

JOB ROLE –STORE KEEPER

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing

(Qualification Pack Code: AMH/Q0501)

Class XI

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



www.psscive.ac.in

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

Session 1: Potential Hazards at Workplace

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
What is a hazard?	5
Types of potential hazards	6
Keeping work area free from potential hazards	9
Summary	12

Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

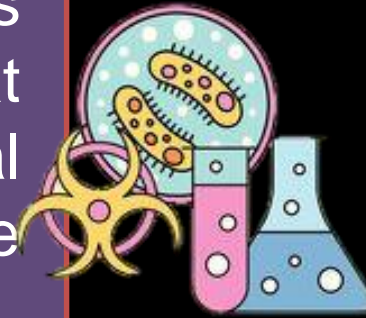
- Gain knowledge of different types of potential hazards.
- Explain about potential hazards and safety measures to avoid potential hazards.

WHAT IS A HAZARD?

- Hazard is a potential source of harm that can cause temporary and permanent damage or even death in severe case.
- The first step towards workplace risk assessment is to identify the potential risks/hazards at the workplace.
- It is important for the store keeper to study various types of hazards and how to keep store area free from potential hazards.

TYPES OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS- These includes viruses, bacteria, insects, animals, etc., that can cause adverse effects on the material lying in the store and also lead to negative health impacts.



CHEMICAL HAZARDS- These are caused by hazardous substances that can cause harm. These hazards can result in both health and physical impacts, such as skin irritation, respiratory system irritation, blindness, corrosion and explosions.





PHYSICAL HAZARDS- These are environmental factors that can harm an employee without necessarily touching them, including heights, noise, radiation and pressure.

SAFETY HAZARDS- These are hazards that create unsafe working conditions. For example, exposed wires or blind corner can be injurious in the store. These are sometimes included under the category of physical hazards.



ERGONOMIC HAZARDS- These are a result of poor and faulty designs of infrastructure, machinery that can result in physical injuries.



PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS- These include those that can have an adverse effect on an employee's mental health or wellbeing. For example, sexual harassment, victimization, stress and workplace violence.

KEEPING WORK AREA FREE FROM POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Following measures can be followed to maintain the safety and security –

1.Environmental Control Measures

- The garment industry generates a lot of dust from fabrics being cut and sewn, heat and noise from machinery.
- There are simple and inexpensive ways to control most of the environmental problems.
- Improvements often result in cost savings, higher productivity and increased safety of workers.

2. Regular and Proper Cleaning

- Dust originates from fabrics and threads, from cutting and sewing to packing operations.
- One low-cost cleaning method is sweeping the floor carefully with an appropriate broom and accompanying dust pan to prevent dust from spreading. Spraying water on the floor before sweeping will avoid dust remaining airborne.

3. Cost-effective Local Ventilation

- Local ventilation should only be considered as a means of reducing chemical hazards when other means have failed.
- There are cost-effective ways of improving ventilation:
 - Use proper fans
 - Good lighting for quality products
 - Lighting requirements are reliant on three main features:
 - The environment of the working area
 - The nature of the task
 - The sharpness of the worker's eyesight
 - Full use of daylight

Summary

In this session you have learnt about different types of potential hazards and safety measures to avoid potential hazards.

Project Coordinator : Dr. Pinki Khanna

**Coordinator – Shivangi Vig
Nupur Srivastava**

**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**