

# SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT AT WORK IN THE PUBLIC PASSENGER TRANSPORT UNDER OHSAS 18001 :2007

economist eng. doctorand Bratu V., associate professor Neagu E., Ph.D. Prof. Nicolae V. E.<sup>1</sup>  
Faculty of Mechanics and Technology– University of Pitesti, the Romania<sup>1</sup>  
victor.bratu@upit.ro

**Abstract:** OHSAS 18001 is an international occupational health and safety management. This standard allows companies / public passenger transport operators to control health and safety risks and promoting employees' well-being and a safe work environment. Effective management of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks is a minimum requirement in every workplace. More effective OSH management systems are fulfilling one of a number of standards available, offering much more than basic compliance. Implementation of OSH management system demonstrates regulatory authorities, competition and customers a commitment to superior management practices and protect employees from harm and employers against potential prosecution, an effective OHS Management System can help reducing risks, insurance premiums and costs of rehabilitation / recovery, while positioning the organization in question as an employer, to be elected in a highly competitive labor market.

**Keywords:** HEALTH, MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORT, PROCESS, PASSENGER, RISK, SYSTEM, SAFETY

## 1. Introduction

To understand the requirements of the specific standard health and safety field, put out some definitions and terminology, as follows:

**Acceptable risk:** risk has been reduced to a level that can be accepted by the organization against its legal obligations and its own policy OHSAS

**Hazard:** Source or action with the potential to cause harm in terms of injury or occupational disease, or a combination there of occupational health and safety (OHSAS) conditions and factors that affect or could affect the health and safety of employees or other workers (including personal staff and subcontractors) visitor or any other person in the workplace.

**OHSAS Performance:** Measurable results of an organization's management on its OHSAS risks.

**NOTE:** OHSAS performance measurement includes measuring the effectiveness of controls organization

**Risk:** Combination of the probability of occurrence of a hazardous event or exposure (exposure) to it and the severity of the injury or occupational disease may be caused by the event or exposure (exposure) to it.

**Job:** Any physical location where work-related activities under the control of the organization

**Occupational disease:** physical or mental condition deteriorated, identifiable caused by / or made worse by work activity and / or work-related situation

**Incident:** event (events) bound (connected) which generated work or could have lead to an injury or occupational disease (regardless of severity) or death

**NOTE 1:** An accident is an incident that led to the injury, occupational disease or death;

**NOTE 2:** An incident not occurring illnesses, injuries, or deaths can also be called "incident without consequences" or "dangerous situation";

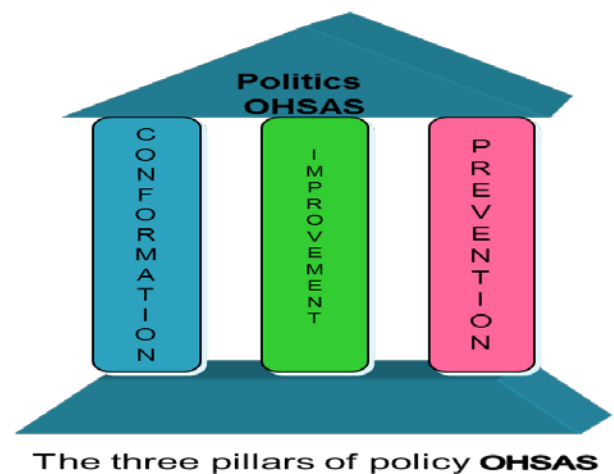
**NOTE 3:** An emergency situation is a particular type of incident  
Establishes requirements for a management system for occupational health and safety (OHSAS / OH & S), to enable an organization to keep control OHSAS own risk and improve performance;

It is applicable to any organization that wishes:

- Establish a management system OHSAS to eliminate or minimize the risks to employees and other stakeholders who may be exposed to risks associated with its activities OHSAS
- Implement, maintain and continually improve the management system OHSAS;
- To ensure its own compliance with OHSAS declared policy
- Demonstrate this line and others
- Obtain Certification by an external body SMSSM
- To achieve self-determination and a declaration of compliance with OHSAS

Scope establishes requirements for a system of occupational health and safety management (OHSAS / OH & S), to enable an organization to keep control OHSAS own risk and improve performance.

