



Thinksafe

SCAN SENSE SECURE

**Thinksafe Technologies
Private Limited**

*Training Module &
AI Solutions*

*Service
Catalogue*

About us

With **THINKSAFE**, you get a one-stop partner for 'Life Safety Solutions', featuring a comprehensive portfolio that guarantees complete protection.

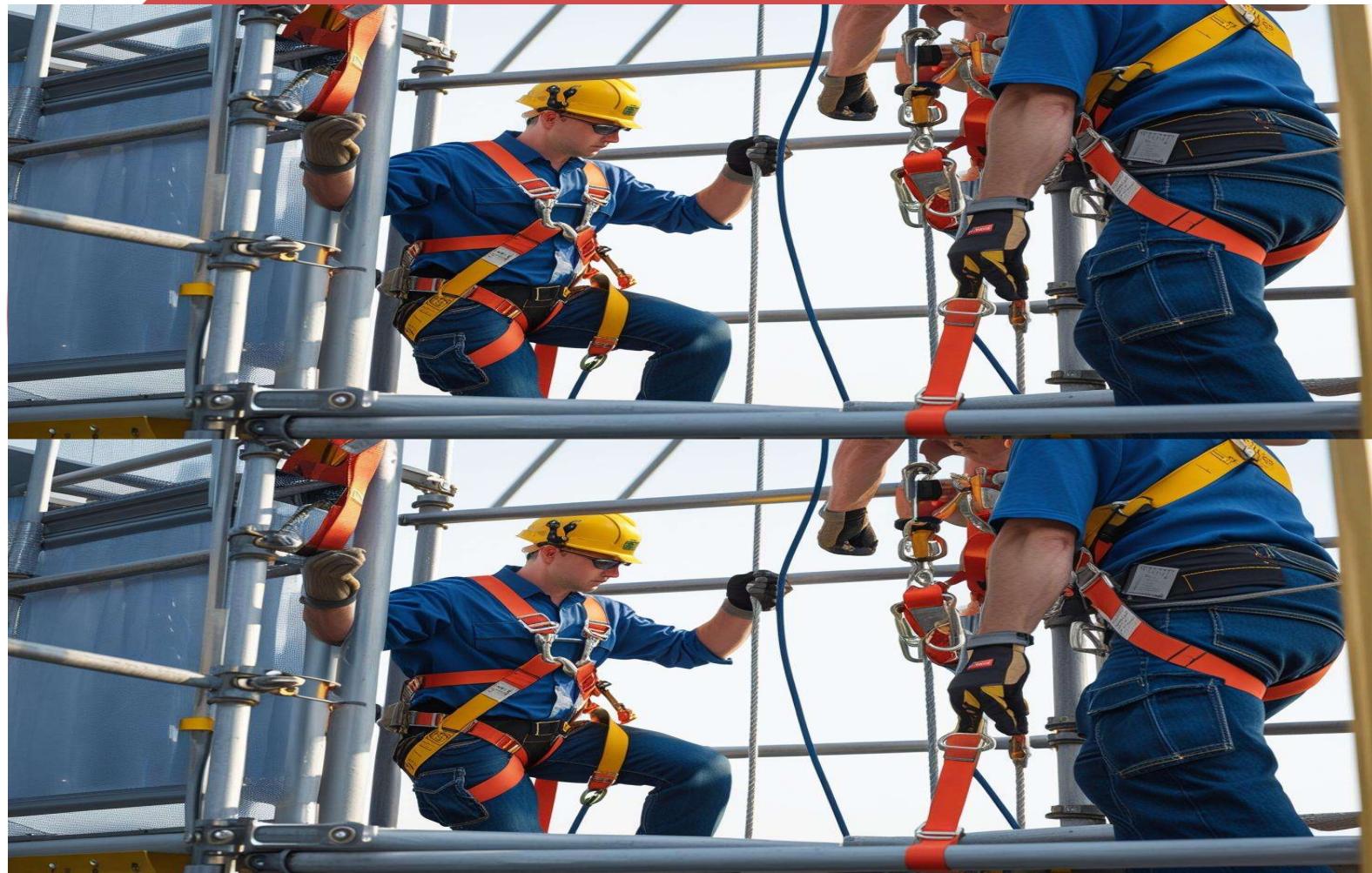


Comprehensive protection covering **Fire Hazards, Head, Eye, Hand, Hearing, Respiratory, Foot and Body**, along with a wide range of safety solutions such as **Fall Protection, Emergency & Rescue, First Aid, Confined Space Safety, Electrical Safety, Gas Detection, Breathing Apparatus, Emergency Signages, Spill Control Kits, Fire Alarm & Suppression, Fire Retardant Coatings** and more.

Driven by deep expertise in AI, safety compliance, and industrial operations, our goal is to bridge the gap between safety regulations and real-world execution. Enabling organizations to prevent incidents before they happen. Engineered to support construction firms, infrastructure projects, public sector zones, and industrial clusters, our platform delivers scalable, intelligent safety management with minimal manual effort and maximum regulatory readiness.



Work At Height Safety



Objective: Prevent falls, reduce risks, and ensure compliance with safety standards. Provide training on fall protection and emergency response.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **Definition of work at height and legal requirements.**
- ✓ **Risk assessment and safe planning before starting.**
- ✓ **Correct use of ladders, scaffolds, and access platforms.**
- ✓ **Safe work practices: tool handling, housekeeping, weather checks.**
- ✓ **Emergency rescue procedures and responsibilities.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Falls from edges, ladders, or unstable surfaces.**
- **Falling tools or materials hitting people below.**
- **Slips, trips, equipment failure, or misuse.**
- **Weather risks, poor training, and unsafe behavior**

Fire & Explosion Hazards



Objectives:

Prevent fire and explosion incidents in the workplace. Protect people, property, and the environment. Ensure compliance with fire safety regulations. Train workers in emergency response and evacuation.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **Fire triangle: fuel, heat, oxygen. Common ignition sources: sparks, hot work, faulty wiring. Types of fire extinguishers and their correct use.**
