

Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Program

Glossary & Acronyms

Anchorage

1. A secured point of attachment that can safely withstand the forces exerted by activation of fall protection and rescue equipment. The anchorage is the rigid part of the structure that can be in the form of a beam, girder, column or floor.

Abatement Plan

1. A written plan identifying program deficiencies, a timetable for correction, the individual(s) responsible for correction, the steps to be taken in the interim, and an explanation of the circumstances causing any delay in abatement.

Administrative Control

1. Procedures and practices that limit exposure to harmful physical or chemical agents by control or manipulation of work schedule or the manner in which work is performed. Administrative controls reduce the exposure to ergonomic stressors and thus reduce the cumulative dose to any one worker. If you are unable to alter the job or workplace to reduce the physical stressors, administrative controls should be used to reduce the strain and stress on the work force. Administrative controls are most effective when used in combination with engineering controls.

Competent person for Fall Protection

1. A person designated by the Command to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the fall protection program, who through training, knowledge and experience in fall protection and rescue systems and equipment, is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential fall hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

Cost-benefit analysis

1. A formal quantitative procedure comparing costs and benefits of a proposed project or act under a set of pre-established rules. To determine a rank ordering of projects to maximize rate of return when available funds are unlimited, the quotient of benefits divided by costs is the appropriate form; to maximize absolute return given limited resources, benefits-costs is the appropriate form.

Cumulative Trauma Disorders

1. Health disorders arising from repeated biomechanical stress. Other terms that have been used for such disorders include "work-related musculoskeletal disorders", "repetitive

motion injury," "occupational overuse syndrome," and "repetitive strain injury." CTDs are a class of musculoskeletal disorders involving damage to the tendons, tendon sheaths, and related bones, muscles, and nerves of the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, spine (neck and back), and lower extremities,. Examples of disorders in this class include carpal tunnel syndrome, tennis elbow, tendonitis, tenosynovitis, DeQuervain's Disease, and low back strain.

Damage

1. Damage is the severity of injury or the physical, functional, or monetary loss that could result if control of a hazard is lost.

Death from mishap

1. A death which occurs within one year of the mishap.

Disabling injury

1. An injury causing permanent disability, or any degree of temporary total disability beyond the day of the accident.

Engineering Control

1. Engineering controls are physical changes to work stations, equipment, materials, processes, production facilities or any other relevant aspect of the work environment that reduces or prevents exposure to work place risk factors. The use of PPE is not considered an engineering control.

Ergonomics

1. The field of study that involves the application of knowledge about physiological, psychological and biomechanical capacities and limitations of the human body This knowledge is applied in the planning, design, and evaluation of work environments, jobs, tools and equipment to enhance worker performance, safety and health and reducing the potential for fatigue, error, or unsafe acts. Ergonomics is essentially fitting the workplace to the worker.

Exposure

1. The experience of coming into contact with an environmental condition or in the immediate area of a hazard that has a harmful effect.
2. Occupational exposure is all exposure of workers expected to occur under the normal operating conditions of a facility or activity incurred in the course of their work.

Facility

1. An establishment, workplace, building, structure, construction site or other work environment.

Fall arrest system

1. An engineered system used to arrest an employee in a fall; consists of an anchorage, connectors, body harness, and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combination of these.

Fatal mishap

1. A mishap which results in one or more deaths within one year.

Guardrail system:

1. A rail system erected along the open sided floors, openings, ends of platforms. The rail system consists of a top rail and mid rail and their supports.

Hazard

1. Anything which causes danger, peril, or risk to persons or property.

Hazard Abatement

1. Prevention, mitigation, abatement or control of a hazard.
2. Any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate hazards, including worker personal protection and safe work practices.

Hazard Assessment

1. An objective overall assessment for measuring the relative priority of hazard abatement projects in terms of a 3-digit dimensionless number. This assessment will be used to prioritize centrally funded projects.

Hazard Control Hierarchy

1. Effective design or redesign of a task or workstation is the preferred method of preventing and controlling harmful stresses. The methods of intervention (in order of priority) to be used are: process elimination, engineering controls, substitution, work practices and administrative controls; e.g. adjust work-rest cycles, slowing work pace, task rotation.

