

JOB ROLE – ASSISTANT FASHION DESIGNER

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing
(Qualification Pack Code: AMH/Q 1210)
Class XI



PSS Central Institute of Vocational
Education Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462 013 ,
Madhya Pradesh, India

www.psscive.ac.in

**UNIT 5: HEALTH AND SAFETY
RELATED PRACTICES APPLICABLE AT
WORK PLACE**

Session 2: Safe Handling of Equipment

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
Safe and correct procedure of handling equipment and machinery	5
Potential hazards risks and threats based on nature of operations	14
Summary	16

Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- Gain knowledge of safe and correct procedure of handling equipment and machinery.
- Explain about potential hazards risks and threats based on nature of operations.

SAFE AND CORRECT PROCEDURE OF HANDLING EQUIPMENT & MACHINERY

- It is important to handle the equipment carefully and safely in the garment industry and train all workers to use the same effectively.
- While using machinery and equipment, proper precautions are required to avoid accidents.

Following are the suggested ways of handling the equipment safely:

1. Clothing and personal protection
2. Clear demarcations and sign boards
3. Compliance towards – Noise Protection, Cleanliness and maintenance
4. Reporting an Accident
5. Essential facilities required at the workplace
6. Follow Proper Rules and Regulations

1. Clothing and personal protection

- Clothing and personal protection must be worn wherever they are prescribed.
- Close fitting clothing should be worn near machinery with moving parts.
- Loosely, draped garments like scarves, dupatta, bows, ribbons and loose sleeves are dangerous.
- Personal protection equipment's includes hair protectors, ear protectors, gloves, etc.

Types of personal protective equipment

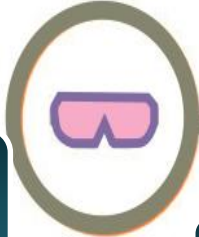
Helmet



Earplug



Chemical splash safety goggles



Ear muffs



Mechanical safety goggles



Masks

Leather Apron



Leather Apron



Latex Gloves



Gum Boot

Acid-alkali
Gloves



2. Clear demarcations and sign boards:

Clear demarcation of areas is required at places where there is possibility of hazards or accidents.

Prohibited areas which are marked are as follows-

- Storage of chemicals
- Operation of machinery
- Presence of water on the floor
- Loud noise areas
- High voltage current
- Release of poisonous fumes



3. Compliance towards - Noise Protection, Cleanliness & maintenance

- ✓ Technical measures should be taken to reduce noise generation.
- ✓ For maintaining cleanliness waste should be placed in the bins provided.
- ✓ Traffic lanes, fire appliances and emergency exits should not be obstructed and kept free.
- ✓ Ladder should be secured and kept in a proper tilting position to avoid slipping.
- ✓ Maintenance of the equipment should be regularly done to avoid hazards.

4. Reporting an Accident

- ✓ All the employees should be aware of potential hazards and correct reporting processes.
- ✓ Injuries should be reported if injured at work.
- ✓ Always work in a safe manner to prevent accidents from occurring in the first place.
- ✓ Make sure you have information about location of first aid rooms and kits, contact details of trained personnel, ambulance/doctor/nurse.

5. Essential facilities required at the workplace

- ✓ Drinking Water- Water vessels should be placed near each group of workers or provide taps or cascades with clean water in a central place.
- ✓ Sanitary Facilities- Clean and well equipped washrooms should be made available.

6. Follow Proper Rules and Regulations

- ✓ Workers should read the manuals provided with the machinery and equipment and follow safety principles efficiently.
- ✓ They should also follow the rules and regulations set up by the company like not using the machinery with wet hands, avoiding use of mobile phones during working hours etc.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS RISKS AND THREATS BASED ON NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Identifying potential hazards and risks at workplace involves finding things and situations that could potentially cause harm to people based on the nature of operations.

In a manufacturing unit the work process may have to face different hazards. Each of these hazards needs to be identified.

Hazard /Risk	Potential Harm/Loss
Manual Task	Overexertion or repetitive movement can cause muscular strain.
Electricity	Exposure to live electrical wires can cause shock, burns or death from electrocution.
Machinery and Equipments	Being caught by moving parts of machinery can cause fractures, bruises, lacerations, dislocations, permanent injuries or death.
Noise	Exposure to loud noise can cause temporary/permanent hearing damage
Working Environment	Falling objects, falls, slips and trips of people can cause fractures, bruises, lacerations, dislocations, concussion, permanent injuries or death.
Extreme Conditions	Heat can cause burns; heat stroke or fatigue Cold can cause hypothermia or frost bite.
Psychosocial hazards	Effects of work-related stress, bullying, violence and work related fatigue.

Summary

In this session you have learnt about safe and correct procedure of handling equipment and machinery, and potential hazards risks and threats based on nature of operations.

Project Coordinator : Dr. Pinki Khanna

Coordinator –Nupur Srivastava

Shivangi Vig

Assistance

Vani Pandya

Graphic Artist

Prachi Verma



Joint Director

**PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462013 , Madhya Pradesh, India**

E-mail: jdpsscive@gmail.com

Tel. +91 755 2660691, 2704100, 2660391, 2660564

Fax +91 755 2660481

Website: www.psscive.ac.in