- ✓ **Emergency procedures: alarms, evacuation, firefighting roles. Legal and organizational responsibilities.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Flammable liquids, gases, or combustible dusts.**
- **Smoking, sparks, or open flames in unsafe areas.**
- **Inadequate fire protection systems or blocked exits.**

Crane & Lifting Operations Safety



Objectives:

Prevent accidents during lifting, rigging, and crane operations.

Ensure compliance with lifting operation safety standards.

Key Topics:

Pre-use inspection of cranes, hoists, slings, and rigging gear.

Safe lifting practices: signaling, communication, and exclusion zones.

Permit-to-Work (PTW) and lift plans for critical lifts.

Emergency procedures in case of equipment failure or load drop.

Hazard Identification:

Overloading or unstable loads leading to tip-over.

Equipment failure due to poor inspection or maintenance.

Contact with power lines or other structures.

Falling loads, swinging hooks, or pinch points.

Chemical & Hazardous Material Safety



Objectives:

Protect worker health, environment, and workplace safety.

Promote safe storage, handling, and disposal practices.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **Classification of hazardous materials (toxic, corrosive, flammable).**
- ✓ **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for chemical handling.**
- ✓ **Safe storage, transport, and waste disposal methods.**
- ✓ **Spill response and emergency procedures.**
- ✓ **Training and responsibilities of employees and supervisors.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Chemical spills, leaks, or uncontrolled reactions.**
- **Fire, explosion, or toxic gas release.**
- **Skin burns, eye damage, or respiratory issues.**
- **Poor ventilation, inadequate PPE, or unsafe handling.**

Construction Site Safety



Objectives:

Prevent accidents and injuries at construction sites. Ensure safe use of tools, machinery, and materials. Protect workers from falls, electrical hazards, and struck-by incidents. Comply with construction safety standards and regulations.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Site induction, toolbox talks, and worker training.
- ✓ Safe scaffolding, ladders, and work-at-height practices.
- ✓ Electrical safety: temporary wiring, equipment grounding.
- ✓ Traffic management: vehicle movement, barricades, and signage.

