provides concrete evidence that fatigue factors are predictor
to near misses and not in the case of accidents. The intro-
duction of post-prevention control however proven to be
effective with workers’ fatigue and emotional exhaustion
instead of working condition of this companies. This study
contributes to aircraft ground handling safety by investigat-
ing the workers’ fatigue factors, thus helping to improve the
company and individual performance as well as reduce the
risks related to fatigue.

8C.006 KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION,
MAINTENANCE, AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORK
SAFETY INTERVENTIONS
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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.201

Background An investigation of Disability Support Workers’
(DSWs) psychosocial work safety showed poorer health and
safety outcomes than norm groups. Numerous safety interven-
tions derived from a work safety climate measure and stake-
holder feedback were identified, with seven translated into
practice and evaluated. At evaluation, roll-out varied from
organisation-wide implementation to implementation that was
restricted to limited work-sites. Successful implementation of
interventions was facilitated by wide safety benefit consensus,
strong overt management commitment, and use of change
champions. Findings supported the importance of factors iden-
tified in research for successful change implementation, but
less research had been reported about ensuring longer-term
intervention maintenance and/or sustainability. Thus, a follow-
up study used and evaluated a model to understand the key
factors required for the successful implementation, mainte-
nance and sustainability of work safety interventions.

Method Semi-structured interviews were used to follow the
seven implemented work safety interventions to identify fac-
tors facilitating or hindering their implementation, mainte-
nance, and sustainability.

Results Numerous influential intervention and organisational
factors were identified. These were conceptualised in the
model as: 1) intervention attributes; 2) implementation process
characteristics; 3) leadership behaviours and characteristics;
and 4) the internal and external organisational context.

Conclusions Findings suggested no ‘one size fits all’ approach
to factors critical for implementing, maintaining and/or sus-
taining these successful interventions. Rather, relevant factors
and combinations of factors varied in importance across inter-
ventions and over the course of the intervention implementation.

Learning Outcomes Findings support the need to identify and
address factors facilitating and/or hindering the longer-term
sustainability of implemented safety recommendations.

8C.007 IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF VULNERABLE GARMENT
SECTOR WORKERS COMMUTING TO WORK
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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.202

Context In Cambodia, more than 700,000 factory workers
face unacceptable and preventable risks daily commuting to &
from work. Irrespective of a number of interventions imple-
mented to mitigate these issues, daily commuting safety risks
for factory workers remain high.

Process Our recently completed pilot program focused on four
key areas:
1. Road Safety Management
2. Vehicles & Modes of Transport
3. Safer Infrastructure
4. Safer Road Users

Our activities compliments Universal Road Safety Goals and
aligns with the following UN SDGs:

• Good Health
• Sustainable Cities and Communities

Our Program impacted 26,000 workers and drivers and
engaged over 100,000 people through online campaigns.

Analysis Gathering data by various methods including worker
and driver baseline and end-line KAP surveys, helmet observa-
tions and crash reporting facilitated evidence-based decision
making and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the program.

Outcomes The Program has made tangible changes to the atti-
itudes and behavior of workers and drivers. 85% of workers
and 28% of drivers at targeted factories reported safer driving
conditions. Reports indicate drink-driving among transport pro-
viders reduced by 22% and speeding reduced by 18%. Helmet-
wear at five factories increased by 24%. Passenger vehicle
changes at 3 factories total 15 new buses and 30 new vans.
Factories report a 77% decline in the number of crashes.

Learning Outcomes The success of the program confirms the
effectiveness of our program model in improving commuting
safety among workers in low and middle-income countries.
Moreover, lessons learned provide opportunities for improve-
ment and effective adaption to different contexts.

8C.008 ACTIVELY ENGAGING ACADEMICS THROUGH AN OHS
HAZARD PROFILING EXERCISE: LESSONS LEARNED
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10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.203

Context In 2019, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) staff
within the Faculty of Health performed a hazard mapping
exercise as a means to greater understand the current OHS
risk profile of our teaching operations.

Process Fifteen hazard profiles were performed across five
schools within the Faculty of Health. The use of a specifically
designed OHS hazard mapping toolkit provided a consultative
framework to openly discuss with staff current practices and
concerns relative to OHS and teaching program quality.

Analysis A qualitative analysis of the hazards and considera-
tions required to manage student hazards and risks aligned to
teaching and research activities was performed through discus-
sion held. Action plans from the common themes identified
were implemented with shared responsibility between profes-
sional OHS and teaching program staff.

Outcomes The hazard mapping toolkit enabled a consultative
and stepped approach to encourage open discussion, and aid
greater understanding of the OHS responsibilities relative to a
teaching program domain.