



OSHA Safety Training

**My job provides the paycheck, but safety takes
me home**



MISSION STATEMENT:

“We are trying to make
everything idiot proof”*

*But they keep making
better idiots

Safety Objectives and Goals

- An organization's overall safety program is guided by objectives and goals
- Every employee plays a part in helping to meet these goals
- Developing a "Culture of Safety"

ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS TRAINING

OSHA has developed a standard entitled "Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records", 1910.1020. As an employer, we are required by the standard to inform you of your right to access your exposure and medical records on an annual basis.

The OSHA 300 log, individual employee first report of injury or disease, and accident investigation reports are also available for your review upon request.

1910.1020 (d)(1)(i)

"Employee medical records; the medical record for each employee shall be preserved and maintained for at least the duration of employment plus thirty (30) years."

OSHA recordkeeping requirements

- OSHA requires employers to keep records of work-related injuries and illnesses



OSHA recordkeeping requirements

- Employees have a right to access relevant exposure and medical records
- OSHA has a right to access records



Personal Protective Equipment

- Some jobs involve hazards that cannot be eliminated through the use of engineering controls



Personal Protective Equipment

- Employees must then wear appropriate PPE
 - foot protection
 - eye/face protection
 - hand/arm protection
 - head protection
 - protective clothing



On-the-job Injuries

- Report it to your supervisor
- Get appropriate help
- Stay calm
- Know how to respond in a safe manner



Reporting Accidents and Injuries

- Accidents and injuries must be properly reported and immediately



Reporting Accidents and Injuries

- Reporting near-miss incidents can help prevent future occurrences



What to do in case of emergency

- Become familiar with emergency action plans
- Be aware of procedures to follow to protect yourself and others
- Emergency drills are regularly conducted



What to do in case of emergency

- Be familiar with:
 - how to report fires, chemical spills
 - evacuation routes
 - who to ask for more information



Warning signs and tags

- Many operations by their nature involve a certain element of risk
- Safety signs and tags are a means of preventing workplace accidents and injury



Warning signs and tags

- Safety signs and tags warn you about hazards so that you can take appropriate actions



COLOR	MEANING
Red	Danger
	Stop
Fluorescent Orange, Orange-Red	Biosafety
Yellow	Caution

Fire extinguishers

- The best fire protection is fire prevention
- Fire results from Heat + Fuel + Oxygen

PULL
AIM
SQUEEZE
SWEEP



Fire extinguishers

- Take away one of the components from the “fire triangle” to extinguish the fire
- Know how fires are classified, how they spread, and when it's safe to use an extinguisher



Hazard communication



- About 32 million workers are potentially exposed to one or more chemical hazards
- There are an estimated 650,000 existing chemical products
- Exposure poses a serious threat to many workers

Hazard communication

- Chemical exposure may cause/ contribute to many serious health effects, such as:
 - heart ailments
 - kidney and lung damage
 - sterility
 - cancer
 - burns
 - rashes



Hazard communication

- Some chemicals are safety hazards and have the potential to cause fires/explosions/serious accidents
- Right-to-know law was established to inform employees of hazards



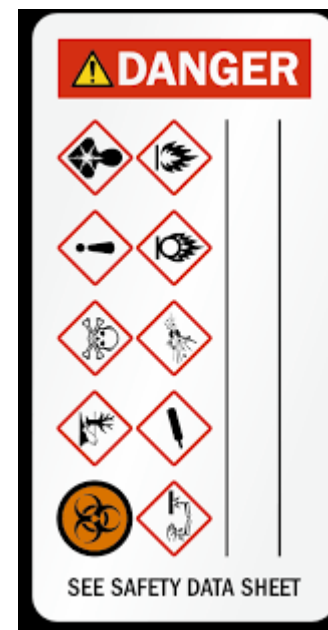
Hazard communication

- Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 ensures that hazards are evaluated and information is given to employees