Hazard Identification:

- Falls from height, scaffolds, or ladders.
- Collapse of trenches, excavations, or structures.
- Poor housekeeping, lack of training, or unsafe behavior.

Oil & Gas Safety



Objectives:

Protect workers, environment, and assets from oil & gas hazards.

Prevent accidents such as fires, explosions, and blowouts.

Build a strong safety culture through training and awareness.

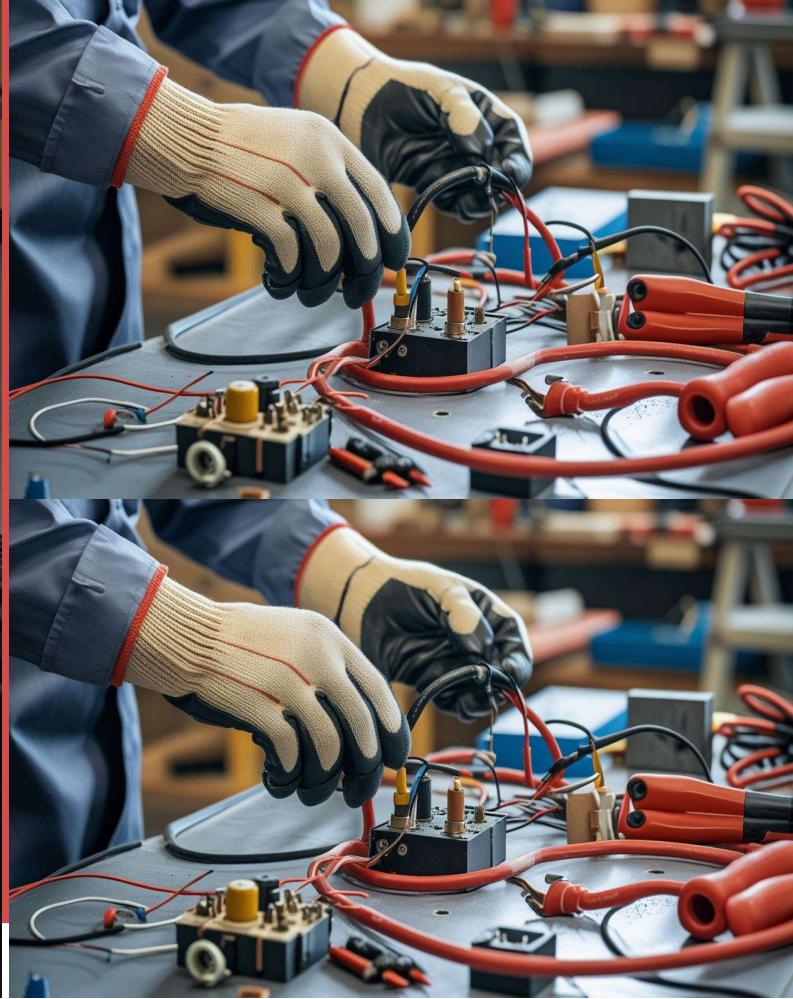
Key Topics:

- ✓ **Use of PPE, gas detection systems, and fire protection equipment.**
- ✓ **Emergency response: evacuation, firefighting, spill control.**
- ✓ **Roles and responsibilities of workers, supervisors, and contractors.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Gas leaks, oil spills, and flammable vapors.**
- **Fires, explosions, or equipment failure.**
- **High-pressure systems, confined spaces, and hot work.**
- **Toxic exposure (H₂S, chemicals, fumes).**

Electrical Safety



Objectives:

Prevent electric shocks, burns, and fire hazards.

Ensure safe installation, operation & maintenance of electrical systems.

