

the departments in which they occurred, the types of accidents, the agencies involved, the nature of the injuries, and, most important, the accident causes

A checklist of fifteen basic hazardous work areas can be used as a guide

- 1 Pinch points
- 2 Catch points
- 3 Shear points
- 4 Squeeze points
- 5 Flying objects
- 6 Falling objects
- 7 "Run-in" points
- 8 Electricity
- 9 Gases
- 10 Heavy objects
- 11 Chemicals and flammables
- 12 Hot and cold objects and radiation
- 13 Sharp and pointed objects
- 14 Slippery surfaces
- 15 Trip-fall hazards

The safety professional can find research and reference material in subsequent chapters of this Manual, and in such publications as

- 1 *Federal Register*—OSHA Act (29 C F R 1900–1950)
2. Building codes
- 3 National Fire Protection Association
- 4 Modern building inspection books
- 5 Guides to building and plant maintenance
- 6 Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (Safety and Health Standards for Federal Supply contracts, 41 C F R 50)
- 7 Insurance company's survey—A checklist to determine condition of buildings

Reference should also be made to the accident statistics published by state and federal governments and to *Accident Facts* published

◀ Fig 4-1 —One company's monthly inspection report form shows plant areas subject to periodic inspection, and provides for rating

annually by the National Safety Council. These statistics frequently disclose accident causes that may exist in the plant but have not as yet resulted in injuries

A well planned inspection depends upon knowing where to look and what to look for

Once the check points have been determined and a systematic procedure worked out, there are four ways that the work area can be inspected. Safety inspections can be classified as follows

- Periodic inspections
- Intermittent inspections
- Continuous inspections
- Special inspections

Inspection ties in closely with plant maintenance, see Chapter 17 for additional details

Periodic inspections

Periodic inspections are those scheduled to be made at regular intervals. It is advisable to schedule inspections for the entire plant, for certain operations, or for certain types of equipment. Such inspections may be made monthly, semi-annually, annually, or at other suitable intervals. Some types of equipment, such as elevators, boilers, unfired pressure vessels, cranes, power presses, and fire extinguishing equipment are required by law to be inspected at regular intervals.

All periodic inspections should be well planned so they can be made systematically and efficiently

General inspections. In many companies or plants, it is an established policy to make a general inspection of the entire premises each year, except for those departments or equipment that are scheduled for more frequent inspections

A general inspection should cover those places that "no one ever visits" and "where no one ever gets hurt." Many of these out-of-the-way places (where lives could be lost) are located overhead where it is difficult to see a hazard from the shop floor

Inspections should not be confined to those places where serious injuries have occurred. This is why no-injury accidents and near-accidents should be checked—they will often