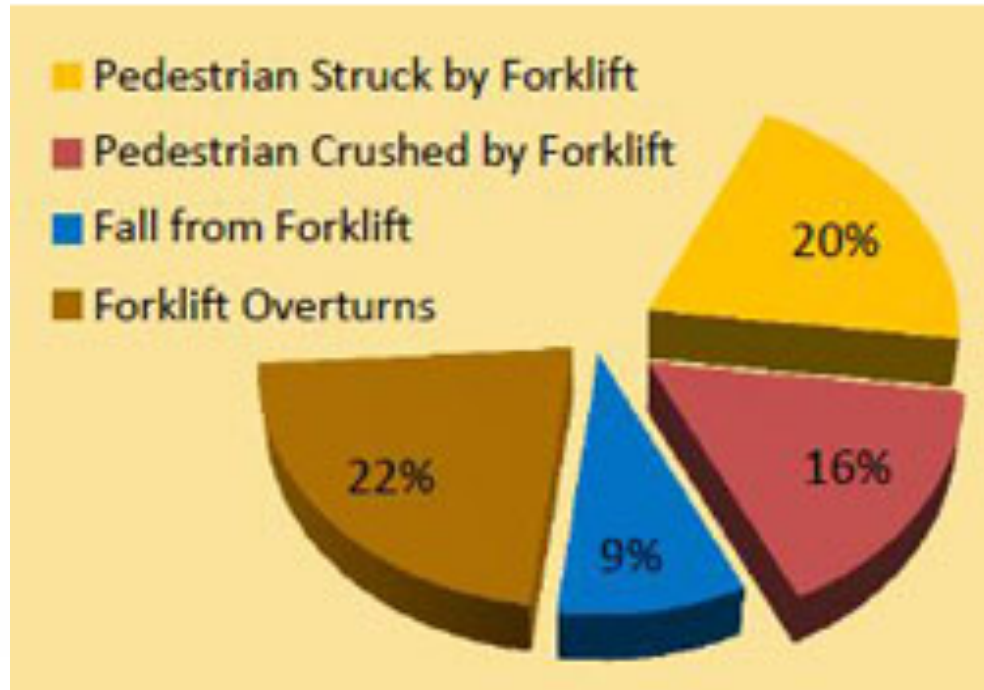
Hazard communication

- Hazcom programs include:
 - identification of chemical hazards
 - chemical labeling
 - safety data sheets (SDS)



Pedestrian Forklift Safety

Pedestrians in Peril



36% of forklift accidents involve a pedestrian.

Pedestrian Forklift Safety

Everyone is responsible

- ❑ Never try to “BEAT” a forklift
- ❑ Make eye contact with the driver
- ❑ Look both ways
- ❑ Be cautious to blind spots
- ❑ DO NOT walk or work beneath loads of raised forks



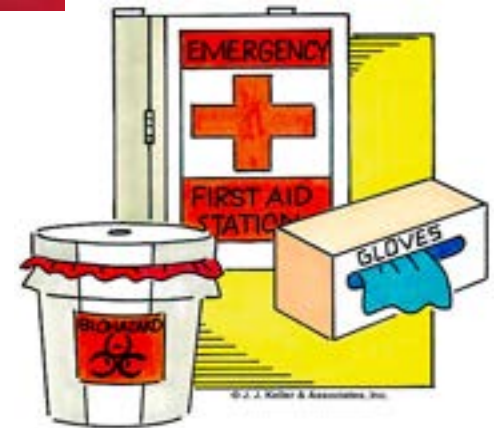
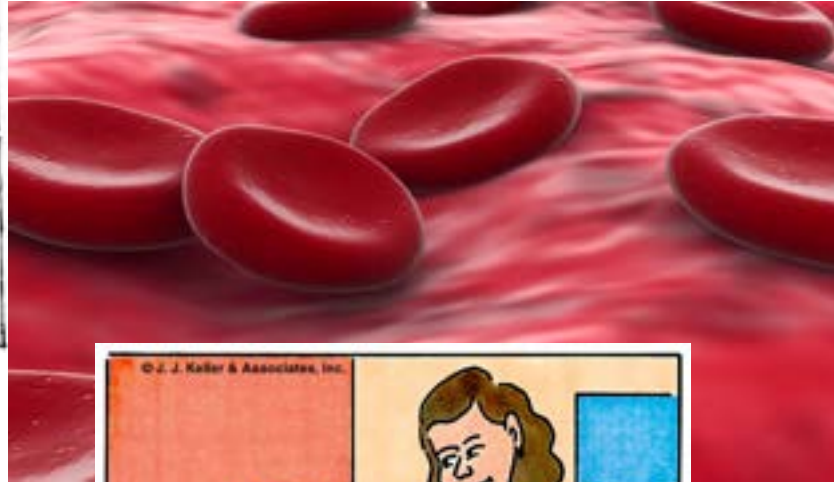
Be especially cautious when stepping out of blind areas and when approaching corners.

