iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

**Volume:** 13 **Issue:** X **Month of publication:** October 2025

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.74492

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
*ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538*
*Volume 13 Issue X Oct 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com*

# Enhancing Workplace Safety Culture through Industrial Safety Management

Subash Chandra Bose Manikandan
*Thirumavadi Bio Energy Pvt Ltd, India*

***Abstract:*** ***Industrial safety safeguards workers and ensures uninterrupted operations across industries. This study identifies potential risks, implements preventive measures, and manages safety practices effectively. It examines the importance of personal protective equipment (PPE), fire safety systems, permit-to-work procedures, and structured risk assessment tools such as HIRA and HAZOP. The analysis shows that unsafe acts and conditions cause accidents, highlighting the need for continuous training, awareness programs, and strict compliance with safety standards. The findings confirm that when industries integrate proactive risk identification with systematic safety management, they minimize workplace accidents and build a stronger safety culture while ensuring regulatory compliance.***

***Keywords: Industrial Safety - Risk Assessment - Hazard Identification - Personal Protective Equipment - Fire Safety - Accident Prevention - OSHA Compliance - Workplace Safety Culture.***

## I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial safety includes the regulations and safeguards that protect industrial and plant workers from harmful situations. An industrial hazard poses risks to life, health, property, or the environment. When industries create such situations, they may cause damage to property or products, injure employees, or even result in death. Safety simply means the absence of danger. Because it protects human life, industrial safety plays a crucial role, especially in high-risk sectors like nuclear, aviation, chemical, oil and gas, and mining, where a single error can have disastrous consequences. By reducing process and human hazards, industrial safety ensures workplace protection[1]. General safety uses a multidisciplinary approach that enforces regulatory compliance, promotes safe work practices, and preserves the health and welfare of workers in every profession or industry[2].Industrial safety consists of procedures, guidelines, and rules that safeguard employees, the workplace, equipment, and the environment from hazards. Safety specialists routinely examine and approve these measures to maintain secure working environments and ensure long-term operations[3]. Because industries report a high number of accidents every year, industrial safety remains an essential step in saving lives. For proper safety, organizations must train employees in fundamental practices and in the correct use of equipment[4].

Workplace and occupational safety require workers to prevent slips, trips, and falls, maintain clean work areas, and use non-slip surfaces. Every employee must know the basic but crucial steps needed to keep the workplace safe.

*1)* Environmental safety requires workers to remove dangerous substances such as blood, sewage, and airborne pathogens. It also includes eliminating noise and radiation.
*2)* Electrical safety requires workers to use proper protective equipment to avoid serious injuries or death. Failure to do so may cause accidents, production delays, and even legal consequences.
*3)* Fire safety remains one of the greatest challenges for organizations worldwide, as reports confirm many large companies face frequent fire incidents[5].

Organizations implement policies and procedures to protect workers by preventing accidents, illnesses, and injuries. Safety also includes psychological well-being (where workers feel comfortable reporting risks), emotional health (through mental health support and stress management), and physical protection (by providing PPE and maintaining equipment properly)[6].

The following points highlight the importance of industrial safety:

*a)* PPE: PPE reduces exposure to risks that may cause serious illnesses and injuries at work. Workers use it to guard against chemical, radioactive, physical, electrical, and mechanical hazards.
*b)* TYPES OF FIRES: Workers must understand fire classes because using the wrong extinguisher can worsen a fire and endanger people. Each type of fire has specific extinguishers suitable for its risks.
*c)* PERMIT SYSTEMS: Organizations use permit systems such as Permit-to-Work (PTW) to authorize and control high-risk tasks. These systems notify workers of potential hazards, outline safety measures, and specify work methods.

*d)* HIRA: HIRA proactively identifies risks, evaluates their severity, and implements control measures. This approach creates safe and healthy workplaces where employees can perform efficiently.

*e)* OSHA: OSHA enforces safety regulations, provides training, and ensures safe working conditions. It helps employers and workers prevent accidents and illnesses.