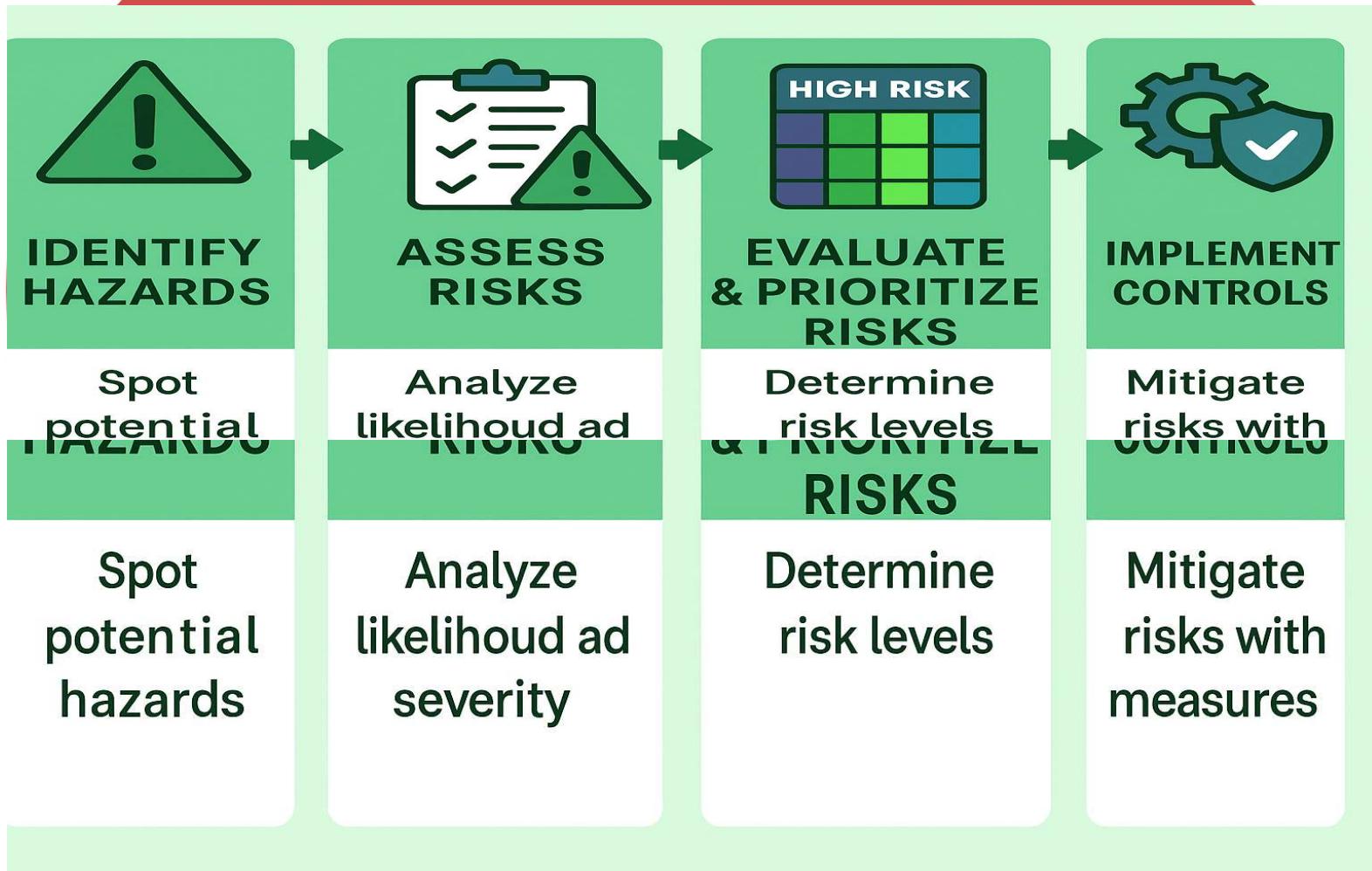
Key Topics:

- ✓ **Safe use of tools, cords, and electrical equipment.**
- ✓ **Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) and isolation procedures.**
- ✓ **Use of appropriate PPE (insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing).**
- ✓ **Emergency response: first aid for shocks and fire control.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Contact with live wires or faulty equipment.**
- **Overloaded circuits, damaged cables, or poor insulation.**
- **Arc flash, sparks, or short circuits causing burns/explosions.**
- **Inadequate training, unsafe practices, or bypassing safety devices.**

Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA)



Objectives:

Assess risks to people, property, and environment.