Pedestrian Forklift Safety



- ❑ Only approach a forklift that has come to a complete stop
- ❑ Approach the forklift from the side
- ❑ Forklift operators must sound their horn at blind intersections or approaching pedestrians
- ❑ NO ONE is allowed to be lifted on a pallet or forks blades of the forklift

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



Definitions

- Bloodborne pathogens: bacteria and viruses that live in blood and other body fluids.
- Hepatitis B virus: a severe, potentially lethal liver infection that can take six months or more for symptoms to appear.
- Hepatitis C virus: an infection that develops over decades and can lead to chronic, life-threatening liver disease.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Definitions

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV): a virus that destroys the body's ability to fight infection, leading to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).
- OPIM: body fluids known as "other potentially infectious materials" because they might carry bloodborne pathogens.
- Sharps: any sharp object, including needles, that have been exposed to blood or OPIM.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

How bloodborne pathogens are transferred and spread

- **Some common ways that might happen in a workplace situation:**
- **Aiding a bleeding co-worker;**
- **Cleaning up blood after an accident;**
- **Cleaning up tools and equipment following an accident;**
- **Handling objects that have been contaminated.**



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Universal Precautions

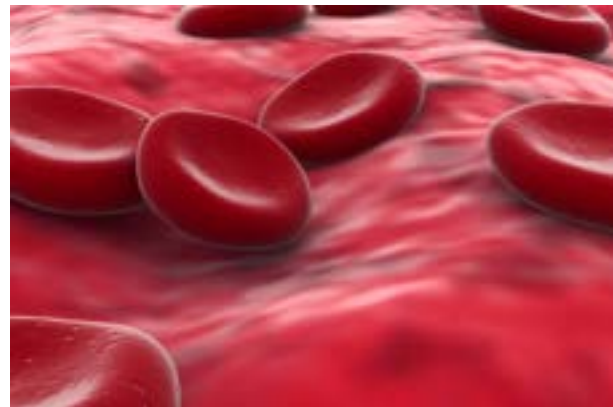
- Treat all blood and OPIM as though it's contaminated.
- Use proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that's appropriate for the situation.
- Learn and heed special signs and labels.
- Learn and follow protective work practices.
- Take advantage of the hepatitis B vaccine if it's offered to you.



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

How exposure occurs

- A bloodborne pathogens exposure occurs whenever you come into contact with blood, other body fluids or tissue that enter your system through the:
 - Eyes;
 - Mouth;
 - Nasal membrane;
 - Non-intact skin; or
 - Pierced skin.



Lockout/tagout

- Many accidents occur when employees service equipment
- Lockout/tagout (LOTO) is a warning and prevention system for unexpected startup and release of stored energy



Lockout/tagout

- Ensure that unexpected startup or release of stored energy will not occur
- Inform others that lockout/tagout is being applied



Safe lifting techniques

- Most back problems are preventable
- There are a variety of stresses that improper lifting, twisting, bending can put on the back