*f)* HAZOP**:** HAZOP systematically examines complex systems, especially in process industries, to identify risks that may reduce efficiency or endanger people, property, and the environment.

## II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### *A. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*

Personal protective equipment (PPE) includes gear that protects the respiratory system, hands, feet, head, eyes, and ears. Workers use PPE to reduce exposure to physical, chemical, and biological threats, thereby preventing harm and illness. According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) hierarchy of controls, PPE serves as the last line of defense when administrative and engineering measures fail to minimize or eliminate hazards. Many companies also combine PPE with other safety measures to ensure maximum worker protection[7],[8].Safety requires workers to select appropriate PPE that effectively limits exposure to risks. This section helps researchers identify and categorize different types of PPE so they can apply the right safety measures during their work[9]. PPE functions as a physical barrier against hazards, and workers must use it properly to prevent injuries, illnesses, and the spread of disease. Proper PPE lowers the chances of accidents caused by physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive threats, including burns, wounds, falls, and contaminant exposure.

PPE will be divided into the following categories for the purposes: Respiratory, Hand, Body, Hearing, and Eye and Face protection[10].

- Helmets and Hard Hats for Head Protection.
- Safety Glasses, Goggles, Face Shields for Eyes and Face Protection.
- Masks, Respirators, SCBA for respiratory protection.
- Safety Gloves for Hand Protection.
- Coveralls, Jackets, High Visibility Clothing for Body protection.
- Safety Shoes, Boots for Foot protection.
- Harnesses, Lanyards, Anchorage Systems for Fall Protection.
- Earmuffs and Earplugs for Ear Protection.
- To avoid self-contamination, remove PPE carefully.
- Make sure PPE is disposed of in the proper containers before leaving the site.

### *B. Classification of Fires*

The fire triangle represents the three essential components that allow most fires to start and spread: heat, fuel, and oxygen. When these elements combine in the right proportions, they initiate and sustain a fire. Removing any one of them puts out the fire or prevents it from starting. While the fire triangle provides a simple model, the fire tetrahedron offers a more precise explanation by adding a fourth element—the chemical chain reaction[11],[12].

- Class A fires occur when flammable carbon-based materials such as textiles, paper, or wood ignite.
- Class B fires start when combustible liquids such as gasoline, diesel, or oil (excluding cooking oil) catch fire.
- Class C fires arise from combustible gases such as butane, propane, or methane.
- Class D fires ignite when burning metals such as magnesium, lithium, or aluminum react.
- Electrical fires result from faults in electrical systems and appear with an electric spark symbol instead of the letter “E.”
- Class F fires occur when fats and cooking oils ignite.

Which fire extinguisher types to use**,**

*1)* Workers use Class A fire extinguishers such as water, foam, water mist, dry powder, or wet chemical to put out fires involving carbon-based materials like wood, paper, or textiles.

*2)* Workers use Class B fire extinguishers such as water mist, foam, dry powder, $CO_2$, or wet chemical to control fires caused by flammable liquids like petrol, diesel, or oil.

*3)* Workers use Class C fire extinguishers such as water mist or dry powder to fight fires caused by flammable gases like propane or butane.

*4)* Workers use Class D fire extinguishers with specialist dry powder to control fires involving combustible metals such as magnesium or aluminum.
*5)* Workers use $CO_2$ fire extinguishers to control electrical fires.
*6)* Workers use Class F fire extinguishers such as water mist or wet chemical to handle fires caused by cooking oils and fats[13].

Workers can prevent fires by installing and maintaining smoke detectors, inspecting and maintaining electrical systems, and following safe cooking practices, such as keeping cooking areas clear and never leaving them unattended. They must also keep flammable materials away from heat sources and dispose of waste and combustible materials properly. Organizations further strengthen fire safety by using fire-resistant construction materials, developing and practicing escape plans, and training workers and family members in fire safety protocols[14].