It is applicable to any organization that conducts specific public transport service operator who wishes: to establish a management system OHSAS to eliminate or minimize the risks to employees and other stakeholders who may be exposed to risks associated with OHSAS its activities to implement, maintain and continually improve the management system OHSAS, to ensure its compliance with OHSAS declared policy, demonstrate this compliance and others to get SMSSM Certification by an external body to achieve self-determination and a declaration of compliance with OHSAS.



**Fig. 1** Principles underlying the policy described OHSAS

The policy must: appropriate to the nature and level of risks OHSAS of the organization performing public passenger transport; include a commitment to prevent injuries and occupational diseases and for continuous improvement; include a commitment to comply at least with the current legislation applicable OH & S and other requirements to which the organization subscribes , according to its risks;

To provide a framework for establishing and reviewing its objectives OHSAS documented, implemented and maintained; is communicated to all employees in order for them to become aware of their individual obligations in OHSAS; be available to interested parties; to be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains relevant and appropriate to the organization - public passenger carrier .

## 2. Overview certain requirements of OHSAS 18001 : 2007 applicable to public transport services

### Risk identification, risk assessment and determining controls

The organization - public passenger transport operator must establish and maintain procedures for identifying continuous hazards, risk assessment and establish the necessary controls

These should include: routine activities and non - routine; activities of all staff who have access to the workplace (including subcontractors and visitors); human behavior, capabilities and other factors of human nature

Identified hazards generated outside the workplace

Infrastructure, equipment and materials at work; any legal obligations applicable risk assessment, design jobs etc.

The organization - public passenger transport operator must ensure that the results of these assessments and the effects of these controls are considered when setting it implements and maintains its own management system OHSAS;

Organization or public passenger transport operator should document and update this information.

The organization must implement and maintain establish a procedure for identification and access to applicable legal requirements and other requirements that apply OHSAS;

The organization must update such information;

The organization shall communicate relevant information on legal requirements and other requirements to its employees and to other relevant stakeholders.

The steps followed in the risk analysis:

- Defining Systems Analysis (job);
- Identifying risk factors in the system;
- Identify causes of risk factors present in the system;
- Risk assessment of injury and professional disease;
- Identifying protective equipment;
- Establish measures to control / prevention.

### Legal requirements and other requirements

The organization - public passenger transport operator must establish , implement and maintain a procedure to identify and have access to legal requirements and other requirements that apply OHSAS ; must update such information ; must communicate relevant information on legal requirements and other requirements to its employees and to other relevant stakeholders.

Examples of other requirements:

Order issued by the authorities

Permits, licenses or other authorizations

Treaties, conventions, protocols,

Rulings of courts or administrative tribunals

National standards, foreign, regional or international;

Internal organizational requirements;

Requirements of stakeholders.

The organization - public passenger transport operator should assess which of requirements apply, where to apply and who should be granted with information .

The organization must establish targets to implement and maintain documented occupational health and safety for each relevant function and level within the organization;

When establishes and reviews its objectives , an organization must take into account legal requirements and other requirements, OH & S hazards and risks to own its technological options , its financial requirements , operational and business and the views of interested parties ; Related targets should OH & S policy , including the commitment to continuous improvement.

### Typical output elements:

Objective OHSAS documented, measurable for each function in the organization.

Examples: Reducing levels of risk; Eliminating or reducing the frequency of particular undesired incidents;The introduction of additional features OHSAS management system;

Steps to improve existing features or consistency of their application.