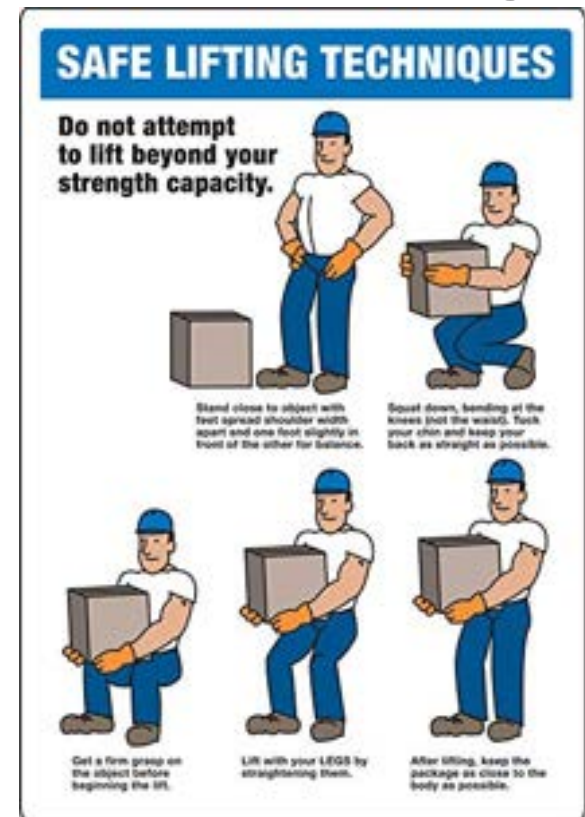
Safe lifting techniques

- Back problems can include:
 - strains and sprains
 - torn ligaments
 - ruptured/slipped disks
 - muscle spasms
- Back problems are not necessarily connected with work



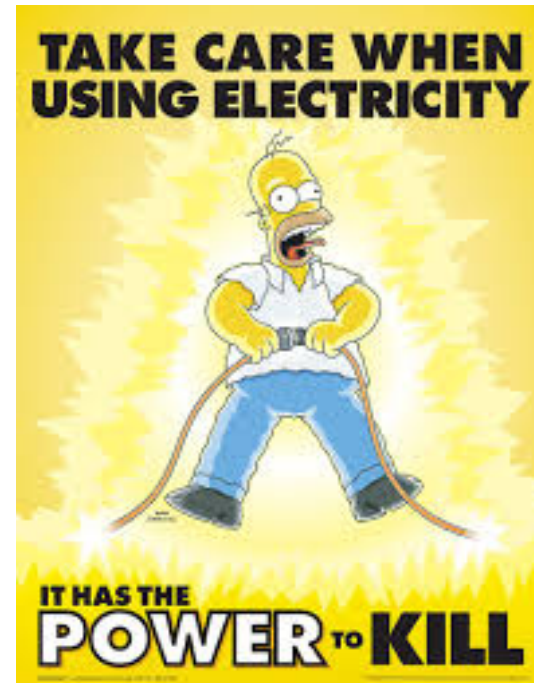
Safe lifting techniques

- Keep shoulders and upper back straight
- Don't slouch
- Stand straight with weight centered over your hips