### *C. Work Permit Systems*

A permit-to-work (PTW) system forms one of the most important components of a safe work system. It also plays a crucial role in risk assessment by identifying risks and applying appropriate controls before work begins. Organizations must ensure that only competent workers perform tasks requiring a permit-to-work system[15]. By formalizing the authorization and management of high-risk operations, the PTW system maintains workplace safety. It requires workers to conduct comprehensive risk assessments, identify risks and controls, use the correct tools and personal protective equipment (PPE), clarify roles, and track improvements in safety responsibilities. This process enhances overall workplace safety for both employees and contractors, ensures regulatory compliance, and reduces accidents and injuries[16].

Types of Permits - Industries use different types of permits as safety precautions in hazardous settings to reduce risks associated with specific activities. The type of permit depends on the jurisdiction and the purpose of the work[17].

· Permits for Working at Heights: Protect workers by reducing the risk of falls.
· Permits for Hot Work: Authorize welding, cutting, and other tasks involving heat and fire.
· Permits for Cold Work: Cover cleaning and tasks unrelated to heat and fire.
· Permits for Confined Spaces: Allow safe entry into tanks, vessels, or trenches.
· Permits for Electrical Work: Control electrical installations and maintenance activities.
· Permits for Excavation Work: Ensure safe digging practices and prevent cave-ins.
· Permits for Asbestos Handling: Manage and control the risks of handling hazardous asbestos materials.
· Permits for Radiation Work: Authorize tasks that involve exposure to radiation.
· Permits for Isolation: Enforce Lockout-Tagout-Tryout procedures for energy isolation.

Using these permits minimizes injuries and accidents, ensures accountability through documentation, and improves communication. They also help industries use resources more efficiently, reduce downtime, and promote continuous improvement in safety procedures. By defining safety measures, clarifying roles, and outlining safeguards, work permits control and manage high-risk activities in the workplace[18].

### *D. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)*

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) operates under the U.S. Department of Labor to ensure safe and healthy working conditions for American workers. OSHA establishes and enforces standards, provides assistance and training, and protects employees from retaliation when they report hazards. The U.S. government created OSHA through the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and since 1971 the agency has regulated businesses and employees in most private sectors as well as parts of the public sector. All covered companies must comply with OSHA's occupational safety and health regulations, which apply to general industry, construction, agriculture, and maritime activities. OSHA's primary goal remains reducing the high number of workplace injuries and fatalities[19].Since its establishment, OSHA has reduced worker illnesses by nearly 75% and fatalities by about 70%. Workplaces face hazards such as noise, chemicals, flying sparks, falling objects, sharp edges, and other dangerous conditions. OSHA requires employers to protect workers from these risks. The best way to safeguard employees is to control hazards at their source. Employers can apply engineering controls, such as installing barriers between workers and hazards, or administrative controls, such as adjusting job rotations to reduce exposure.

OSHA standards, as federal laws, set clear rules for workplace safety and health. Employers must follow these standards to protect employees from risks[20].

- Employers must provide every employee with proper personal protective equipment (PPE) when required. If they fail to supply PPE, they breach OSHA regulations.

- Employers must train employees to handle potential risks at work, either through internal programs or external sources.
- Employers must keep all workplaces clean, organized, and hygienic, including production floors, storage areas, and walkways.
- Employers must ensure that every walking-working surface can safely support the combined weight of machines, equipment, and personnel.
- Employers must prevent hazards on walking-working surfaces, such as ice, spills, leaks, loose boards, or sharp objects.
- Employers must establish secure entrances and exits for all walking and working areas.
- Employers must repair dangerous walking-working zones before allowing employee access. If immediate repair is not possible, they must restrict access until repairs are complete.
- Employers must provide workers with portable and easily accessible fire extinguishers.

OSHA compliance requires organizations to implement policies that protect employees' health and safety at work. Companies comply with OSHA by identifying and resolving workplace hazards, providing necessary instruction and training, keeping accurate records, and following standards for safety equipment, hazard communication, and emergency preparedness[21].