To achieve its objectives the organization must establish and maintain one or more OHSAS management programs ;

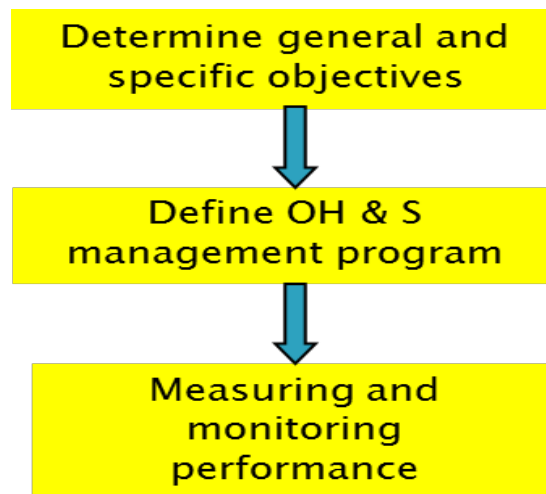


Fig. 2 The requirement planning - Objectives and program (s)

The program must include documentation on :

- Designated responsibility and authority for achieving the relevant functions and levels of the organization;

- The means and time by which objectives will be achieved;

Program (s) Management OHSAS be examined ( analyzed) at regular intervals and planned;

To facilitate OHSAS management roles, responsibilities and authorities of personnel who manage, perform and verify activities having an effect on OHSAS risks of its activities, facilities and organization processes should be defined, documented and communicated.

The ultimate responsibility lies with occupational health and safety management at the highest level;

The organization - public transport operator people must appoint a member of management at the highest level with special responsibility to ensure that the OHSAS management system is properly implemented and that it works as required in all locations and sectors operating within organization; management should provide resources essential to the implementation, control and improve the management system OHSAS;

Resources include human resources and specialized skills, technology and financial resources.

Staff must be competent to perform tasks that may impact on OH & S in the workplace; competence must be defined in terms of education, training and / or relevant experience. The organization - public passenger transport operator must establish and maintain procedures to ensure that its employees working at each relevant function and level are aware of:

the importance of compliance with policies and procedures and the requirements of OHSAS Management System OHSAS;

OHSAS consequences, actual or potential, of their activities and the OH & S benefits of improved individual performance; duties and responsibilities in achieving conformity with the policy and procedures and with the requirements of OHSAS Management System OHSAS including the requirements relating to emergency preparedness and response capacity; the possible consequences of deviations from specified operating procedures; training procedures shall take into account the different levels : responsibilities , skills and knowledge and risk.

The requirement related to communication, participation and consultation, employee engagement and consultation agreements to be documented and stakeholders should be informed ; employees must: involved in developing and reviewing policies and procedures for risk management; See where any change that affects the health and safety at work; represented in occupational health and safety issues and informed the representative (s) and OHSAS employees to management representative.

Contractors must be consulted when there are changes that affect their health and occupational safety

Organization - the carrier must identify those operations and activities that are associated with identified risks for which it is necessary to apply control measures;

The organization should plan these activities, including maintenance, in order to ensure that this is done under specified conditions, by: establishing and maintaining documented procedures to cover situations where the absence of such procedures could lead to deviations from policy and OHSAS objectives; stipulating operating criteria in the procedures; establishing and maintaining procedures related risks identified OHSAS of goods, equipment and services purchased and / or used by the organization and communicating to suppliers and contractors to relevant procedures and requirements; establishing and maintaining procedures for the design of workplaces, processes, facilities and equipment, operating procedures and work organization, including their adaptation to human capabilities, to eliminate or reduce risks at their source OHSAS.

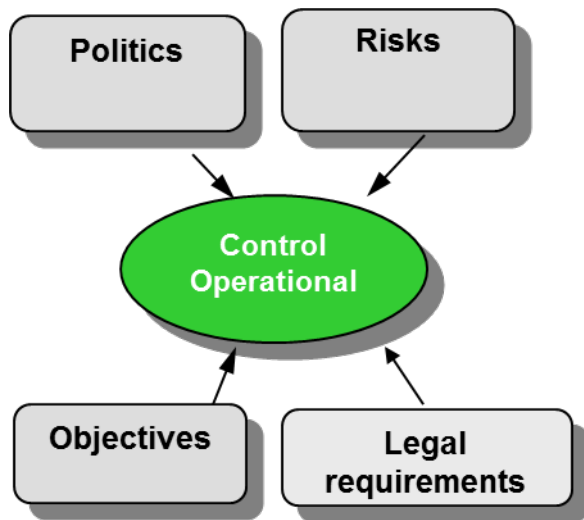


Fig. 3 Implementation and operational control operation

When developing operational control procedures organization must consider the various operations and activities associated with the risks identified, such as: Supply or transfer of goods and services and use of external resources, dangerous activities, hazardous material, safety installations and facilities maintenance;

Examples: Dangerous activities - control measures: identification of hazardous activities; predetermination and approval of working methods; pre-qualification of personnel to perform dangerous activities; work permits systems and procedures to control entry and exit of personnel to / from dangerous workplaces.

