

OHS WORKPLACE INSPECTION CHECKLIST GUIDANCE NOTES

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1. Introduction

The purpose of a workplace inspection is to detect hazards; accordingly, the inspection must not be permitted to deteriorate into an exercise in simple 'nit-picking'. The approach of the inspection should be more to determine if the workplace and work practices are satisfactory rather than to determine how many things are wrong.

Title:

2. What to Look For

The Inspection is essentially concerned with unsafe acts/occurrences and unsafe conditions. The following table indicates typical acts/occurrences and conditions to which the workplace inspector/auditor should be alert. The following is not intended to be an exhaustive list.

Unsafe Conditions and Unsafe Acts or Occurrences		
CATEGORY	LOOK FOR	
Working Areas, Storage Areas and Access Ways	 Work areas or offices too hot or cold. Air movement too high, low or non existant. Ineffective or inadequate ventilation (Certain equipment may need separate ventilation). Unsafe storage areas or containers that permit exposure to heat, moisture, vibration, flame, sparks or chemical reaction. More than minimum quantities stored in work areas. Work areas too noisy. Congestion or insufficient working space. Electrical cables or cords laying across walk areas. Unsafe traffic conditions, such as loose or torn carpet. Damaged or loose tiles. Protruding objects or obstructions in work area, e.g. Filing cabinets, Photocopiers. Poor housekeeping, and unclean or unhygenic work areas. Lack of first-aid, fire fighting equipment or emergency appliances. 	
Materials, Tools and Protective Equipment	 Insufficient or damaged tools or personnel protective equipment. Lack of labels or Material Safety Data Sheets. Inadequate or missing Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs) for tasks. Decomposed, contaminated, corroded, eroded conditions of materials and/ or containers. Unsafe stacking or storage of materials. 	

Lighting	a transfirstant illumination for the patiety bains under taken
Lighting	 Insufficient illumination for the activity being undertaken.
	• Excessive glare from light source.
	 Stroboscopic effect from fans or moving equipment or light passing
	through trees.
	The need for colour correction.
Equipment	 Susceptibility to breakage, collapse, tipping over, falling, rolling,
	sliding or slipping.
	 Leakage of gases, fumes and fluids. Lack of emergency cut-off
	controls.
	 Electrical testing anf tagging not completed or not up-to-date.
	 Excessive noise, heat and vibration.
	• Electrical connections damaged, laying in water, or forming trip
	hazards.
	• Periodic maintenance log books not in use or not kept updated.
Safeguards	 Missing or inadequate guards to protect against being struck by
Ũ	moving parts or expelled particles.
	 Missing or inadequate guards to protect against being caught or
	falling on, into, between.
	 Faulty supports or bracing.
	 Faulty warning, signaling, safety or automatic control devices.
Clothing	 Use of defective or lack of personal protective clothing or personnel
ciotining	protective equipment (PPE).
	 Attire inadequate against being struck by moving parts or objects or
	contact with hazardous substances.
	 Attire likely to cause falls or tripping, catching on, in or between
	equipment and machinery.
	 Clothing for outdoor workers fails to protect against exposure to sun,
	cold or heat.
Operating	
without	 Starting, stopping, using, moving without giving the required signal or warning.
Authority and	-
Failure to Warn	 Failure or neglect to place warning or danger signs where and when required
	required.Unsuitable placement of warning signs.
	 Carrying out task without advising others who will be effected, e.g.
Eailing to Secure	spraying.
Failing to Secure	• Failure to lock, block, tie or otherwise secure materials or equipment
	against unexpected movement. Particularly important in vehicles.
	• Failure to attach warning signs to defective equipment, or to render
	inoperative.

Unsafe Position	 Undertaking activity without wearing proper safety equipment.
or Operations	• Exposure of personnel to objects slipping, sliding, rolling, splashing or
	falling.
	 Adopting poor postures.
	• Lifting items too far from body, ot too high above shoulders.
	• Twisting, rotating joints or body whilst shifting load.
	 Not taking appropriate rest breaks, or prepatory exercises.
Operating or	• Running
Working at	 Jumping from vehicle, platforms, ladders, benches, etc.
Unsafe Rate	 Driving too far, in a dangerous manner, or for too long a period.
	 Throwing or dropping instead of hoisting, carrying, lowering.
	 Rushing to finish tasks, meet deadlines without considering safe
	operations.
	 Carrying out data entry operations without adequate rest breaks and
	exercises.
Loading, Placing,	Overloading both equipment and personnel. Creating too much
Storing, Mixing	stress.
Unsafely	 Crowding or congesting working areas with objects.
	Lifting or carrying loads without carrying out an assessment. Not
	waiting for team lift.
	 Arranging or placing equipment or materials unsafely.
	 Injecting, mixing or combining substances and creating a hazardous
	environment.
	 Introducing objects or materials into enclosures so as to create a
	hazard, e.g., naked lights in paint shops.
	 Storing incompatible materials together.

3. <u>Developing a Workplace Inspection Checklist</u>

A suitable checklist, tailored to suit the needs of the workplace to be inspected should be developed to promote a systematic approach to the task.

Example checklist which may be used as the basis for developing a specific-to-work checklist are as per the Basic CSU Checklist.