controls that are found in industry have been strongly reactive in their nature.

The Module covers issues related to the nature of accidents, accidents factors, prevention and registration.

Module 6: Internal Emergency Plan

An important element of any system for prevention of major incidents is the establishment of a facility-specific emergency plan. Emergency planning seeks to minimize the effect of an incident both inside and outside a facility, and requires timely application of defined procedures by people with adequate training and resources. For this to happen, plans and procedures specific to relevant activities at the facility must have been developed, documented and tested prior to the occurrence of an event.

Module 7: Hazardous Substances

A dangerous substance is a product that, when used, is potentially harmful to people or the environment. Improper use of dangerous substances may lead to very serious consequences. The damage can be health damage such as poisoning and irritation, but it can also include fire, explosion or soil pollution.

Module 8: Fire and Explosion

Fire is a very high risk in any location. The main goal of fire prevention is to train employees to take precautions to prevent potentially harmful fires, and be trained on how to face fire situations. Practical exercises on use of fire extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment, and evacuation plans which may be organized at workplaces

Module 9: Electricity

Electricity is a familiar and necessary part of everyday life, but electricity can kill or severely injure people and cause damage to property. Electricity is one of the leading causes of death and injuries at work. The Module Electricity covers the key elements to consider when devising safe working practices and is for people who carry out work on or near electrical equipment. It includes practical information for workers who are dealing with electricity in their workplaces and for managers and supervisors who control or influence the design, specification, selection, installation, commissioning, maintenance or operation of electrical equipment.

Module 10: Tools, Machines and Appliances

Supervisors are responsible for the safety and health of their employees. This holds true when ensuring that employees are using tools safely. Workers should be trained in safe procedures for working with tools. However, safe practices when carrying or storing those tools may not be thoroughly covered. Tools, machines and appliance can pose a serious safety risk when they are misplaced or improperly handled by workers.

Module 11: Hoist, Lift and Bear

Lifting and hoisting operations are one of the major causes of fatalities and serious incidents. The Module is based on current experience and best practice for preventing such incidents. The number and severity of injuries may be greatly reduced by preparing and planning for lifting, and practicing safe lifting and handling techniques.

Module 14: Special Works

The Module covers some kinds of special works such as welding, explosion-prone environment, excavations, demolition works.

Welding poses a range of well-known and subtle hazards to health and safety. These can act quickly or may show up only in the long term. They can be rapidly fatal (electric shock or exposure to cadmium fumes) or have delayed effects (lung cancer over time).

Excavation and trenching are among the most hazardous construction operations. Excavations includes any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in the earth's surface formed by earth removal. Cave-ins pose the

greatest risk and are much more likely than other excavation-related accidents to result in fatalities. Other potential hazards include falls, falling loads, hazardous atmospheres, and incidents involving mobile equipment.

Demolition work involves many of the same hazards that arise during other construction activities. However, demolition also involves additional hazards due to a variety of other factors. All demolition, dismantling and structural alterations must be carefully planned and carried out in a way that prevents danger by practitioners with the relevant skills, knowledge and experience.

Module 20: Personal Protective Equipment

Employers have duties concerning the provision and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) at work.

Personal protective equipment, commonly referred to as “PPE”, is equipment worn to minimize exposure to serious workplace injuries and illnesses. These injuries and illnesses may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. Personal protective equipment may include items such as gloves, safety glasses and shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, coveralls, vests and full body suits.

PPE should be used as a last resort. Wherever there are risks to health and safety that cannot be adequately controlled in other ways, the Personal Protective Equipment has to be supplied.

Module 24: Work Permits

The objective of the Work Permit system is to identify hazards associated with a non-routine job, and to develop precautions required to control each identified hazard. Work permits can help prevent workers from causing damage or injury when they face hazards associated with specific jobs.