The goals of OSHA compliance include meeting legal requirements, preventing workplace accidents and injuries, and creating a safe working environment. Compliance also reduces financial and legal risks, strengthens a culture of safety, and protects workers' health and well-being. Businesses must go beyond minimum legal requirements and actively embrace OSHA compliance. By doing so, they build safe and secure workplaces that improve employee morale. This proactive approach reduces work-related illnesses and injuries, making the workplace more efficient, sustainable, and productive[22].

### *E. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)*

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) identifies possible hazards, evaluates the risks they pose, and applies safeguards to reduce or eliminate those risks. Industries across many sectors use HIRA to ensure worker safety, protect material and financial assets, and improve operational efficiency. Job safety analysis follows a step-by-step approach to examine a task, identify hazards, and specify the necessary precautionary measures[23].

Importance of HIRA includes:

*1)* Preventing Accidents: HIRA prevents workplace accidents, injuries, deaths, and property damage by identifying hazards and applying preventive measures. For example, industries can avoid electric shocks and fires by quickly identifying and fixing weak electrical connections.

*2)* Ensuring Legal Compliance: Governments and regulatory bodies enforce safety regulations that require organizations to perform HIRA. If organizations fail to comply, they face penalties, fines, or shutdowns. For example, OSHA in the United States and the Factories Act in India mandate HIRA practices.

*3)* Minimizing Financial Losses: HIRA reduces financial losses by addressing potential risks before they cause accidents. Without HIRA, industries may face costly mishaps, equipment damage, lawsuits, or medical expenses.

*4)* Promoting Health and Safety: HIRA protects the emotional and physical well-being of workers. By making workplaces safer, businesses boost employee morale, job satisfaction, and productivity.

*5)* Environmental Protection: HIRA safeguards the environment by reducing hazards such as chemical spills, pollutants, and improper waste management, thereby promoting sustainability.

The three main pillars of HIRA are hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk control. Together, these actions create a continuous safety management cycle[24].

Workers perform Hazard Identification by finding possible causes of injury in the workplace. Equipment, materials, procedures, and even human behavior can create hazards. Common types of hazards include physical risks, chemical dangers, biological risks, ergonomic issues, and psychosocial risks. An Accident is an unwanted and unplanned event that causes damage to property, the environment, or even death. An Incident refers to any unwanted, unplanned occurrence. A Near Miss is an event that causes no harm but has the potential to do so. An Unsafe Condition is a hazardous situation that could directly permit an accident, while an Unsafe Act is any violation of safety rules and regulations.In Risk Assessment, workers determine the likelihood and severity of damage caused by identified hazards. The goal is to prioritize risks and address the most critical ones first[25].

In Risk Control, organizations implement strategies to remove or minimize hazards. The Hierarchy of Controls provides a structured method for ranking control measures, as shown in Figure 1.