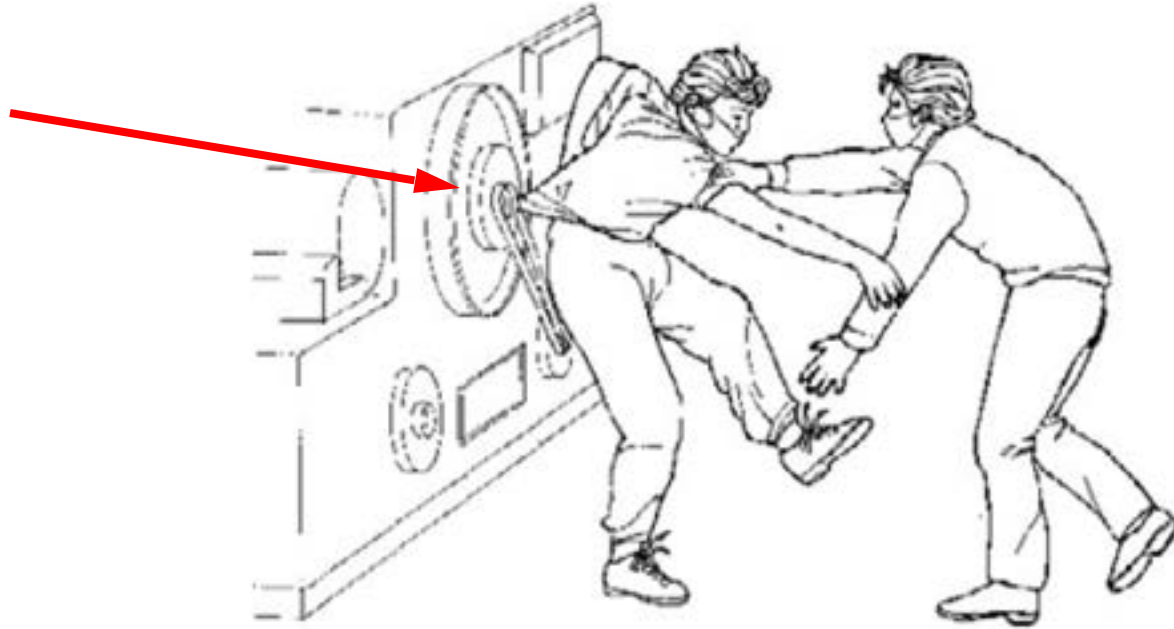
Electrical safety

- Hundreds of deaths are attributed to contact with electrical current each year
- Avoid becoming a statistic by using safe work practices

