important point, patient pain and screams were heard but not cared for. The burn was not treated either immediately and unfortunately washing within the first minute was not observed. Various exchanges taking place following players' comments were rich and constructive and lessons were learnt.
Conclusion Our pedagogic tool performed relatively well but needed to be improve taking into consideration players remarks, our own observations as teachers as well as our final objective. Thus, a new film was created so that the concept be accessible to all OSH professionals and workers.

845 THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE FOR DIPHOTERINE® SOLUTION IN DEALING WITH CHEMICAL BURNS

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.86

Introduction Chemical burns represent about 10% of all burns. About 70% of chemical burns are caused by chemical substances used in industrial production, showing the importance of prevention. Water, easily available is often used as emergency management at workplace, and pre-hospital first aid measures. Evidently, the earlier the product is rinsed, better the efficacy, but is the traditional approach the best measure nowadays?
Methods This paper demonstrates shared management experience in treating chemical burn incident at a petrochemical plant in Taiwan on corrosive and toxic agents such as sulfuric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, caustic soda and pure and diluted phenol. Chemical simulation (*in vitro*) and live animal test (*in vivo*) showed that Diphoterine solution can effectively decontaminate 600 kinds of chemical substances, including acids, alkali, oxidants and reducing agents, irritants, tear gas, solvents and alkyl compounds. It can be used as an emergency shower device in factories, emergency devices in factory health centres, clinics and hospital ambulances, decontamination equipment for toxic poisoning systems, CBRN Disaster Prevention and Relief systems while part of Medical Device in European hospitals. Currently this product is positioned as an emergency decontamination solution for chemical splashing, and as emergency decontamination solution in the case of CBRN in Taiwan.
Results We have a better understanding of using Diphoterine solution regarding acid and alkali burns management at workplace before hospitalisation. Acid or alkali splashing incidents can be heard of from time to time, and even happened in emergency department.
Conclusion Perhaps, it is now time to use Diphoterine, an aqueous decontamination solution with high reverse osmosis for decontaminating eyes and skin splashed by chemical substances as treatment in emergency.

85 ACCIDENT PREVENTION: FROM VISION TO ACTION THROUGH 'HARM TO ZERO' CONCEPT

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.87

Introduction Hundreds of lives are being lost in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry as a result of three critical safety factors (unsafe behaviours of the utility workers, poor public perception of safety and the unsafe network conditions in terms of the electrical infrastructure). A critical review of past incidents shows that a lot of the accidents are caused by the workers who are either Non-Compliant or Compliant or Committed with the Non-Compliant workers constituting 85% in the industry. This presentation reviews the accident scenarios and looks at the prevention strategy, 'Harm to Zero' (H2O) concept developed and implemented at Ikeja Electric PLC, the largest distribution company in Nigeria.
Methods Data was retrieved through survey, past accident reports, Regulators' report and annual HSE Performance reports. These records were analysed to form the baseline records. The 'Harm to Zero' (H2O) strategy which comprises Network Safety Monitor, Safety Watchdog, Safety Counselling and videos, Hazards Identification Competition, Safety Huddle, IE Safety Code, Public Sensitisation Program and Mandate4 was then developed based on the identified gaps and implemented in 2015, 2016 and 2017.
Result Analysis of the results in 2016 shows that staff injury has reduced by 40%, third party injury (non staff) by 56.25% and third party fatality by 25% when compared with 2015 while the Fatality was reduced by 60% in 2015 compared to 2014.The safety survey results in 2015 and 2016 show that there is drastic improvement in safety culture in the company as against previous years. Above all, the zero fatality record in 2017 is unprecedented in the history of the company and the industry at large. The company is now certified to OHSAS 18001:2007.
Discussion With this innovative strategy, the company is achieving sustainable safety performance which presently translates into operational excellence and business sustainability.

885 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT FOR GENERAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

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10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.88

Introduction UNIMINUTO Bello is an institution that offers university educational services; The maintenance and cleaning can expose personnel to chemical handling risks, exposure to electrical and mechanical risks, lifting of loads, strenuous working hours, climatic conditions and other damages to their health, it is sought to identify and analyse these risks in the light of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SGSST) (Spanish acronym) in order to identify the improvement actions that emerge from these tasks and propose the corrective measures.
Methodology It is considered important to analyse the management of SST, using approach of qualitative, descriptive research, which analysed information by employees of general services, a description of their activities in function cleaning, maintenance, gardening, cleaning and working in the cafeteria in contrast to the design of the Risk Matrix.
Results In the measurement of risk perception, low and medium levels were found, it was not identified risk associated with age, sex or educational level; it was identified that the SGSST is in the design and beginning of its