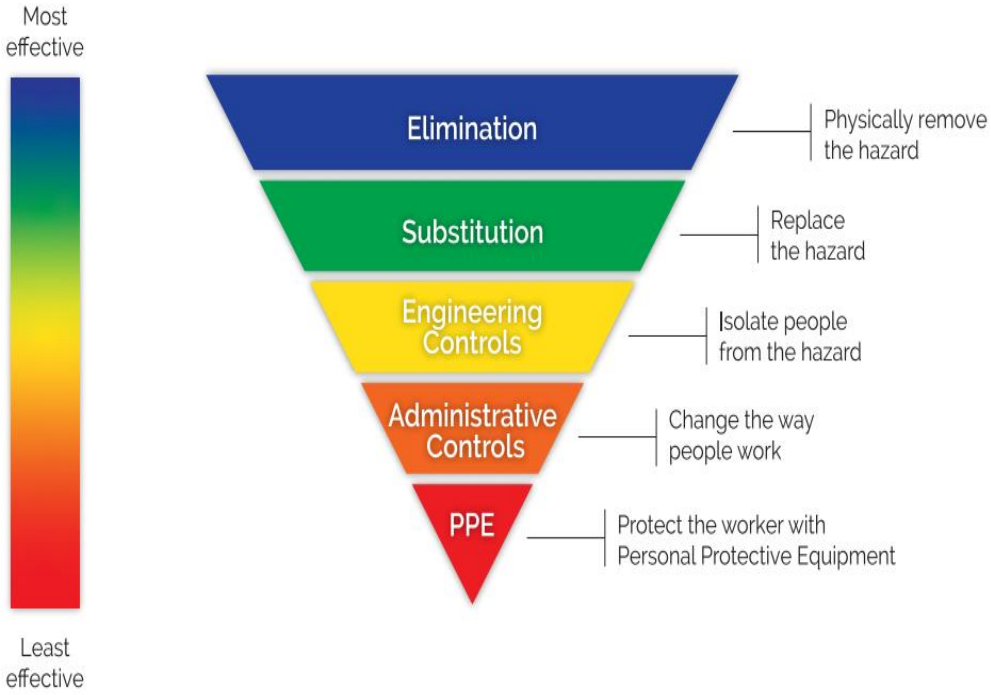



Fig.1 Hierarchy of Controls showing prioritized strategies for hazard elimination and risk reduction.

A hazard assessment aims to ensure the efficient and long-term management of workplace dangers. Employees must learn and understand the proper controls to handle these hazards effectively. Employers must regularly monitor, evaluate, and document risks to confirm that controls work properly, while employees must follow and apply the measures in place[26].

## III. CONCLUSION

Industrial safety serves not only as a regulatory requirement but also as a moral responsibility to protect human life, property, and the environment. This study shows that industries reduce accidents significantly when they use PPE effectively, implement fire safety measures, apply structured permit systems, and conduct systematic risk assessments such as HIRA and HAZOP. OSHA standards strengthen workplace safety by enforcing consistent practices across industries. Organizations can build a strong safety culture only through continuous training, active monitoring, and employee participation. When industries embed safety into daily operations, they increase efficiency, reduce financial and legal risks, and most importantly, protect the well-being of their workforce.

## IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very glad to express my deep sense of gratitude and profound thanks to my advisors, Mr. D. M. Nitturkar Sir, Mr. Channabasappa B Sir, Mr. Mantu Singh M Sir for their patience, guidance, and valuable suggestions that helped me complete this work successfully. I also sincerely thank my family—Venkatraman G, Vijayalakshmi M, and Harisha M—for their constant support and encouragement. I remain deeply grateful to my beloved friends Kishor Kumar M, Parasuraman P, Swetha Mahalakshmi A, Ajay L, Manibharathi P, and Mr. Ayyappan P Sir for their encouragement.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Arun Nehru Sir, Mr. Kamalakannan B Sir, Mr. Ramesh Kumar V Sir, and Mr. Vijai Anand Sir for their invaluable guidance.