Implement effective control measures to prevent incidents.

Ensure compliance with legal and organizational requirements.

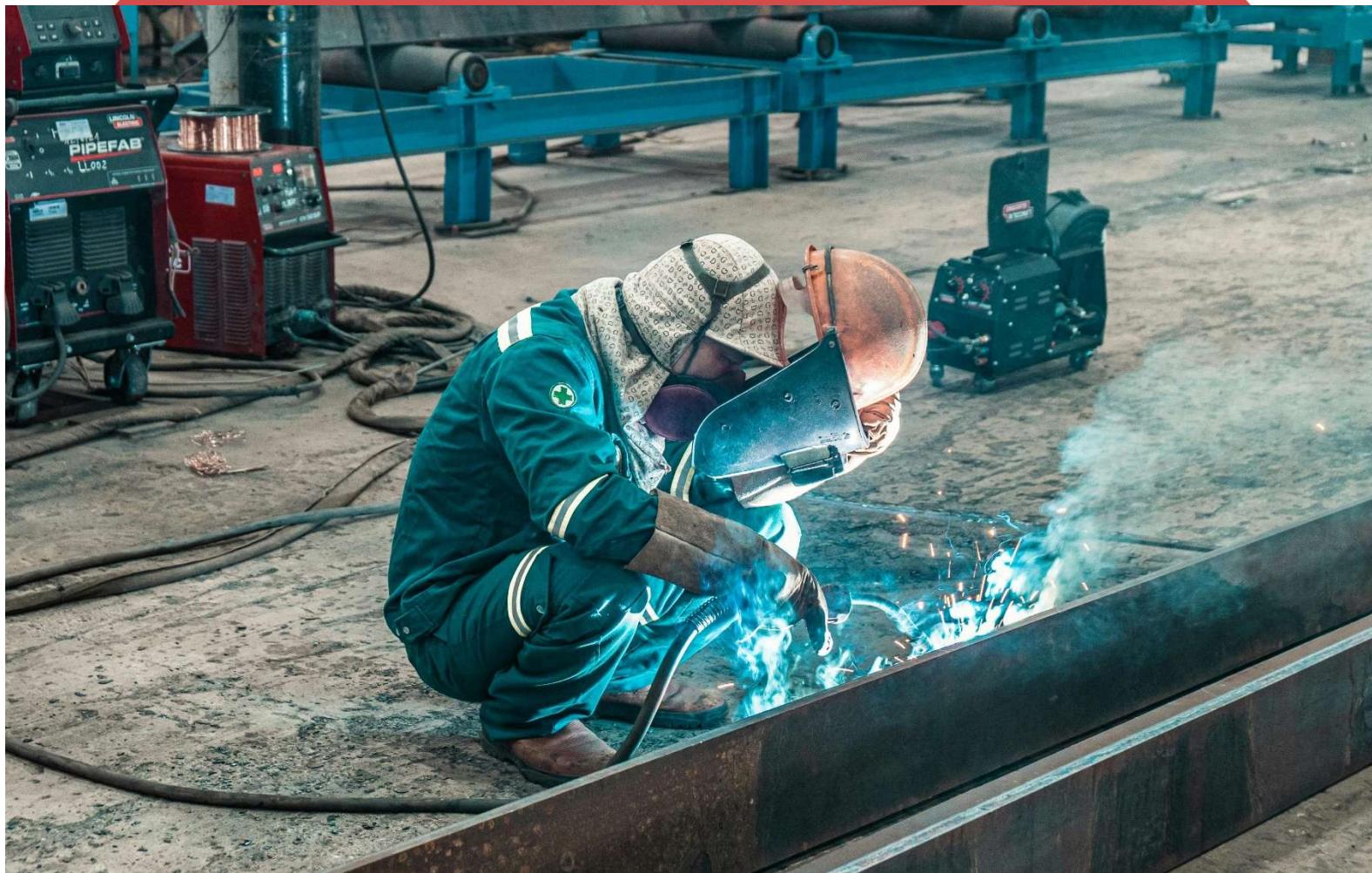
Key Topics:

- ✓ Steps in HIRA: hazard identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation
- ✓ Importance of documentation, review & continuous improvement.
- ✓ Roles of employees, supervisors, and management in HIRA.

