

# TITLE: 9304 SEEING ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN

VIDEO PLAYING TIME: 18 MINUTES    PRODUCTION YEAR: 1993

## PROGRAM SYNOPSIS:

Many diverse jobs are performed in industry every day, but one aspect remains constant for all tasks: it is part of everyone's duty to perform the job as safely as possible. To perform a job in a safe manner, a worker must understand the hazards involved and how to prevent them.

Recognizing hazards, or *Seeing Accidents Before They Happen*, is the focus of this program. The viewer will learn the common causes of accidents, how to develop a safety awareness and why it is important to take responsibility for his or her own safety.

**SHOOTING LOCATIONS:** Automobile assembly plant, warehousing and distribution operations, chemical laboratories, metal fabrication facilities and other industrial sites.

**PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:** After watching the program, the viewer will be able to identify the following:

- \* Common causes of accidents in the workplace;
- \* The procedures for recognizing, controlling and eliminating hazards;
- \* Why safety is a team effort that depends on everyone.

**PROGRAM COMPONENTS:** Videotape and leader's guide

## INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT:

### HOUSEKEEPING

- \* All tools should be kept where they belong until it is time to use them.
- \* Accidents often occur when workers find it easier to use the wrong tool rather than search for the correct one.
- \* Flammables should be stored away from ignition sources and all trash disposed of properly.
- \* Walkways and aisles should remain clear of obstacles and debris.

### TRIPS AND SLIPS

- \* Always report any spills that create a slipping hazard to your supervisor so it can be cleaned up immediately.
- \* Correct any tripping hazards right away. Safety is a team effort; don't assume someone else will do it.

### LADDER SAFETY

- \* When using ladders, make sure the base is secure and out of the path of traffic flow; the base may need to be barricaded.
- \* Be sure that the spreader is in the locked position when using a step ladder.
- \* Before climbing, inspect the steps and your shoes for slippery substances.
- \* Never stand on the top two rungs of a ladder; if you can't reach something, climb down and move the ladder.

### LIFT TRUCKS AND LOADS

- \* In areas where lift trucks are in operation, stay alert for blind intersections and corners.
- \* Never walk behind a lift truck or stand close enough to it for a sudden movement to hit you.
- \* Never allow yourself to get underneath a raised load; stand clear of loads that are being lifted because they have a tendency to swing.
- \* Inspect all lifting equipment to see that it is good condition before each use.

### MOVING MACHINERY

- \* Machines cannot see accidents before they happen. We must recognize the hazards involved with moving

machinery.

- \* Long hair, jewelry or loose clothing should not be worn around equipment in motion.
- \* Never operate equipment without the proper guards in place; never bypass or defeat a guard.
- \* Workers who are not trained or authorized should stay clear of moving machinery.

### **BACK INJURIES**

- \* Since most back injuries are caused by improper lifting techniques, you should recognize the hazards of a lifting situation and be sure to lift properly.
- \* Get help for items that cannot be lifted alone safely.
- \* When lifting, bend your knees and keep your back straight; lift with your legs, not your back.
- \* Avoid twisting while lifting.

### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

- \* Types of PPE include hard hats, safety shoes, eyewear, hearing protection and respirators.
- \* The proper procedures for using PPE must be followed for each job; choosing not to follow the rules regarding PPE can lead to a serious accident.

### **WARNING SIGNS AND INSPECTIONS**

- \* Be aware of all warning signs and caution labels because they are often the first to indicate that a hazard exists.
- \* Warning signs may seem trivial yet they must be acknowledged to prevent accidents.
- \* Electrical equipment should be inspected for damage to the tool, cord, insulation or plug to prevent electrical shock. All other equipment should also be inspected for defects.
- \* Damaged equipment should be removed from service until properly repaired or replaced.

### **LOCK OUT/TAG OUT**

- \* All forms of energy must be isolated, blocked, locked and tagged when work is performed on equipment powered by electricity.
- \* This also applies to other energy sources such as mechanical, pneumatic, chemical or the effects of gravity.
- \* Anyone servicing equipment must be trained and authorized.
- \* Stay alert for situations that require lock out/tag out procedures and administer the proper tests that assure you the equipment is safe to service.