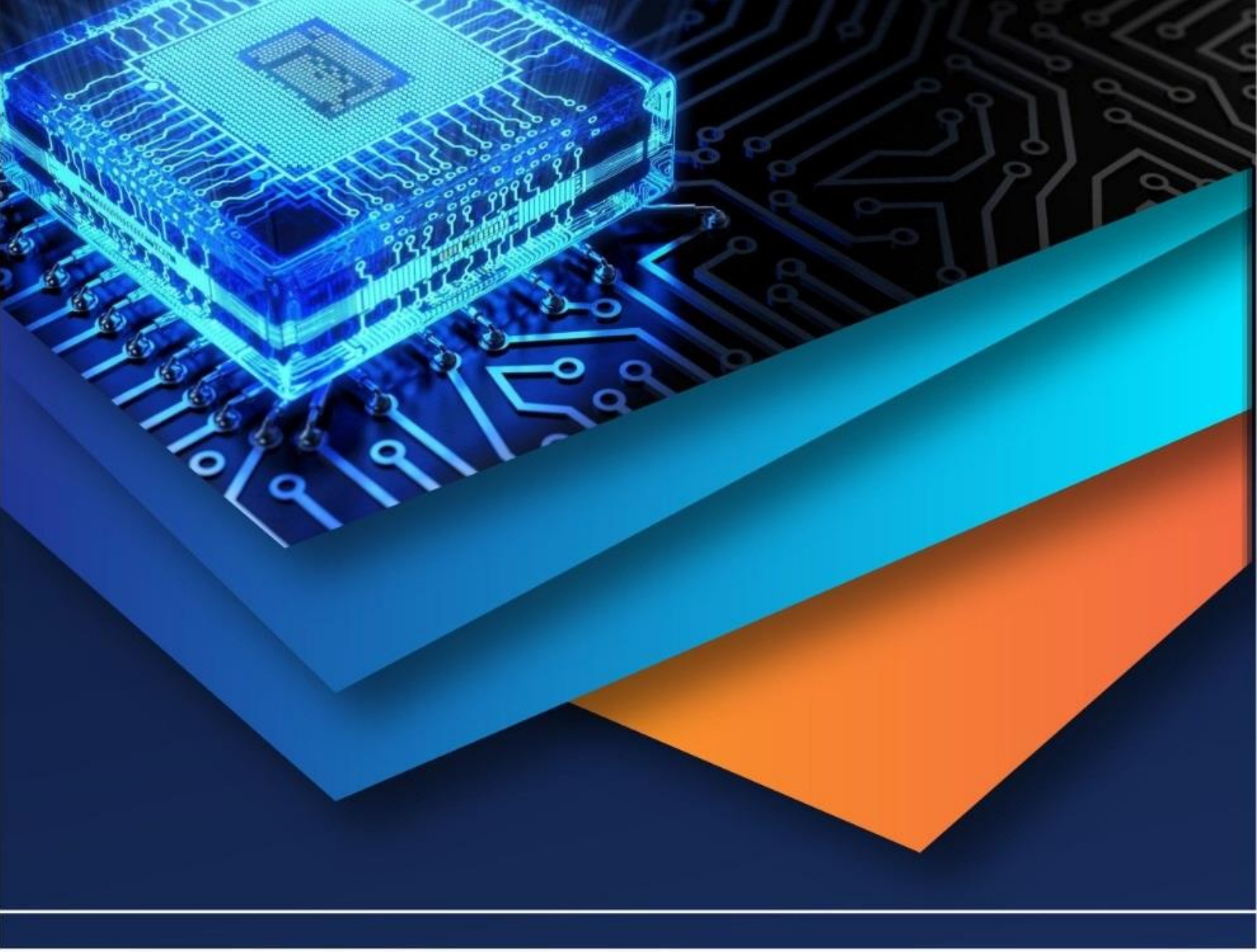
## REFERENCES

[1] P. U. Okoye and Y. W. Aderibigbe, "Comparative assessment of safety climate of casual and permanent construction workers in South-East Nigeria," Int. J. Health Psychol. Res., vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 54–66, 2014.

[2] A. Yousefi and M. R. Hernandez, "Using a system theory based method (STAMP) for hazard analysis in process industry," J. Loss Prev. Process Ind., vol. 61, pp. 305–324, 2019

[3] J. Komaki, A. T. Heinzmann, and L. Lawson, "Effect of training and feedback: component analysis of a behavioral safety program," J. Appl. Psychol., vol. 65, no. 3, pp. 261–270, 1980.

