6 LOSS CONTROL PROGRAMS

ANSWERS—QUIZ 1

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. A hazard is any existing or potential condition in the workplace that, by itself or by interacting with other variables, can result in deaths, injuries, property damage, and other losses.
8. Debarment prevents a person who has violated certain laws, e.g., serious environmental violators, from performing any responsible job at a federal contractor's facilities. Disqualification means the company is "blacklisted" and cannot be a successful bidder for federal contracts.
9. Analysis may uncover hazards that (1) may have been overlooked in the layout of the plant or building and in the design of machinery, equipment, and processes; (2) may have developed after production started; or (3) may exist because original procedures and tasks were modified.
10. The three kinds of hazard control measures are administrative, engineering, and personal protective equipment.
11. A balanced approach looks at such weaknesses as inadequate training and education, improper assignment of responsibility, unsuitable equipment, or failure to fund hazard control programs. Because managers are responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of systems, management errors can result in system defects.
12. While making regular or random rounds of the plant, management or safety staff members record both the number and type of safety defects and unsafe practices they observe. Observations should be made at different times of the day and throughout the various parts of the plant. Their observations can be converted to a report showing specific unsafe conditions and which supervisors and foremen need help in enforcing good work practices.

ANSWERS—QUIZ 2

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. Although useful for understanding human behavior, these models do not consider the interaction between the worker and the other parts of the system.
8. The four main components are as follows:
   - scheduling and performing periodic maintenance functions
   - keeping records of service and repairs
   - repairing and replacing equipment and equipment parts
   - providing spare parts control.
9. The three areas are as follows:
   - unsafe practices or procedures, either the worker or another person
   - situational factors (e.g., facilities, tools, equipment, and materials)
   - environmental factors (e.g., noise, vibration, temperature extremes, illumination)
10. Some causes of situational problems are as follows:
    - defects in design
    - poor, substandard construction
    - improper storage of hazardous materials
    - inadequate planning, layout, and design
11. The company can distribute publicity in-house that reinforces safety, both on and off the job (e.g., posters, pamphlets, press releases, and billboards). Employee-generated, original posters can be effective in personalizing safety efforts. Nearly every organization has some sort of in-house newsletter or magazine that is either given to employees at work or sent to their homes. This provides an excellent forum for safety education and safety program promotion since both employees and families see it.

ANSWERS—CASE STUDY

1. An off-the-job safety program is a logical extension of the occupational safety program and meets the same needs: reduction of costly employee absences due to incidents, injuries, or deaths; and commitment to employee well-being.
2. According to National Safety Council estimates, three out of four deaths and more than half of the injuries suffered by workers occur off the job. Annual production time lost due to off-the-job injuries averages 120 million days compared with 75 million days lost by workers injured in the workplace.
3. Benefits from expanding a safety program to cover off-the-job safety include:
   - reduction in lost production time and operating costs from both on-the job and off-the-job injuries
   - increased employee interest in the on-the-job safety program due to efforts in off-the-job safety
   - better public relations