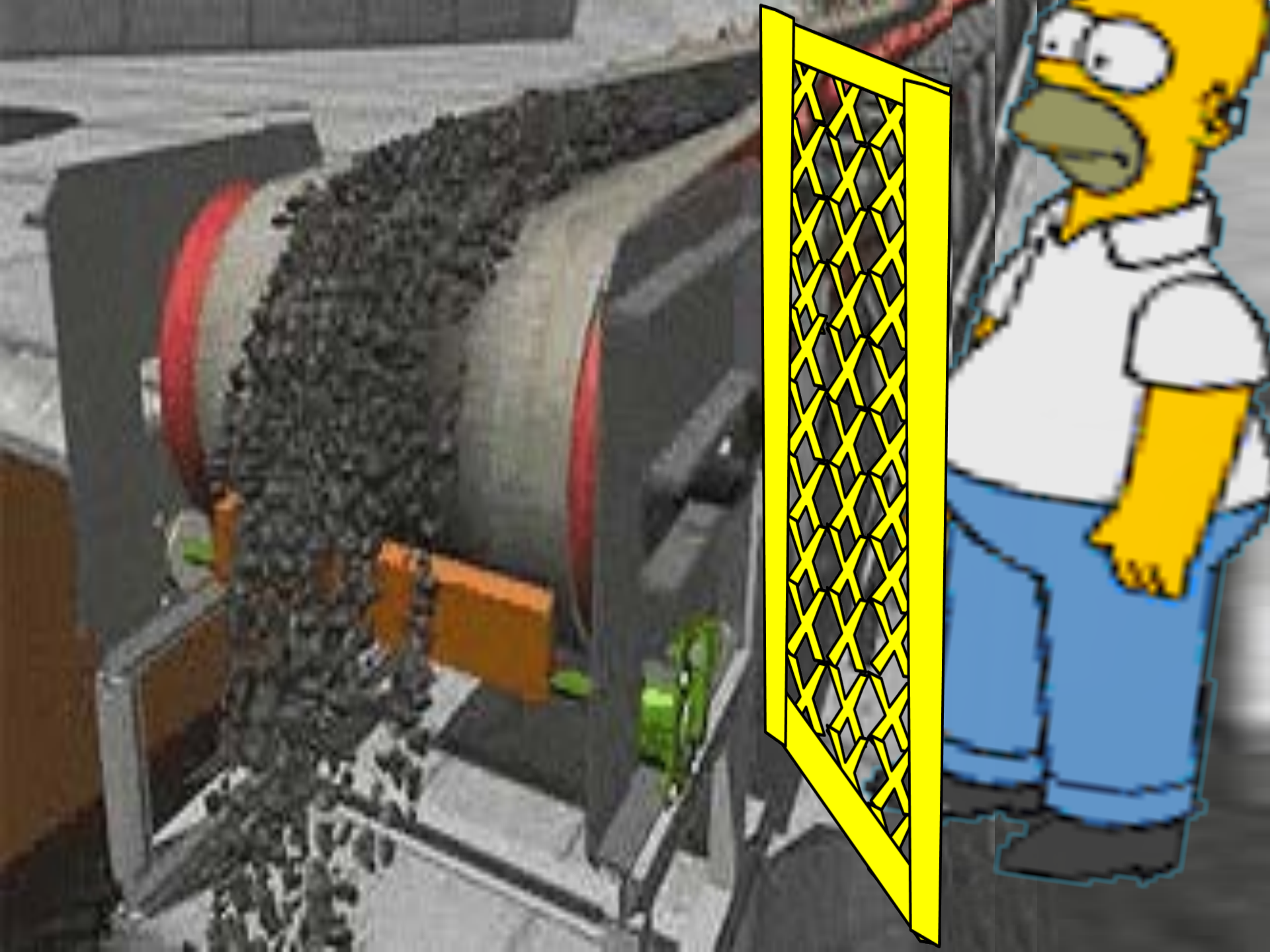


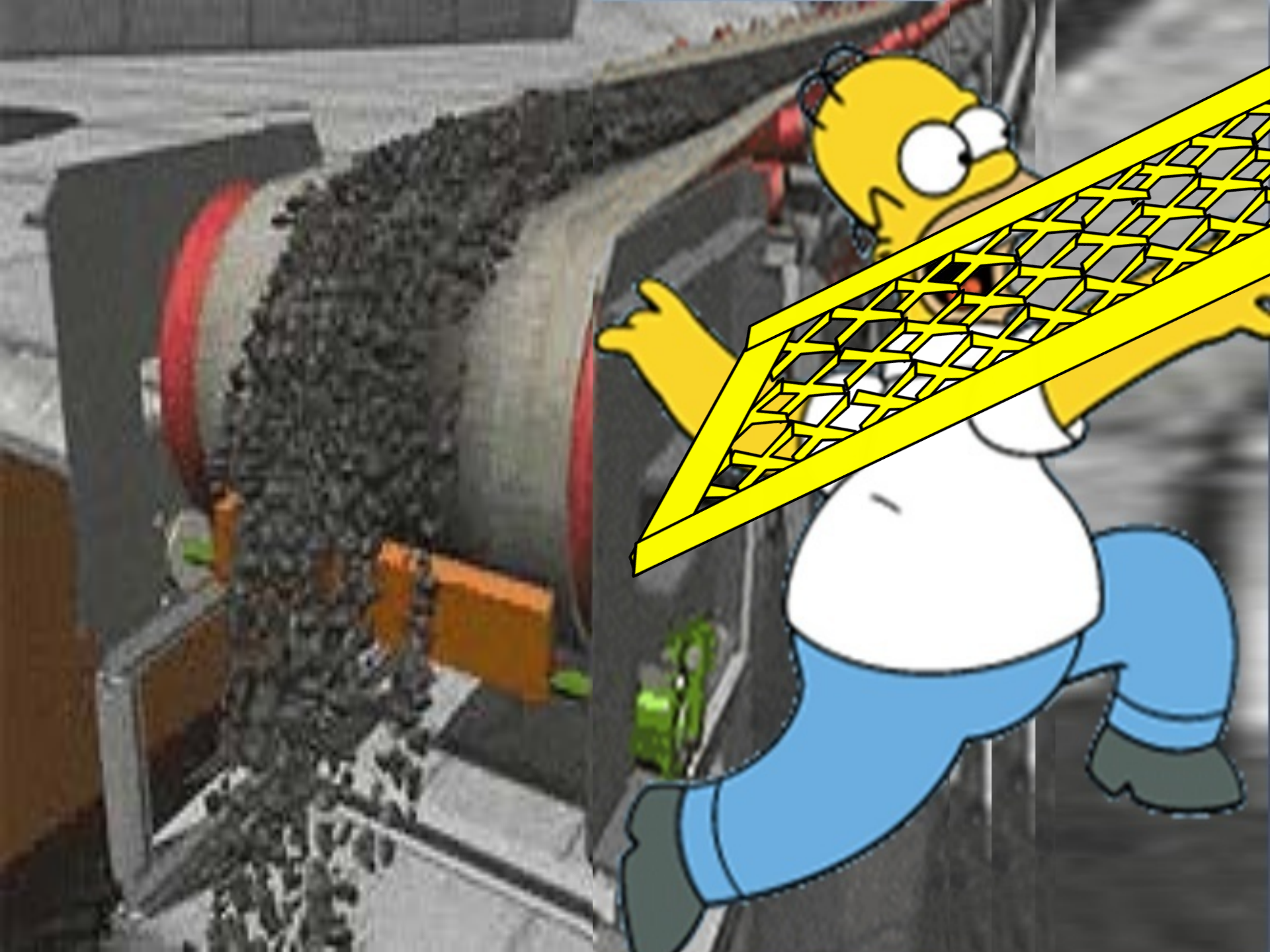
Machine Hazards

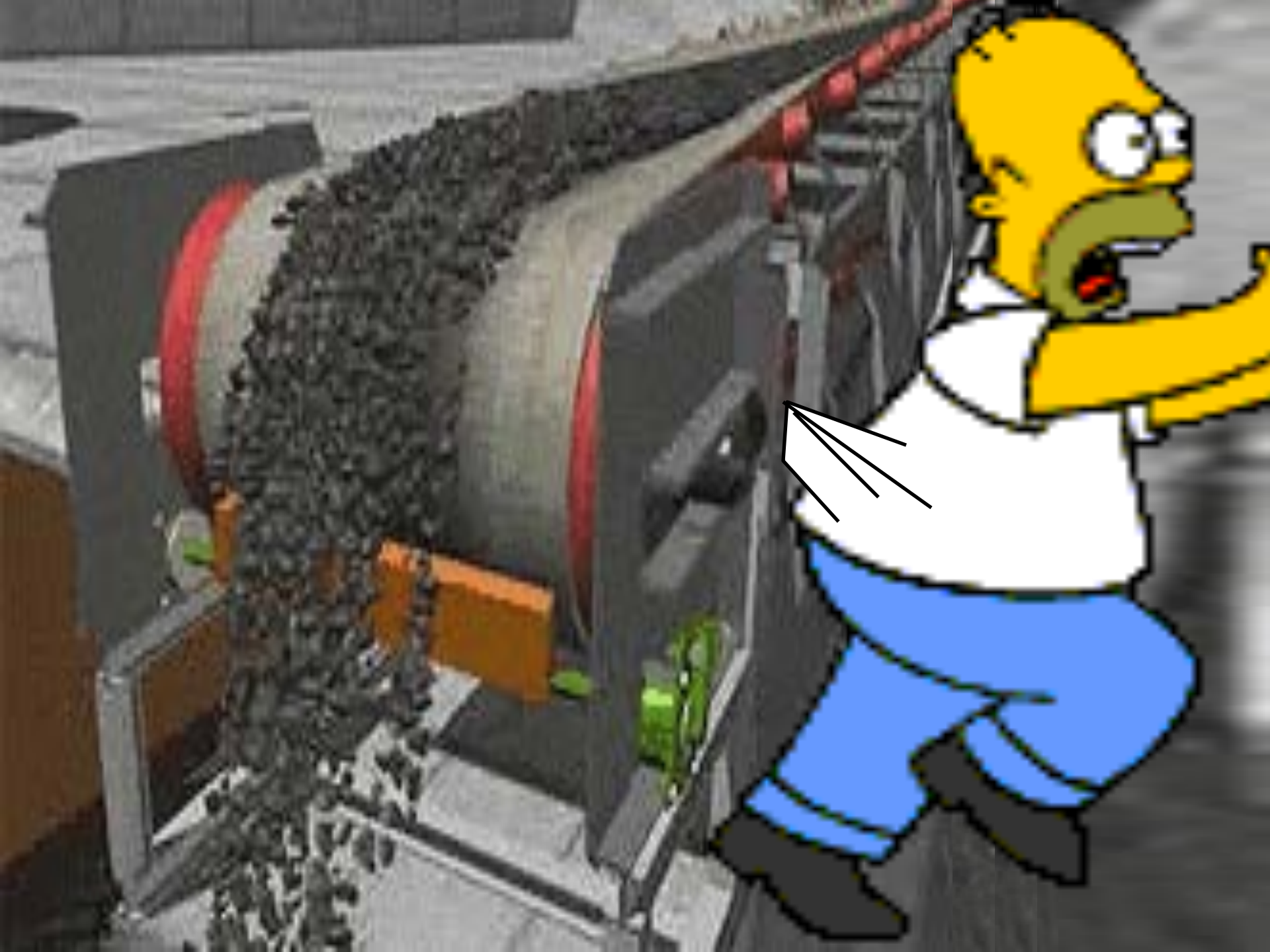
Loose Clothing



*Unguarded Rotating
Parts of Machine*