[4] R. H. Poppenga and S. B. Hooser, "Commercial and industrial chemical hazards for ruminants: An update," Vet. Clin. Food Anim. Pract., vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 621–639, 2020.
[5] G. Boustras, S. Leka, and M. A. Rodrigues, "The role of the safety climate in the successful implementation of safety management systems," Safety Sci., vol. 118, pp. 48–56, Oct. 2019.
[6] A. Al-shanini, A. Ahmad, and F. Khan, "Accident modelling and analysis in process industries," J. Loss Prev. Process Ind., vol. 32, pp. 319–334, Nov. 2014.
[7] M. Amiri, M. Safi, M. Moshtaq, and H. Eshaqzai, "Investigation of using personal protective equipment at construction sites in Herat Province," in Proc. 7th Int. Civil Eng. Congr. (ICEC-2015) Sustainable Development Through Advancements in Civil Engineering, Karachi, Pakistan, 2015, pp. 77–84
[8] J. Izudi, V. Ninsiima, and J. B. Alege, "Use of personal protective equipment among building construction workers in Kampala, Uganda," J. Environ. Public Health, vol. 2017, pp. 1–5, 2017
[9] R. A. Abbas, M. Z. Mohamed, and N. S. Ghareeb, "Non-fatal occupational injuries and safety climate: A cross-sectional study of construction building workers in Mit-Ghamr city, Dakahlia Governorate, Egypt," Open J. Saf. Sci. Technol., vol. 3, pp. 69–79, 2013.
[10] M. M. Adane, K. A. Gelaye, G. K. Beyera, and H. R. Sharma, "Occupational injuries among building construction workers in Gondar City, Ethiopia," Occup. Med. Health Aff., vol. 1, p. 125, 2013.
[11] M. Y. Cheng, K. C. Chiu, Y. M. Hsieh, I. T. Yang, J. S. Chou, and Y. W. Wu, "BIM integrated smart monitoring technique for building fire prevention and disaster relief," Autom. Constr., vol. 84, pp. 14–30, 2017.
[12] K. L. Walls, "Fire safety in buildings," J. Technol., Univ. Teknol. Malaysia, vol. 34, pp. 1–8, 2001.
[13] National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), ANSI/NFPA 51B: Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes. Quincy, MA: NFPA, 1994.
[14] A. Kanchan, Fire Safety Management Handbook. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education, 2018.
[15] X. S. Dong, X. Wang, and J. A. Largay, "Occupational and non-occupational factors associated with work-related injuries among construction workers in the USA," Int. J. Occup. Environ. Health, vol. 21, pp. 142–150, 2015.
[16] M. Blank, "Prevent hot work fires through management," Occup. Hazards, pp. 40–42, Jul. 1999.
[17] K. S. Acer and S. R. Bayer, "OSHA revamps rules for monitoring confined spaces," Pollut. Eng., pp. 41–44, Oct. 1990.
[18] S. L. C. da Silva and F. G. Amaral, "Critical factors of success and barriers to the implementation of occupational health and safety management systems: A systematic review of literature," Safety Sci., vol. 117, pp. 123–132, Aug. 2019.
[19] A. G. Antoniadou, S. Papadopoulos, and G. Boustras, "Occupational health and safety management in the context of an ageing workforce," Safety Sci., vol. 116, pp. 231–244, Jul. 2019.
[20] British Standards Institute (BSI), Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems 18002: Guidelines for the Implementation of OHSAS 18001. London, U.K.: BSI, 2000.
[21] M. A. Rodrigues, A. Sá, D. Masi, A. Oliveira, G. Boustras, S. Leka, et al., "Occupational health & safety (OHS) management practices in micro- and small-sized enterprises: The case of the Portuguese waste management sector," Saf. Sci., vol. 129, p. 104794, 2020.
[22] C. D. Reese and J. V. Eidson, Handbook of OSHA Construction Safety and Health. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2006.
[23] R. Kour, A. Singh, and N. Ahire, "An implementation study on hazard identification and risk assessment (HIRA) technique in the critical care unit of a tertiary care hospital," Indian J. Forensic Med. Toxicol., vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 4018–4026, Oct. 2020.
[24] M. Jahangiri, A. Mostafavi, A. Choobineh, M. Shakerisn, H. R. Tabatabaei, and F. Z. Derisi, "Development and validation of HOSHRA index for occupational safety and health risk assessment in hospitals," Shiraz E-Med. J., vol. 21, no. 6, Jun. 2020.
[25] J. K. Wachter and P. L. Yorio, "A system of safety management practices and worker engagement for reducing and preventing accidents: An empirical and theoretical investigation," Accid. Anal. Prev., vol. 68, pp. 117–130, Jul. 2014.
[26] B. Wang, "Safety intelligence as an essential perspective for safety management in the era of Safety 4.0: From a theoretical to a practical framework," Process Saf. Environ. Prot., vol. 148, pp. 189–199, Apr. 2021.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY