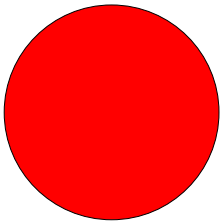


# Hazard Mapping

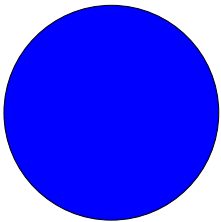
The coloured dots represent five different categories of hazards.  
You will be applying them to your hazards using the following guidelines:

## Colour Coding Workplace Hazards



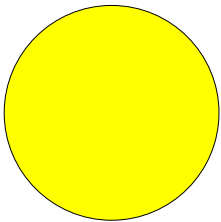
**Physical Hazards = Red**

e.g., noise, vibration, temperature, radiation, etc.



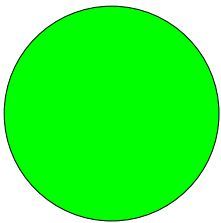
**Chemical Hazards = Blue**

e.g., second-hand smoke, indoor air quality, cleaning agents, solvents, exhaust, welding fumes, toxic substances, etc.



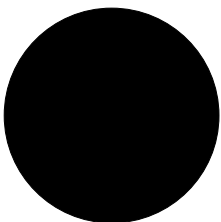
**Biological Hazards = Yellow**

e.g., infectious diseases, moulds & fungus, bacteria, needle-sticks, body fluids, etc.



**Work Design Hazards = Green**

e.g., repetition, ergonomic hazards, lifting, no controls or procedures in place for potential violence, working alone, etc.



**Stress Hazards = Black**

e.g., workload, harassment, discrimination, shift work, hours of work, lack of respect, powerlessness, fear of potential violence, etc.

## Hazard Mapping

1. A tool to help workers identify hazards in the workplace. Most important to be done by the people who actually do the job. Works well when done in groups of 2-3 who work in the same workplace/area.
2. Draw a picture of your workplace, office, workstation, machine you work on. . . whatever. Draw stick people identifying staff and clients
3. Workplace hazards have been grouped into five categories

**Physical** - cords to trip over, sharp edges etc, noise, vibration, temperature, radiation

**Chemical** - second hand smoke, indoor air quality, cleaning agents, solvents, exhaust etc.

**Biological** - needle stick injuries, colds/flu, lice, moulds etc.

**Work Design** - ergonomics: repetition, heavy lifting, awkward postures, standing/sitting for long periods of time, scheduling re working alone and potential violence

**Stress** - workload, harassment, shiftwork, lack of respect, etc.

4. Each hazard is identified by a colour. Once you have drawn your map, and identified some hazards, put a corresponding coloured dot on the map where the hazards occur.

*\*\*there is no black dot so please make one with the black marker.\*\* give each participant a large sheet of paper, a package of dots, a black felt marker , 1 or 2 coloured markers, and a hazard legend (sheet with hazards and dots). They will need about 20 minutes to draw and identify hazards.*

5. Share your map with everyone, telling us about the workplace and what your dots mean.

*This can take quite awhile depending on the number of participants. . .at least 5 minutes each*

6. Think of which hazards would be a priority and three solutions you can think of to remedy the problem.

Choosing priorities

Choosing solutions: try to find solutions that deal with the hazard at the source of the problem. Source Along the Path At the Worker