Hazard Identification:

- Unsafe acts, unsafe conditions, or potential failures.
- Fire, chemical exposure, electrical hazards, working at height, confined spaces.
- Environmental risks: spills, emissions, noise, or dust.
- Lack of training, supervision, or emergency preparedness.

Welding & Hot Work Safety



Objectives:

Protect workers from burns, fumes, sparks, and radiation.

Ensure compliance with safety standards and permit systems.

Promote safe practices and proper use of protective equipment.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **Fire prevention:** remove combustibles, use fire blankets/screens.
- ✓ **Proper ventilation:** to control fumes and gases.
- ✓ **PPE:** helmets, gloves, goggles, face shields, flame-resistant clothing.
- ✓ **Emergency response:** fire extinguishers, first aid, rescue plans.

Hazard Identification:

- **Fire and explosion:** from sparks, flames, or hot surfaces.
- **Exposure to toxic fumes, gases, or welding smoke.**
- **Burns, eye injuries (arc eye), and noise hazards.**

Safety & Emergency Preparedness



Objectives:

Minimize risks and ensure quick, effective response to emergencies.
Protect lives, property, and environment during incidents.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Emergency response plan (ERP): roles, responsibilities, procedures.
- ✓ Evacuation drills, assembly points, and accountability systems.
- ✓ Communication methods: alarms, PA systems, emergency contacts.

Hazard Identification:

- Fire, explosion, gas leaks, or chemical releases.
- Electrical failure, equipment breakdown, or structural collapse.
- Human factors: panic, lack of training, or delayed response.
- Poor planning, blocked exits, or inadequate emergency resources.

Machine & Equipment Safety



Objectives:

Prevent accidents and injuries from machinery and equipment use.

Protect workers through training, awareness, and proper guarding.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Common hazards: moving parts, pinch points, entanglement, crushing.
- ✓ Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) procedures during maintenance.
- ✓ Regular inspection, preventive maintenance, and record keeping.

Hazard Identification:

- Contact with rotating or moving parts.
- Mechanical failures or equipment malfunctions.
- Noise, vibration, or poor ergonomics leading to injuries.
- Unauthorized use, lack of training, or bypassing safety systems.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal Protective Equipment

WHAT IS PPE?

PPE is defined in the UK: PPE Regulations (1992) as equipment designed to be worn or held by a person at work which protects them against one or more risks to health and safety. Other protective equipment -- such as helmets for riding motorcycles.

WHAT DO THE REGULATIONS REQUIRE?

- PPE must be assessed
- PPE must be suitable for the risk involved
- PPE must fit the user correctly
- PPE must be maintained and stored properly

WHAT DO THE REGULATIONS REQUIRE?

- PPE must be assessed
- PPE must be suitable for the risk involved
- PPE must fit the user correctly
- PPE must be maintained and stored properly
- PPE must be provided with instructions
- Employers must report loss or defects in PPE immediately
- Employers must provide PPE free of charge

THE RISKS AND TYPES OF PPE

Eye protection



Head protection



Respiratory protection



Hearing protection



Body protection



Hearing protection



Body protection



Feet and Legs



Overalls, protective clothing



ASSESSING SUITABLE PPE

- Is it suitable for the risks involved?
- Does it fit the user properly?
- Is it compatible with other PPE being worn?
- Does it meet legal requirements (CE marked)?
- Has the employee been trained in correct use and maintenance?

EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES & EQUIPMENT

Employers must:

- Assess risks and provide PPE when necessary



EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES & EQUIPMENT

Employers must:

- Assess risks and provide PPE when necessary
- Provide PPE free of charge
- Maintain PPE in good condition
- Return training and instruction



Objectives:

Ensure correct selection, use, and maintenance of PPE.

Support safe work practices alongside other control measures.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Training employees on correct usage and responsibilities.
- ✓ Maintenance, cleaning, and replacement of PPE.
- ✓ Integration of PPE with other safety systems.

Hazard Identification:

- Exposure to chemicals, dust, fumes, or toxic gases.
- Falling objects, flying particles, or sharp tools.
- Noise, heat, radiation, or electrical contact.
- Slips, trips, and falls without proper footwear.
- Failure to use PPE correctly or consistently.

Confined Space Safety



Objectives:

Prevent accidents, injuries, and fatalities in confined spaces.

Ensure safe entry, work, and rescue operations.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **limited entry/exit, poor ventilation, not meant for continuous occupancy.**
- ✓ **Atmospheric testing: oxygen level, toxic gases, flammable vapors.**
- ✓ **Ventilation and continuous monitoring requirements. PPE checks- respirators, harnesses, protective clothing, communication tools.**

Hazard Identification:

- **Oxygen deficiency or enrichment leading to health risks.**
- **Toxic gas buildup (H₂S, CO, fumes).**
- **Heat stress, poor lighting, or restricted movement.**
- **Inadequate supervision, training, or rescue planning.**

Occupational Health & Safety Management



ISO 45001:2018

Occupational Health and Safety

ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety Certificate is a globally recognized certification that provides a framework for organizations to improve their occupational health and safety practices.



Objectives:

Provide a structured approach to managing workplace health & safety.

Ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Promote continuous improvement in safety performance.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Principles of OHSMS (Plan–Do–Check–Act cycle).
- ✓ Hazard identification, risk assessment, and control.
- ✓ Training, awareness, and worker participation.

Hazard Identification:

- Unsafe acts, unsafe conditions, and system failures.
- Non-compliance with safety procedures or standards.
- Ineffective controls for high-risk activities.
- Lack of review, monitoring, and corrective actions.

First Aid & Basic Life Support

first aid basics

In an emergency call **emergency services**

DRSABCD Action Plan	Compressions	Burns
D DANGER Ensure the area is safe for you, others and		
R RESPONSE Check for a response, ask person's name		
E SEND FOR HELP Call emergency services		
A AIRWAY Open mouth and clear any foreign material		
B BREATHING Check for breathing		
C CPR Start CPR • Pushing and stopping		
D DEFIBRILLATION Apply defibrillator if advised via prompts		
Recovery position	Choking	Sprains and strains
Adult/Child (over 1 year) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Place fist of one hand or two fingers in centre of the chestGive 30 compressions and 2 breaths,see car of CPR (30 2) tin		
Adult/Child (over 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Knee nose kneeKeep back at slight angleRecover on the knee		
Adult/Child (over 1 year) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow DRSABCD Action PlanCall emergency services		

Objectives:

Provide immediate care to injured before professional help arrives.

Train workers in handling medical emergencies confidently.

Ensure availability of first aid kits and trained responders at the workplace.

Key Topics:

- ✓ **Principles of first aid: assess, act, and alert.**
- ✓ **Basic Life Support (BLS): CPR, rescue breathing.**
- ✓ **Use of Automated External Defibrillator (AED).**
- ✓ **Importance of quick response communication**

Hazard Identification:

- **Delayed or incorrect response worsening injuries.**
- **Lack of trained personnel or first aid resources.**
- **Panic, poor coordination, or inadequate emergency planning.**

Housekeeping & 5S Safety

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

What is housekeeping?

- Good housekeeping means having no unnecessary items stored and leaving all spesinerly items to faize fromis pluse.
- "A place for evererning and everything in its gro/ow."
- Boaesement and maintenance of the properly and equipment or all. institution of organization.



"A place for everything and everything in its place."

Why good housekeeping?