Hazardous materials - control measures: identifying stocks and storage areas; ensure safe storage and access control; materially ensuring data security and other relevant information, and access to them.

Examples: Maintenance safety installations and facilities - control measures: acquisition, control and maintenance of installations and facilities in the organization; isolation and access control; inspection and testing OH & S related facilities and protection systems, for example: protection systems operators; security and physical protection; system interruptions; fire detection features and pressure; handling facilities (cranes, forklifts, hoists and other lifting devices); radiological sources and protection devices; important monitoring equipment; local exhaust ventilation systems; facilities and medical provisions.

The organization - public passenger transport operator must establish and maintain plans and procedures designed to identify potential emergency situations and

to respond to such emergencies, analyze plans and procedures for emergency preparedness and response capacity, especially after the appearance of incidents or emergencies; to periodically test such procedures where possible.

Emergency plans should include: identifying potential accidents and emergencies; identifying individuals with responsibilities during emergencies; details of actions needed to be taken, responsibilities, authorities and duties of staff with specific roles (specialists in firefighting, first aid teams, nuclear experts leak cases) evacuation procedures, identification and location of hazardous materials and emergency actions necessary, interface with external emergency services; communication with regulators; communication with neighbors and the public; protect essential records and important facilities; availability of necessary information during the emergency (examples: site plan of the organization, elements regarding hazardous materials, procedures, work instructions, contact telephone numbers). Emergency equipment:

It must be identified and provided the required amount; be tested at specified intervals

Examples: alarm systems, emergency signaling devices; lifesaving; safe havens; separating valves, circuit breakers, disconnect systems; firefighting equipment; first aid equipment (including emergency showers, eye washers etc.), communication facilities.

The organization - public passenger transport operator must establish and maintain procedures for monitoring and measuring, periodically, OHSAS performance; these procedures should ensure: both qualitative and quantitative measurements corresponding to the needs of the organization;

The monitoring of the OH & S objectives are met the organization; Monitoring the efficacy of controls

Proactive performance measurement that monitors compliance with OHSAS management program, operational criteria and applicable laws and regulations;

Reactive performance measurements for monitoring accidents, illnesses, incidents (including "incident without consequences") and other historical evidence of deficient performance OHSAS; registration data and results of monitoring and measurement sufficient to facilitate subsequent analysis of corrective and preventive actions.

### 3. Conclusions

OHSAS 18001 is an international occupational health and safety management. This standard allows companies / public passenger transport operators to control health and safety risks and promoting employees' well-being and a safe work environment.

Effective management of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks is a minimum requirement in every workplace. More effective OSH management systems are fulfilling one of a number of standards available, offering much more than basic compliance. Implementation of OSH management system demonstrates regulatory authorities, competition and customers a commitment to superior management practices and protect employees from harm and employers against potential prosecution, an effective OHS Management System can help reducing risks, insurance premiums and costs of rehabilitation / recovery, while positioning the organization in question as an employer, to be elected in a highly competitive labor market.

What are the benefits of OHSAS 18001?

- Create the best possible working conditions across your organization,
- Identify hazards and put in place controls to manage them
- Reduce workplace accidents and illness to cut related costs and downtime,
- Engage and motivate staff with better, safer working conditions,
- Demonstrate compliance to customers and suppliers,
- And if work-related road safety is a concern, OHSAS 18001 can be combined with ISO 39001 Road Traffic Safety to make sure you address the increasing risks presented to your employees in all work related activities.

### References

- \*\*\* OHSAS 18001:2007, Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems—Requirements (officially BS OHSAS 18001)
- \*\*\* OHSAS 18002:2008, Occupational health and safety management systems. Guidelines for the implementation of OHSAS 18001:2007