What is an ORP?

ORP: It is a profile of all the risks and the magnitude of each risk a worker is exposed to in the work place.

OH: Hazards $\times$ calculations $=$ Risks

ORPs are compiled for all positions.

ORP is unique for each position.

Why are ORPs compiled?

ORPs are used to:
- determine worker job specifications
- fitness for work
- absenteeism
- initial health evaluations
- medical surveillance programmes
- personal protective equipment
How are ORPs compiled?

Needed:
- Detailed organograms, indicating different positions for every worker.
- (Number of occupants per position.)
- Detailed job descriptions of all positions, indicating the different tasks of each job and how and where each is performed.
- Legal requirements.

Who compile ORPs?

Together:
- Occupational Health
- Occupational Safety
- Occupational Hygiene
- Departmental personnel, e.g. Managers, supervisors, occupational health and safety representatives, job incumbents, etc.

When are ORPs compiled?

As soon as a job (position = SAP) is identified / created
Where are ORPs compiled?

At the work place.

OCCUPATIONAL RISK PROFILE

THE TSHWANE MODEL

1. Identify the worker

2. Identify the work places and the percentages of time spent at each work place
3. Identify the Key Work Areas (3 – 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORK PLACE</th>
<th>% OF TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop / Store</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver – Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside - on premises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- not on the premises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Identify the hazards and determine risks (Points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDS</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Health effect</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Risk score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical (Physical vs effect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergonomical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Determine worker specifications

Difference: Risk vs specification

(Expose to noise vs able to hear)

- Physical
- Bio-mechanical
- Medical Disorders (Refer standards, e.g. SASOM)
6. Determine personal protective equipment

7. Determine Medical Surveillance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE</th>
<th>NECESSARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Health Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodic Examination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Monitoring (Specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Related Immunisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit Health Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING LEGALLY REQUIRED (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Sign and date

Notes:
- Absolute detail is required
- Be personally involved
- Updates

Completed by OMP: Name  Signature:  Date:

Checked by OMP: Name  Signature:  Date:
Why?
• The life of the worker
• The life of the company
• The life of the community
• Your life!

Examples:

Noise: Metro Police on motorbikes

Pulsating noise:
Metal detectors in underground electrical lines

Low frequency noise:
- Control room operators
- EMS
- Pump attendants

Safety boots vs ordinary shoes (Stores)
Boots vs shoes (meter readers)
Physical strenuous work: BP and the work

Medical conditions:
Operational fire fighters:
- HT
- Glasses/contact lenses
- DM

Printers: Exposure to noise and chemicals

IHE: MS or once-off

Stress:
- CEO
- Meter readers
- Electricians
- Admin who receive complaints
- Nurses

Welder and noise
**Fire Fighters**

Psychometric testing
- Ability to handle stress / gruesome scenes
- Acrophobia / Agoraphobia
- "Smoke room" panic attach

Physical
- Healthy
- Fit

**Electricians**, 3 at same place, same work, one noise

**Messengers** – walk, bicycle, bakkie

**Tractor assistants**

**Truck teams**

Thank you