



## **GBCA SAFETY TOOLBOX TALK**

### **HAZARD RECOGNITION**

The goal of hazard recognition is to make the workplace as safe as possible and to keep employees from being harmed. It is an ongoing program that is never finished. Every employee should be involved in identifying and controlling hazards: To be effective in controlling and avoiding hazards, one must first understand what those hazards are.

#### **WHAT IS A HAZARD?**

OSHA defines a hazard as "a danger which threatens physical harm to employees." This includes "unsafe workplace conditions or practices (dangers) that could cause injuries or illnesses (harm) to employees." A hazard may be an object (tools, equipment, machinery, or materials) or even a person (distracted, not familiar with the work, or under the weather).

#### **WHAT IS HAZARD RECOGNITION?**

Hazard Recognition, or Hazard Identification, is vitally important in accident prevention. By recognizing hazards' characteristics and properties, we can determine the proper controls. Unfortunately, recognizing hazards is not as easy as it sounds.

Some or all of these potential safety hazards may exist in the workplace. All supervisors and workers should recognize workplace hazards to ensure that they are identified and controlled.

#### **FIVE CONSIDERATIONS TO HELP RECOGNIZE AND IDENTIFY HAZARDS:**

1. Many workplaces contain hazardous materials and toxic chemicals (solvents, acids, bases, detergents), used at various stages of the construction process.
2. Stationary machinery and equipment may not be properly guarded, or in poor working order because of poor preventive/corrective maintenance.
3. Tools may not be properly maintained. Saws may not be sharpened, or safety harnesses may be old and in need of replacement.
4. The work environment might include extreme noise, flammable or combustible atmospheres, or poor workstation design. Floors may be slippery and isles cluttered. Guardrails, ladders, or floor hole covers may be missing or damaged.
5. Employees might be fatigued, distracted, under trained or complacent.

## SOLUTION

The 'ta-da' moment of the white paper. Based on the preceding information, the solution is now presented. It is developed and argued for using the gathered evidence and the expertise of the author and their company. Asdfijaw eij fa;lse nf;aij ehwfal; sndfl ahsudgewaqry upaojcmnv, aksertjh;goqh iask defaw ehfak njdfvk aljsyetrfuakh bdlsgbfak sjghal wirghalkifghlak rghakldnbva:Oesi tr[gewrug ansdlfma;p ewogg oashdig; kajnrwegp';vao

## CONCLUSION

This section summarizes the white paper's major findings. Recommendations based on the solution are provided. Asdfijawejifa;lse nf;aijeh wfal;sndfl ahsu dgewaqryu paojcm nv,aks ertjh;goq hia skdefawehf aknj dfvkaljsyetrfu akhbdlsgb aksjghal irghalkifg hlakrg hakldnbva:Oesitr [gewrug ansdlfma; pewoggo ashdig; kajnrwegp';vao

## REFERENCES

If necessary, any sources used to develop the white paper must be collected and cited in this section. Asdfijawejifa;lse nf;aij ehwfal;sndflahsu dgewaqryupao jcmnv ,aksertjh;g qhiask-defawehfaknjdfvka jsyetrfa khbdlsgbf ksjghal-wirgh alkifghlak rghakl dnbv a:Oesitr[gewruga nsdlfma;pewog goashdig; kajnrwegp';vao