



POTENTIAL HAZARD DATASHEET IN MITIK

Mitik's operation	Potential issues	Preventive measures
<p>Logging</p> 	Throwback – occurs when a tree fall on an object and the object gets thrown back toward the logger	Avoid felling into other trees or onto objects
	Dangerous Terrain - when the tree falls onto stumps, rocks, or uneven ground, a hazard may be created	Move the obstacle or change the felling direction
	Lodged Tree (Hang) - a tree that has not fallen completely to the ground because it is lodged or leaning against another tree	Do NOT work around lodged trees. Push or pull down these death traps using a machine. Never cut the support tree
	Widowmaker - broken off limbs that are hanging freely in the tree to be felled or in trees close by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knock them down or pull them down with a machine. - Avoid working underneath them.
	Snag - a tree, segment of a tree, limb or sapling which is under stress or tension due to the pressure or weight of another tree or object	Use a machine to release the tension or release it with a chain saw by shaving wood from the underside
	Extreme Weather - Strong winds, hazardous snow or ice conditions, electrical storms, dense fogs, fires, landslides and darkness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do NOT fell trees during these extreme weather conditions as they may impair vision and create serious hazards. - Terminate work and move to safety.
	Chainsaw injuries – include chainsaw kickback and losing control of the saw. Happens to the left leg and the back of the left hand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use chainsaws that have an anti-kickback device installed on the tip of the blade - Only certified employees should operate the chainsaw - Inspect chainsaw before and during use
Sawmill Management	Injuries from unguarded equipment like knife or blade, sawmill, planer. Examples of injuries are lacerations, amputations or permanent disability or death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees should always wear their PPE - Only trained personnel should handle equipment - All employees must have lockout and tagout safety training
	Saw dust – fine particles produced while milling a wood. It has the potential to damage human respiratory system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspect machine regularly

	when inhaled. It is inflammable when suspended in the air and the fire can spread rapidly and sometimes leads to an explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure dust collectors are located outdoor and not full - Ensure dusts are properly disposed - Always wear PPE (respirators, safety goggles and protective clothes)
	Noise from machines – unprotected exposure to too much noise can cause permanent and irreversible damage to workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct sound survey annually - Conduct hearing loss prevention program annually - Employees should test their hearing annually - Always wear PPE
	Sprains and strains - arise from overexertion and repetitive motion of the body and is classified as musculoskeletal injury (MSIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adhere to safe work practices, policies, and procedures - Employees should do medical checkups regularly
<p>Construction management</p> 	Fall from heights (e.g., tall floor, shaft, open pit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All openings must be fenced - Workers should ALWAYS use their safety guard
	Slips, trips, and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear safety boots with non-slip soles, always. - Consider roughening work surfaces.
	Falling objects, e.g., hammers, power tools, wooden planks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal protection equipment including crash-helmet, safety-shoes, goggles, etc
	Stepping on sharp objects, e.g., chisels, nails and protruding objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work surfaces, floors, footpaths, and similar areas should be clean and free of protruding nails, wires and all other obstructions
	Hernia or Rupture of disk vertebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent manual lifting of heavy loads - Use lifting aids as much as possible
	Exposure to extreme weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dress appropriately to weather conditions - Drink enough water to avoid dryness
	Eye injury during drilling, cutting, demolition, and similar operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use personal protective equipment such as goggles, always.
	Skin inflammation from contact with or inhalation of cement and building dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use gloves and safety clothes according to need and local conditions

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)	
Injury from mechanized engineering equipment at the worksite	- Supervisors should ensure only certified technicians should be allowed to operate machines
Physical attack by an unsatisfied co-worker or supplier (i.e., violence/harassment/bully from co-workers)	- The employee should contact the supervisor
Overexposure to solar radiation	- Work clothes should conform to weather conditions
Exposure to extreme cold	
Employees contact with hazardous materials, e.g., acids, caustic substances, disinfectants, glues, and heavy metals.	- Pass WHMIS 2015 - Take caution when dealing with any chemical substance
Dermatitis, mosquitoes bite, insects, pests and other diseases	- Weigh the possibility of spraying the areas infected/suspected as hatching and nesting areas of noxious pests.
Musculoskeletal injury from work-posture, lifting heavy loads, repetitive stress and overpressure of the joints	- Manual lifting of heavy loads should be prevented; it is desirable to use lifting aids as far as possible
Vibrations of the body organ. E.g., injury of the wrist or spinal column while performing demolition work, vibrating power tools	
Air pollution, bad odors, noise pollution, sick building syndrome, etc	
Psychosocial factors include conflicts with co-workers, problems of subordination, shift and time schedules, etc	