

Safety Management Systems - Nine Key Parameters

By RiskControl360

Implementation of an integrated safety management system can reduce and control injury rates as well as related expenses. Following are nine key parameters of a safety management system.

1) A Written Safety and Health Policy: The policy should be signed by a top company official and express the employer's commitment to workplace safety and health. It should include responsibilities for managers, supervisors, team leaders and employees. All new hires should be provided with a copy to reinforce that safety is a priority. Posting the policy in common areas and/or including it with a paycheck once a year will ensure that all employees are aware of the company's focus on safety.

2) Visible Senior Management Leadership: It should be apparent to everyone in the company that safety is an organizational value. Senior management should attend training sessions and conduct safety audits in their departments. They could conduct accident investigations and participate in new hire safety orientation. By taking the lead, management ensures that safety is, in fact, an organizational value.

3) Employee Involvement and Recognition: If a company understands when and why employees are at risk, they can more easily prevent injuries. That is why it is important to involve and recognize the workforce. Safety committees are a good option but they are not effective for all workplaces. Another way to involve employees is with risk surveys. For instance, if fire prevention is a concern, employees could be asked to identify: missing extinguishers, inappropriate storage containers, or potential ignition sources. The employees could use an inspection card that they turn in to the human resource department. Employees that identify any target hazards can be publicly recognized for their involvement. The following month, a survey card on a different topic such as ergonomic hazards could be distributed. Recognition for participating in such activities will encourage greater employee involvement and an abundance of ideas.

4) Safety Communication: Distribution of a safety and health policy or a risk survey are examples of safety communication efforts. However, as the old cliché goes, communication is the key to success, so even more communication may be required. For instance, communication regarding whether or not important safety activities are being performed will ensure that the activities are actually performed. Such activities may include: timely reporting of injuries and management attendance at training sessions.

5) Orientation and Training: When new employees are hired, the need to make them productive requires that safety orientation be performed quickly. After a quick video and some brief instruction from a supervisor, employees are often put to work without proper knowledge of the risks they face or the safe work rules. Orientation should be job specific and documented. By focusing on job specific hazards, the orientation can still be performed quickly and will be more effective. Plus, job specific training allows for better enforcement of safe work practices. If the employee signs off on a job-specific safety orientation form, they can be held accountable for following the job-specific safety requirements. Annual or refresher training can also be made

more effective and efficient by developing a training matrix that identifies all the training to be provided by topic and by job title. Again, if the training content is specific to the workplace, the right people can quickly be provided the right information. A safety professional should assist with determining the right topics for the right job titles.

6) Documented Safe Work Practices: It's important for employees to have a clear understanding of how to accomplish their job requirements safely. Identify, document and distribute both general and job-specific safe work practices. Posting the job-specific safe work practices in the employee's work area will serve as a great resource for the employee and as a friendly reminder that safety is an organizational priority. It's also important to provide all employees with a copy of the general safe work practices, which can be distributed via employee newsletters, posters or bulletin boards.

7) Safety Program Coordination: While safety should be everyone's job, it's a great idea to have an individual that can coordinate and execute the organization's safety program. This individual should be responsible for continuously getting educated, researching and looking for the latest and greatest in safety. The Safety Program Coordinator should bring what they learn back to the organization and work with other employees to improve the program. They could also be the point of contact for all employee safety concerns/suggestions.

8) Early Return to Work: To control workers' compensation expenses, it is important to bring injured workers back in a productive capacity as quickly as medically appropriate. Employees that transition back to work on modified duty before they are fully recovered have been known to heal faster. Injured worker restrictions, which are provided by the employees' physician, should never be exceeded. Combined with other cost containment measures such as wage continuation while the employee is off, an early return to work will reduce the cost of the claim and as a result reduce premium. The injured worker should know that the company is concerned about the employees' recovery. Keep in regular contact with the employee. Stay in touch and stay informed. Discuss alternate jobs with the injured employee and always communicate offers to return to work via certified mail.

9) Internal Program Verification: The program either improves workplace safety or it does not. Either way, performance must be compared against goals at least once a year. Most organizations measure incidents and/or lost work days with a goal to have a decrease of both compared to the prior year. While these measures and goals are essential to showing an improvement in workplace safety, it is also important to measure program activities such as the number of audits or safety committee meetings completed. Goals could easily be set for each. For instance the Safety Program Coordinator could require that an audit of each department be completed once a month. The safety committee could be required to meet ten times a year. Lastly, the workforce's buy-in to the program is an absolute necessity. Informal discussions and formal surveys can be used to gauge buy-in.