Hazard Exposure

1. Expresses a relative exposure to a hazard. A hazard may be present, but there may be little danger because of the precautions taken.

Hazard Severity

1. An assessment of the worst potential consequence, defined by degree of occupational injury, illness or property damage which is likely to occur as a result of the deficiency.

Horizontal lifeline system

1. A fall arrest system consisting of an assembly of components that uses rope, wire or synthetic cable spanned horizontally between two end anchorages. The assembly includes the necessary connectors, turnbuckles, in-line energy absorbers, tensioner and may include intermediate anchorages. The system enables a trained worker to move and safely traverse/work in the horizontal plane.

Human Factors

1. The application of behavioral principles to the development of technological systems to make such systems work more efficiently and productively and to make it easier for people to operate and maintain these systems.

Illness

1. Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an injury, caused by exposure to conditions associated with the occupational environment.

Injury

1. Traumatic bodily harm, such as a cut, fracture, burn, or poisoning, caused by a single or 1-day exposure to an external force, toxic substance, or physical agent.

Industrial Hygiene

1. An occupational health science involving the identification, evaluation, and control of environmental factors/stresses arising in/from the workplace that causes sickness or impairs health.

Interim Controls

1. A set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or likely exposure to a hazard.

Lifeline

1. A component consisting of a flexible line that connects to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or that connects to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

Mishap

1. That occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage.

Mishap Probability

1. The probability that a hazard will result in a mishap or loss, based on an assessment of such factors as location, exposure (cycles or hours of operation), affected populations, experience, or previously established statistical information.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

1. Injuries and illnesses that affect muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, spinal discs, skin, subcutaneous tissues, blood vessels, and bones.

Nonfatal injury mishap

1. A mishap in which at least one person is injured, and no injury is fatal.

Permanent disability

1. Includes any degree of permanent impairment of the body such as amputation, permanent impairment of vision and other permanently crippling nonfatal injury ranging from the permanent stiffening of a joint or a finger amputation, to permanent, complete crippling.

Personal fall-arrest system:

1. A system used to arrest an employee's fall. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or combinations of these.

Positioning system:

1. A body harness system rigged to allow a worker to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

Probability

1. The likelihood that an event will occur, often expressed as the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes in the set of outcomes divided by the total number of possible outcomes.
2. The state of being likely to happen, or the extent to which something is likely to happen.

Qualified person for fall protection

1. A person with a recognized degree or professional certificate and with extensive knowledge, training, and experience in the fall protection and rescue field who is capable of designing, analyzing, evaluating and specifying fall protection and rescue systems.

Restraint system

1. A combination of anchorage, anchorage connector, lanyard (or other mean of connection), and body support that limits travel in such as manner that the user is not exposed to a fall hazard.

Risk

1. The potential for realization of unwanted, adverse consequences to human life, health, property, or the environment; estimation of risk is usually based on the expected value of the conditional probability of the event occurring times the consequence of the event given that it has occurred.

Risk Assessment Code

1. Represents the degree of risk associated with a hazard considering the elements of hazard severity and mishap probability.
2. The RAC is expressed as a single Arabic number that is used to help determine hazard abatement priorities.

Risk analysis

1. A detailed examination performed to understand the nature of unwanted, negative consequences to human life, health, or property; an analytical process to provide information regarding undesirable events; the process of quantification of the probabilities and expected consequences for identified risks.

Safety

1. Freedom from danger: protection from, or not being exposed to, the risk of harm or injury.

Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders

1. Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) are injuries and illnesses that affect muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, spinal discs, skin, subcutaneous tissues, blood vessels, and bones. Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs) are: Musculoskeletal disorders to which the work environment and the performance of work contribute significantly, or Musculoskeletal disorders that are aggravated or prolonged by work conditions

Acronyms

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASSE	American Society of Safety Engineers
BBP	Blood borne Pathogens
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTD	Cumulative Trauma Disorder
GOCO	Government-Owned Contractor Operated
HAZCOM	Hazard Communication
IH	Industrial Hygienist
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
LSC	Life Safety Codes
MPHA	Mishap Prevention & Hazard Abatement Program
MSD	Musculoskeletal Disorders
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
OHP	Occupational Health Physician
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
TLV	Threshold Limit Values
WMSD	Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorder

