
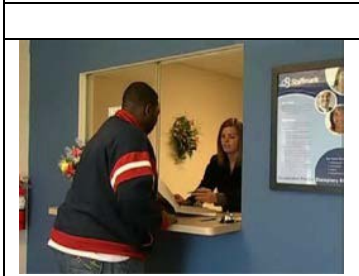

























Safety Video Closed Caption – Safety Module








	<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA, along with the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation's Division of Safety and Hygiene, and Ohio temporary service companies, presents this training session to you.</p>
	<p>Let's put Safety first!</p>	<p>The goal is to address and help eliminate the high number of workplace injuries and illnesses suffered by temporary and contract employees. This program provides a basic understanding of laws, rules and regulations designed to prevent injuries and illnesses on the job.</p>
	<p>Workplace Hazards</p>	<p>Let's look at common workplace hazards that can cause injuries and illnesses. This presentation is not meant to replace site-specific safety and health training that your host employer is required to provide.</p>
	<p>OSHA and Workplace Safety</p>	<p>OSHA and state laws spell out workplace safety and health rights and responsibilities. First, your employer must provide a workplace free of safety and health hazards. Next, you must understand and follow workplace safety and health laws. If you believe that your workplace presents safety or health hazards, you have the right to file a complaint with the nearest OSHA office.</p>
	<p>Employee Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>Your employer may not discharge you or discriminate against you for exercising this right. Contact the nearest OSHA office if you have any questions.</p>
	<p>Report worksite incidents</p>	<p>Report injuries or near misses immediately to your host company and temporary staffing supervisors. They must formally investigate, evaluate and make the information available. The goal is to gain knowledge of the incident to prevent further exposure to hazards and injuries.</p>

	<p>Report worksite incidents</p>	<p>Your assistance in an investigation is extremely important and is necessary to keep the jobsite as safe as possible. Failing to report an incident may jeopardize your employment.</p>
	<p>Job Description</p>	<p>Your temporary staffing company will tell you what type of work you will perform before you report to your host employer. If the host employer assigns you to a different task, please contact your temporary staffing company immediately. Employees are frequently injured when they perform work or use equipment with which they are not familiar.</p>
	<p>Personal Protective Equipment</p>	<p>Your employer will not be able to remove all hazards from a job. Personal protective equipment, or PPE, may be the best means to guard against some hazards.</p>
	<p>Worker Using Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Ear Protection</p>	<p>Host employers must supply appropriate PPE. Contact your temporary staffing company immediately if the host does not supply appropriate equipment.</p>
	<p>Workers Wearing Hard Hats Raised Assembly Line Hard Hat With Face Shield</p>	<p>Wear head protection anytime you work below others who are using items that could fall, or when working around objects that are close to your head. Also use protection when you work on energized electrical equipment, or when working with chemicals.</p>
	<p>Safety Glasses</p>	<p>Many types of eye protection are available for a wide range of hazards. Wear eye protection whenever you work near molding, cutting, grinding, sanding and other operations that produce objects that may fly into your eyes.</p>







	<p>Chemical Goggles And Face Shields</p> <p>Safety Glasses And Face Shield</p>	<p>Wear proper eye protection to prevent chemicals from splashing into your eyes. Note that this worker combines more than one means of eye protection to ensure safety.</p>
	<p>Welding Eye Protection</p>	<p>Wear special protection around welding operations to prevent eye injury from welding arcs. Never look directly at a welding arc without protection. Use this protection even if you are not the welder.</p>
	<p>Worker Installing Ear Plugs</p>	<p>Use adequate hearing protection anytime you work for long periods in areas where you must raise your voice to be heard.</p>
	<p>Worker With Ear Plugs Putting On Ear Muffs</p>	<p>As with eye protection, many situations call for a combination of devices to ensure adequate hearing protection.</p>
	<p>Dust Mask</p>	<p>You need respiratory protection around materials that enter the air at the work station and beyond. Dusts from solids and mists from liquids are two of these hazards.</p>
	<p>Safety Shoes</p> <p>Metatarsal Guards</p> <p>Rubber Boots</p>	<p>Wear safety footwear whenever you handle materials that could fall onto your feet or whenever working around material handling equipment. Use liquid-proof shoes or boots around chemicals, and make sure that your work shoes have adequate traction.</p>







	<p>Variety Of Gloves</p>	<p>Wear gloves when you work around rough, sharp or hot objects that may abrade, cut or burn you. Also, wear appropriate protective gloves when working with chemicals.</p>
	<p>Various PPE Situations</p>	<p>This was a very general description of basic PPE. Make sure you have exactly what you need, and use it at all times.</p>
	<p>Graphic: The Workplace Written Plan In Binder</p>	<p>Here are a few concerns about the workplace itself. Your host employer must have a written emergency action plan at the jobsite. The employer also must tell you what you are expected to do in different types of emergencies.</p>
	<p>Worker Cleaning Floor</p>	<p>Good housekeeping prevents many slip and trip and fall hazards. Clean up spilled materials such as oil or water immediately, and keep work areas and aisles clear of materials and equipment, especially waste. Pay particular attention to hoses and extension cords.</p>
	<p>Guardrailing Fall Restraint Equipment</p>	<p>The employer must protect workers from falls anytime work takes place four feet or more above the main surface. Scaffolds, man-lifts or other work platforms must have standard guardrails. If guardrails are not feasible, the employer must provide a safety net system, or each worker must have a personal fall protection system, which must include a safety harness and secure lanyard.</p>
	<p>Guarded Or Covered Floor Opening</p>	<p>Floor openings must be guarded or securely covered.</p>

	<p>Worker Climbing Ladder</p>	<p>If you need to climb a ladder to access a roof or higher work area, the ladder must extend at least three feet above the landing and must be secured to the landing. Always face the ladder while climbing up or down and never carry anything while climbing.</p>
	<p>Confined Space Label</p>	<p>Confined spaces are not designed for continuous occupancy and present many hazards. Never enter a labeled, identified confined space without permission and without safety precautions.</p>
	<p>Chemical Storage Area MSDS</p>	<p>You or others may use chemicals in the workplace. You will need to understand OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard and the host company's written policy. You must understand labeling, material safety data sheets, or MSDS, and training requirements for any chemicals present.</p>
	<p>Electrical Panel Lockout/Tagout</p>	<p>Make sure you understand the basics of electrical safety, especially lockout/tagout procedures. Be aware of exposed wiring and other electrical parts, frayed cords, improper grounding of portable tools and equipment, misuse of flexible cords and poor access to electrical disconnects. Report these situations to your supervisors.</p>
	<p>Graphic: Workplace Equipment</p>	<p>Never use any machinery or equipment without permission, and make sure your supervisor demonstrates safe operation before you use it.</p>
	<p>Machine Guards Barrier Guard Light Curtain</p>	<p>Never attempt to service a machine while it is in operation. Machine guards are in place for your protection. A good rule is that if you can reach over, under, around or through a guard into a machine's point of operation, it is not properly guarded. Never remove guards for any reason.</p>



	<p>Worker With Hair Tied Back</p>	<p>Do not wear long hair, clothing or jewelry that could catch on any part of a machine.</p>
	<p>Powered Industrial Vehicles</p>	<p>Do not use powered industrial vehicles unless you have been trained. Always be aware of their movements throughout the workplace, and always give right of way to a moving vehicle.</p>
	<p>Conveyor Lift Table Overhead Crane</p>	<p>Conveyors, lift tables, roof-suspended cranes and other equipment must be safe and guarded, but operations often expose moving parts, pinch and catch points and suspend loads. Remain alert to and clear of these hazards at all times. Do not use this equipment without training and permission.</p>
	<p>Well-Adjusted Machine With Good Workflow</p>	<p>Ergonomics strives for balance between worker capabilities and job demands by fitting a task to the person rather than forcing the person to adapt to the task. For example, material delivered between knuckle and shoulder height is less stressful to handle than material placed on the floor or on shelves above your head.</p>
	<p>Worker Loading Small Boxes</p>	<p>Even something as simple as breaking a large load into several smaller loads makes the task safer. Material handling devices, mentioned earlier, lessen the need to move items by hand and keep workers safer.</p>
	<p>Supervisor Talking To Group Of Workers</p>	<p>These are just a few hazards you may find at your workplace. Your host employer must provide site-specific training, including informing you of hazards and means of protection from them. You must follow those instructions. Be sure that your host supervisor answers your questions regarding safe work procedures and that you have received on-site safety instruction before you start work.</p>
	<p>Closing – Safety Module</p>	<p>Please use this program as a basic introduction and guideline to potential hazards in this type of work. The Temporary Worker Alliance does not intend this program to replace more detailed training called for by federal or state regulations or company policies.</p>

Safety Video Closed Caption – Industrial Module



	<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and volunteer temporary staffing companies make up the Temporary Worker Alliance. The alliance has created this program to address accident and injury hazards for temporary workers.</p>
	<p>Industrial Manufacturing Safety</p>	<p>With knowledge and awareness, supervisors and workers can minimize the effects of hazards in the industrial manufacturing environment. Most manufacturing operations require, and employers must provide various types of personal protective devices.</p>
	<p>Hard Hat</p>	<p>Wear head protection anytime others work above you or when materials could fall. You also need protection whenever items hang at head-level.</p>
	<p>Ear Plugs Ear Muffs</p>	<p>You need hearing protection anytime you must raise your voice to be heard in a conversation. Your employer must provide this protection and must train you on its use.</p>
	<p>Safety Glasses, Side Shields Goggles, Face Shields</p>	<p>Workers must become aware of eye hazards and must have access to and use any and all necessary eye protection.</p>
	<p>Electric Welding</p>	<p>Never look into a welding arc. The machine operator always must have eye protection and the employer must provide screens to shield others from the intense radiation.</p>




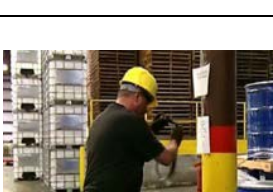
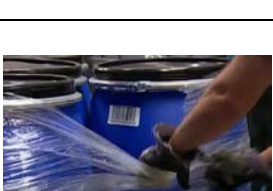
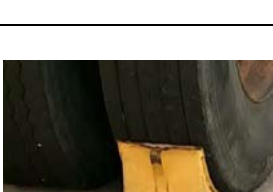
	<p>Safety Shoes</p> <p>Rubber Boots</p>	<p>Your assignment may call for safety shoes or boots. Other types of foot protection may be necessary.</p>
	<p>Worker Wearing Chemical Apron, Boots, Etc.</p>	<p>Situations may require many other types of personal protective equipment. Make sure the employer provides this equipment and trains you on its operation. It is your responsibility to use it.</p>
	<p>Supervisor Talking To Worker</p> <p>Emergency Exits</p> <p>Clear Work Area</p>	<p>Supervisors must orient workers to the physical environment of the plant. Workers must know emergency procedures and the locations of emergency exits. Work areas and aisle ways must be clearly marked and kept clear of materials and waste. Clean up spills immediately.</p>
	<p>Locked Out Electrical Circuit</p>	<p>Make sure you understand the basics of electrical safety, especially lockout/tagout procedures. Never attempt to use an electrical circuit that has been locked and tagged out of service.</p>
	<p>Proper Cords</p> <p>Clear Access To Panel</p>	<p>Be aware of exposed wiring and other electrical parts, frayed cords, improper grounding of portable tools and equipment, misuse of flexible cords and poor access to electrical disconnects. Report these situations to your supervisors.</p>
	<p>Power Press In Use</p> <p>Variety Of Guards</p>	<p>Mechanical power presses generate tons of force in order to shape, cut or assemble metal parts. Never attempt to operate these machines unless you have been thoroughly trained. If you work near a press, become familiar with its operation and stand clear of moving parts.</p>




	<p>Machine Guards</p>	<p>Machine guards are in place for your protection. A good rule is that if you can reach over, under, around or through a guard into a dangerous area during a machine's operating cycle, it is not properly guarded. Never remove a guard for any reason.</p>
	<p>Worker Locking Out Circuit</p>	<p>Never attempt to service a machine while it is in operation, and do not attempt to use a machine that has been locked and tagged out of service.</p>
	<p>Fork Truck</p>	<p>Manufacturing plants use powered industrial vehicles to move materials and equipment. Employers must train workers to use these devices. Never operate a powered industrial vehicle unless you have been trained. The host employer will provide this training when necessary.</p>
	<p>Order Picker</p>	<p>Be aware of their movements throughout the workplace and make sure vehicle operators can see you. Use marked walkways whenever they are provided, and be prepared to share other space with these vehicles.</p>
	<p>Industrial Trucks In Aisle way</p>	<p>Never ride on a powered industrial vehicle unless it is designed for passengers, and do not allow others to ride on equipment that you operate.</p>
	<p>Mmh Tools</p>	<p>The employer may provide a variety of manual material handling aids. Learn how to use them safely, and use them instead of your back to lift and carry materials.</p>

	<p>Loading/ Unloading From Shelf</p> <p>Worker Breaking Down Pallet Load</p>	<p>Try to keep loads between knuckle and shoulder height. Heavier items should be stored on lower shelves and lighter items on higher shelves. Use proper equipment and get assistance when retrieving items. Whenever possible, break heavy loads down into smaller loads.</p>
	<p>Closing – Industrial Manufacturing Module</p>	<p>Please use this program as a basic introduction and guideline to potential hazards in this type of work. The Temporary Worker Alliance does not intend this program to replace more detailed training called for by federal or state regulations or company policies.</p>

Safety Video Closed Caption – Warehouse Module

	<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and volunteer temporary staffing companies make up the Temporary Worker Alliance. The alliance has created this program to address accident and injury hazards for temporary workers.</p>
	<p>Warehouse Safety</p>	<p>Warehouse operations present many safety and health hazards but need not be dangerous to workers.</p>
	<p>Worker Wearing Hard Hat, Eye Protection</p>	<p>You need head protection around items that could fall onto you, or when objects are near head level. Some operations call for eye, face and hearing protection.</p>
	<p>Gloves</p>	<p>Wear appropriate gloves when handling materials to prevent cuts, splinters, chemical contact and other potential injuries. Special clothing may be necessary around chemicals.</p>
	<p>Safety Shoes</p>	<p>You need safety shoes around items that could fall onto your feet or around materials handling equipment. Chemical handling calls for protective footwear.</p>
	<p>Properly Marked Warehouse – Clear Aisle ways Worker Sweeping</p>	<p>The physical condition of the warehouse affects safety. Your host employer must mark aisle ways, establish traffic patterns and provide necessary equipment. You must help keep aisle ways clear, especially of debris. Clean up spills immediately.</p>

	<p>Ceiling Mirrors At Intersection</p>	<p>Always walk in pedestrian-only walkways if they are available. Often, equipment and pedestrians must share spaces, so equipment operators and pedestrians must be aware of each other.</p>
	<p>Powered Industrial Vehicles Order Picker</p>	<p>Warehouses use manual material handling tools extensively. Never use these aids unless you have been thoroughly trained in their use.</p>
	<p>Worker Moving Boxes From Conveyor To Shelves Order Picker Loading High Shelf</p>	<p>For manual handling, the ideal storage area is between knuckle and shoulder height. Normal operations should call for frequently accessed items to be stored in this area. Heavier loads should be stored on lower shelves and lighter items on higher shelves. Use proper equipment and get help when retrieving heavy items or items out of your reach.</p>
	<p>Worker Cutting Pallet Bands, Discards Properly</p>	<p>Use great care when unloading pallets. First, use head, eye and hand protection when cutting straps or bands from loads. Make sure the bands do not fly out and hit you or other workers. Immediately discard the cut straps or bands, since they represent a cutting hazard.</p>
	<p>Worker Using Box Knife Stores Properly</p>	<p>Hold and use box cutting knives in the proper manner and never leave a cutting device in the open with its blade exposed. Always cut away from your body and never toward a nearby worker. Store the knife properly when you aren't using it.</p>
	<p>Loading Dock Secured Trailer Dock Board</p>	<p>Make sure you learn correct procedures for working around loading docks. Secure truck trailers and rail cars to prevent them from separating from the docks, and use a dock board to bridge the gap between the trailer or rail car and the dock. Clean up any debris, water, snow, ice, oil or other substances immediately.</p>

	<p>Worker Using Dock Stairs</p>	<p>Never jump from a loading dock! Use the stairs.</p>
	<p>Mirrors At Dock Intersections</p>	<p>Always be aware of trucks in the dock area and make sure the drivers can see you.</p>
	<p>Closing – Warehouse Module</p>	<p>Please use this program as a basic introduction and guideline to potential hazards in this type of work. The Temporary Worker Alliance does not intend this program to replace more detailed training called for by federal or state regulations or company policies.</p>