



Animal health care service

Level - I

Learning Guide -7

Unit of Competence: - Follow Occupational Health and Support Procedure

Module Title: - Following Occupational Health and Support Procedure

LG Code: AGRHC1 M2 LO2LG-7

TTLM Code: AGR TTLM2 09 199v1

LO 2: Follow procedures for hazard control



Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics –

- Following Procedures to remove or minimise hazards
- Using Required **PPE and safety equipment**
- Describing the potential consequences of failing to follow these procedures

and Instructions

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, **you will be able to –**

- Follow procedures to remove or minimize hazards, within the scope of responsibilities and competencies.
- Use required PPE and safety equipment according to organizational policy
- Describe the potential consequences of failing to follow these procedures according to organizational guideline

Learning Instructions:

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below 3 to 6.
3. Read the information written in the information “Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3 and Sheet 4”.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check 2, Self-check 3 and Self-check 4” in page -6, 9, 12 and 14 respectively.
5. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation from the “Self-check” proceed to “Operation Sheet 1, Operation Sheet 2 and Operation Sheet 3” in page -15.
6. Do the “LAP test” in page – 16 (if you are ready).

Information Sheet- 1	Following Procedures to remove or minimise hazards
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1.1 procedures to remove or minimize hazards



- **Design or re-organize to eliminate hazards**

It is often cheaper and more practical to eliminate hazards at the design or planning stage of a product, process or place used for work. In these early phases, there is greater scope to design out hazards or incorporate risk control measures that are compatible with the original design and functional requirements. For example, remove trip hazards on the floor or dispose of unwanted chemicals.

- **Substitute the hazard with something safer**

If it is not reasonably practical to eliminate the hazards and associated risks, you should minimize the risk. For example, today the dangers associated with asbestos are well known and there are numerous alternatives to asbestos products currently on the market including cellulose fiber, thermoset plastic flour or polyurethane foams. Replacing solvent-based paints with water-based ones is also a better alternative.

- **Isolate the hazard from people**

This involves physically separating the source of harm from people by distance or using barriers. For example, introducing a strict work area, using guard rails/fence around exposed edges and holes in the floors, using remote control systems to operate machinery, enclosing a noisy process from a person and storing chemicals in a fume cabinet.

- **Use engineering controls**

An engineering control is a control measure that is physical in nature, including a mechanical device or process. For example this can be done through the use of machine guards, effective ventilation systems and setting work rates on a roster to reduce fatigue.

- **Use administrative controls**

Administrative controls are work methods or procedures that are designed to minimize exposure to a hazard. Establish appropriate procedures and safe work practices such as; limit exposure time to a hazardous task so that fewer employees are exposed, routine maintenance and housekeeping procedures, training on hazards and correct work methods and use signs to warn people of a hazard.



- **Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Provide suitable and properly maintained PPE and ensure employees are trained in its proper use. Examples include gloves, earplugs, face masks, hard hats, gloves, aprons and protective eyewear. PPE limits exposure to harmful effects of a hazard but only if workers wear and use the PPE correctly.

Self-Check -1	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. List out methods of minimization of hazards (2pts?)
2. Why it's important hazard minimization methods (3 points)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 2 and 3 points Unsatisfactory - below 2 and 3 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

Information Sheet- 2	Using Required PPE and safetyequipment
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As an employer, you are in charge of a safe and healthy working environment for your employees. You are familiar with the safety risks within your sector, as well as the measures you can take to counteract these risks.

2.1 WHAT IS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)?



PPE means personal protective equipment or equipment you use to guarantee your (own) safety.

Use PPE always and anywhere where necessary. Observe the instructions for use, maintain them well and check regularly if they still offer sufficient protection. But when do you use what type of protection?

2.2 TYPES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

1. SAFETY FOR THE HEAD



Wearing a **helmet** offers protection and can prevent head injuries. Select a sturdy helmet that is adapted to the working conditions. These days you can find many elegant designs and you can choose extra options such as an adjustable interior harness and comfortable sweatbands.

2. PROTECT YOUR EYES



The eyes are the most complex and fragile parts of our body. Each day, more than 600 people worldwide sustain eye injuries during their work. Thanks to a good pair of **safety glasses**, these injuries could be prevented. Do you come into contact with bright light or infrared radiation? Then **welding goggles or a shield** offer the ideal protection!