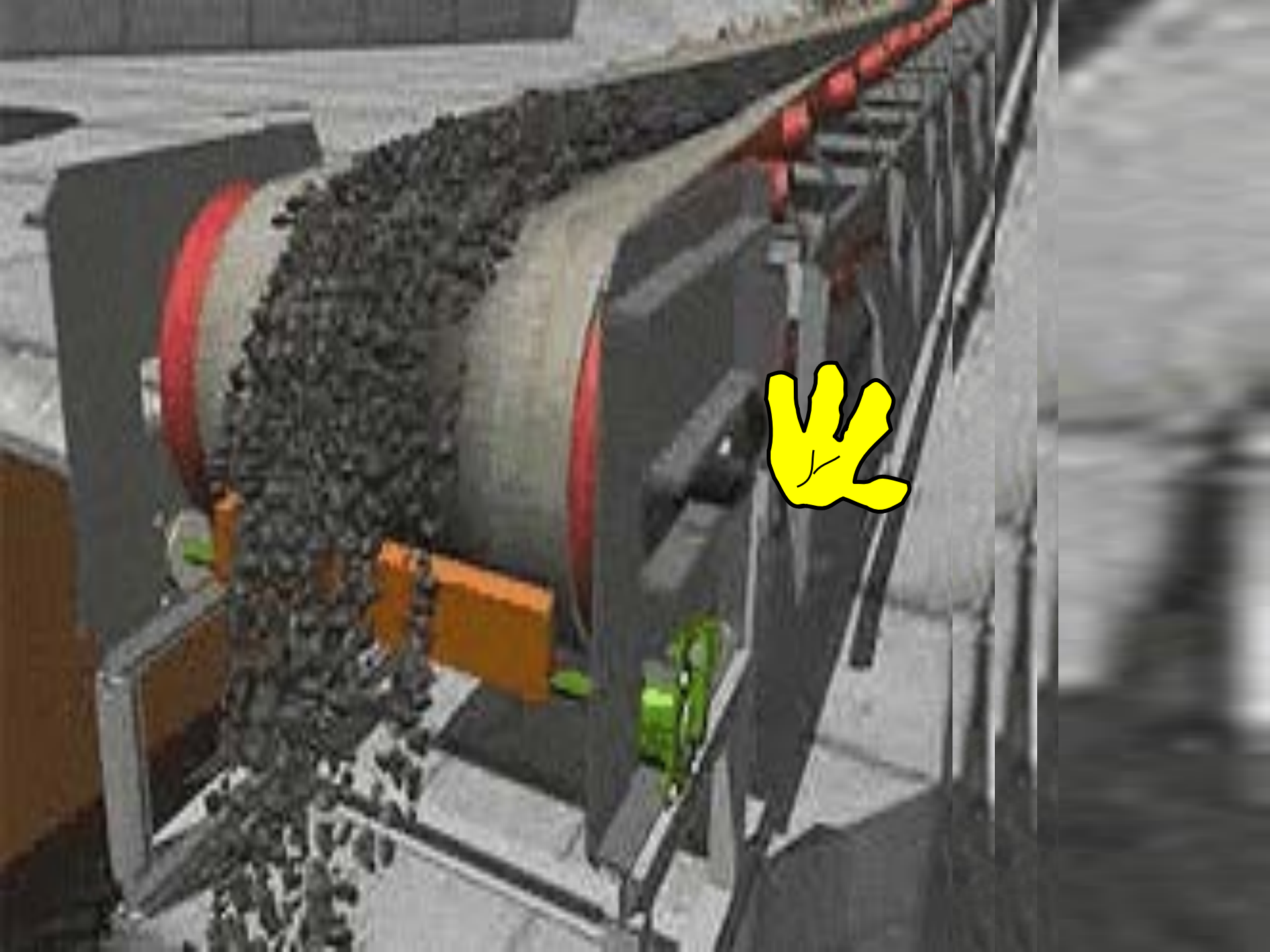














DON'T BE THAT GUY



SOMETHING TO CONSIDER





Be
Observant
Safe
Secure