provides concrete evidence that fatigue factors are predictor to near misses and not in the case of accidents. The introduction 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 investigating 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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Background An investigation of Disability Support Workers' (DSWs) psychosocial work safety showed poorer health and safety outcomes than norm groups. Numerous safety interventions derived from a work safety climate measure and stakeholder 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 identified 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, maintenance and sustainability of work safety interventions.

Method Semi-structured interviews were used to follow the seven implemented work safety interventions to identify factors facilitating or hindering their implementation, maintenance, 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 sustaining these successful interventions. Rather, relevant factors and combinations of factors varied in importance across interventions 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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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 implemented 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 observations 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 attitudes 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 providers reduced by 22% and speeding reduced by 18%. Helmet-wearing 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 improvement and effective adaption to different contexts.

8C.008 ACTIVELY ENGAGING ACADEMICS THROUGH AN OHS HAZARD PROFILING EXERCISE: LESSONS LEARNED

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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 considerations required to manage student hazards and risks aligned to teaching and research activities was performed though discussion held. Action plans from the common themes identified were implemented with shared responsibility between professional 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.