Good housekeeping promotes

- Gentiy
- EaBfly
- Productivity.
- Clean Environment.



Effects of good housekeeping

- Eliminates accident and Free
- Provides tae coem or suprries
- Kecop preantely of inoablis to a minimum.
- Reduede Twadust hig. damage.
- Ecomeltrres a good e, wieplest. appearance.
- Neduces are ercent of cleaned.

Housekeeping is safe keeping at work

- Good Housekeeping is the foundation for a lmaqio or placebo
- Housskeeping to aro-organization is the ongbreperf committang, and his, markenance of Epentring standices, if you am going to increase sienty levels, time or on triprove housekeeping.
- A higily fwatting enviroment contributes to nazale work practioon, undieurable incidents and intmulo, hhriffafo investe es.
- A fully workplace induse the opportunity for aroabars, incidence and prevents desired energa.



How does good housekeeping Improve safety?

- By removing moping hazerd.
- By removing monoe surface obstructions for stable arepartent.
- By removing neow ergleance hazards.
- By improve good mampily,
- By rehoving imijupre or idenbly hazards.
- By requiring imirror bils noeding, and replacing the tiak of infuated from people ranrhsting guock epaacte otanisj members and reluzating injoustikifg of sider nste no the around or item, you don't have to pick h up.

Signs of poor housekeeping

- Poorly arranged work areas.
- Bltsy, huste on d disognirier of materials
- Partious heots, stilis, and tnoyngans.
- Rams noluae getar dienter to langer needed
- Trash and equipment will in work areas indeed at being relaneed lo proper storage placvs,
- Rempe cwets aurs and employe inaterials.
- Tresh hanne match bins and containers.
- Spill, and maks.

Methods of Improving housekeeping

- Keep work areas clean.
- Remone stadh and tipper clean.
- Trash elevn creots dry and in good condition.
- Stack and store form solidy.
- Start. all wast amelenate or approved. cleartly
- Use the containers in designated storage areas only
- Pose rorer waste containers
- Keep imateriala, thea damps and fire sneirguanans clasr.
- Clean py spills and lsaks of any type quikly and property.
- Reprollity to tepken or damaged fools,
- Clean upple a
- Repaimerting sources clean and clear.
- Follow maintenance requirements.



Can You Spot The EMERGENCY EXIT

Let's hope you don't need to use it....

Objectives:

Maintain a clean, safe, and organized workplace.

Reduce risks of slips, trips, falls, and fire hazards.

Improve efficiency, productivity, and employee morale.

Key Topics:

- ✓ Importance of good housekeeping for safety and efficiency.
- ✓ Integration of housekeeping with daily work practices.
- ✓ Roles of workers and supervisors in maintaining standards.

Hazard Identification:

- Slips, trips, and falls due to clutter or spills.
- Fire risk from waste, flammable materials, or blocked exits.
- Injuries from misplaced tools or poor storage.
- Reduced visibility and access during emergencies.
- Lack of responsibility or follow-up on housekeeping tasks.

Road Safety & Defensive Driving



Objectives:

Prevent road accidents and ensure safe driving practices.
Promote awareness of traffic laws and defensive driving techniques.
Reduce risks caused by human error, vehicle condition, and environment.

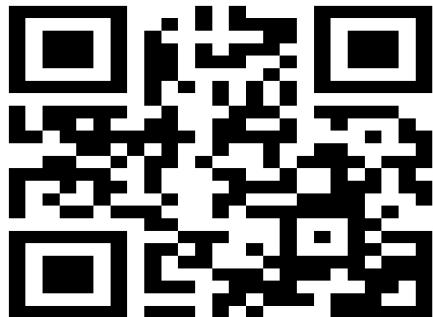
Key Topics:

- ✓ **Defensive driving principles: anticipate, stay alert, maintain safe distance.**
- ✓ **Safe driving in different conditions (rain, fog, night, highways).**

Hazard Identification:

- **Speeding, reckless driving, or fatigue.**
- **Poor vehicle maintenance or mechanical failure.**

A solution for every need



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