3. HEARING PROTECTION





Do you work in an environment with high sound levels? In that case it is very important to consider hearing protection. **Earplugs** are very comfortable, but earmuffs are convenient on the work floor as you can quickly put these on or take them off.

4. MAINTAIN A GOOD RESPIRATION



Wearing a **mask** at work is no luxury, definitely not when coming into contact with hazardous materials. 15% of the employees within the EU inhale vapours, smoke, powder or dust while performing their job. **Dust masks** offer protection against fine dust and other dangerous particles. If the materials are truly toxic, use a **full-face mask**. This adheres tightly to the face, to protect the nose and mouth against harmful pollution.

5. PROTECT YOUR HANDS WITH THE RIGHT GLOVES



Hands and fingers are often injured, so it is vital to protect them properly. Depending on the sector you work in, you can choose from gloves for **different applications**:

- protection against vibrations
- protection against cuts by sharp materials
- protection against cold or heat
- protection against bacteriological risks
- Protection against splashes from diluted chemicals.

6. PROTECTION FOR THE FEET





Even your feet need solid protection. **Safety shoes** (type Sb, S1, S2 or S3) **and boots** (type S4 or S5) are the ideal solution to protect the feet against heavy weights. An **antiskid sole** is useful when working in a damp environment, definitely if you know that 16,2% of all industrial accidents are caused by tripping or sliding. On slippery surfaces, such as snow and ice, **shoe claws** are recommended. Special socks can provide extra comfort.

7. WEAR THE CORRECT WORK CLOTHING



Preventing accidents is crucial in a crowded workshop. That is why a good visibility at work is a must: a **high-visibility jacket and pants made of a strong fabric** can help prevent accidents. Just like the hand protection, there are versions for different applications.

Self-Check -2	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Why it's important the use of PPE (3 points)
2. List type of personal protective equipment's and explains each of them (7pts)



3.1 The potential consequences of failing to follow OHS procedures and Instructions

When veterinarians are administering drugs to laboratory or any disease suspected animal, they may encounter the following risks:

- A) **Animal bites and Scratches:** is an ever present hazard that faces all employees working directly with lab animals or any diagnostic practices.
- B) **Zoonosis:** are those diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans. Some diseases can be transmitted to the professional during animal handling and medicating practices. E.g. bovine TB, anthrax, rabies, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Cryptosporidiosis, Q-fever, Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, enteric bacteria and parasites
- C) **Inherent hazards:** these are some potential hazards inherent in any work environment. These includes poor ergonomics, (the study of working condition, especially design of equipment's, buildings etc) slips and falls, electrical safety hazard etc.
- D) The risk of being hurt due to the misuse of equipment or equipment that is poorly maintained
- E) **Allergy:** hypersensitivity reactions to the animal allergens are serious occupational health problems that developed in many individuals after repeated exposure. such as animal hair, dander, or secretions such as saliva, urine, and secretions of various glands associated with the skin.

3.2 Consequences to the animal

During drug administering practices animals might be faced with risks like:

- Allergic reaction with some drugs and site of administration.
- Swelling at the site of drug injection site
- The needle may be broken inside the animal body.
- Drug resistance with respect to the under dosage of the drug and
- Over dosage of the drug which might result even death etc.



3.3 Risks to the public

The drug administered to the animal may result drug resistance on the user/public when they use animal products like egg, milk, meat and if they consumed before the normal withdrawal period of the specific drug administered.

e.g. for most common anthelmintics (drugs that kill or stop growth of parasite) like

- ✓ Albendazole } 8-14 days before meat consumption
- ✓ Febendazole } 3-5 days before milk consumption

Antibacterial drugs (drugs that can kill or stop growth of bacteria)

- ✓ Oxytetracycline
 - 28 days before consumption of milk in cattle.
 - 5 days before consumption of poultry meat.

Self-Check -3	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Describe the potential consequences of failing to follow these procedures and Instructions (7points)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 7 points Unsatisfactory - below 3 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

Operation Sheet 1	Identify and use personal protective equipment's (PPE)
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If necessary

Identify and use personal protective equipment's (PPE)



1. Identify different types of PPE to clean animal farm
2. List PPE used for clinical and laboratory activities
3. Clean the room by using PPE and dispose unnecessary materials.
4. Replace necessary materials to respective places (5s)
5. Send the completed documents to supervisor/ concerned body