Philippine Occupational Health and Standards

Occupational Safety and Health is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work. The goal of all occupational safety and health programs is to foster a safe work environment.

The main objectives of the OSC are follows: 1. Prevent, eliminate or reduce work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths. 2. Implement effectively occupational health and safety programs that will promote the health, efficiency and general well-being of the Filipino workers through the improvement of the quality of his working life that will enhance significantly the productivity of industries and business. 3. Maintain an expert intelligence and training center for industrial disease and occupational safety. 4. Coverage of Services

HAZARDS AND RISKS

A hazard is a situation that poses a level of threat to life, health, property, or environment. Most hazards are dormant or potential, with only a theoretical risk of harm. However, once a hazard becomes "active", it can create an emergency situation. A hazard does not exist when it is not happening. A hazardous situation 5 that has come to pass is called an incident. Hazard and vulnerability interact together to create risk

Hazards are sometimes classified into three modes:

λ **Dormant** - The situation has the potential to be hazardous, but no people, property, or environment is currently affected by this. For instance, a hillside may be unstable, with the potential for a landslide, but there is nothing below or on the hillside that could be affected.

λ **Armed** - People, property, or environment are in potential harm's way.

λ **Active** - A harmful incident involving the hazard has actually occurred. Often this is referred to not as an "active hazard" but as an accident, emergency, incident, or disaster.

TYPES OF HAZARDS

1. **Biological**- A biological hazard is one originating from an organism that is foreign (in presence or concentration) to the organism being affected. Many biological hazards are associated with food, including certain viruses, parasites, fungi, bacteria, and plant and seafood toxins.
2. **Chemica**l-A chemical can be considered a hazard if by virtue of its intrinsic properties can cause harm or danger to humans, property, or the environment.
3. **Mechanical**-A mechanical hazard is any hazard involving a machine or process. Motor vehicles, aircraft, and air bags pose mechanical hazards. Compressed gases or liquids can also be considered a mechanical hazard.
4. **Physical**-A physical hazard is a naturally occurring process that has the potential to create loss or damage. Physical hazards include, but are not limited to, earthquakes, floods, and tornadoes.
5. **Ergonomic**-It is a physical factor within the environment that harms the musculoskeletal system. Ergonomic hazards include uncomfortable workstation height and poor body positioning. Ergonomic hazards are caused by poorly designed workplaces or processes.

Hazard and Risk Control

A hazard is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone. Risk is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard. It may also apply to situations with property or equipment loss, or harmful effects on the environment.

Answer this activity:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the instruction carefully.

Directions: Tell whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE. Write **T** for True and **F** for False. Write your answer on your TLE activity notebook.

1. A hazard is a condition that poses a level of threat to life, health, property, or environment.

2. The situation has the potential to be hazardous, but no people, property, or environment is currently affected by this is categorized active hazard.

3. For every company, all job descriptions must have occupational hazards.

4. Accident prone areas should have signs that warn people.

5. Risk is defined as the probability that exposure to a hazard will lead to a positive consequence.

7. Ergonomics hazards include earthquakes, floods, and tornadoes.

8. Ergonomics is a physical factor within the environment that harms the musculoskeletal system.

9. Compressed gases or liquids can also be considered a mechanical hazard.

10.Pesticides are normally used to control unwanted insects and plants may cause a variety of negative effects on non-target organisms.

11.A hazardous situation that has come to pass is called an accident.

12.Regular medical checkups that will monitor the employees' health can also prevent the transfer of diseases between employees.

13. A biological hazard is one originating from an organ that is foreign to the organism being affected.

14. Motor vehicles, aircraft, and air bags pose mechanical hazards.

15. Removing occupational hazards is only one way of improving worker protection.

LIVEWORKSHEETS