

TALKING SAFETY

TEACHING YOUNG WORKERS ABOUT JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH









National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Young Worker Safety Resource Centers Labor Occupational Health Program, U.C. Berkeley Education Development Center, Inc., Newton, MA







TALKING **SAFETY**

You will learn about:

- Ways young workers can get hurt on the job.
- Common health and safety hazards on the job.
- Ways to reduce or control workplace hazards.
- Emergencies in the workplace and how to respond.
- What to do if you see something at work that could hurt you or make you sick.
- What legal rights and protections young people have at work.



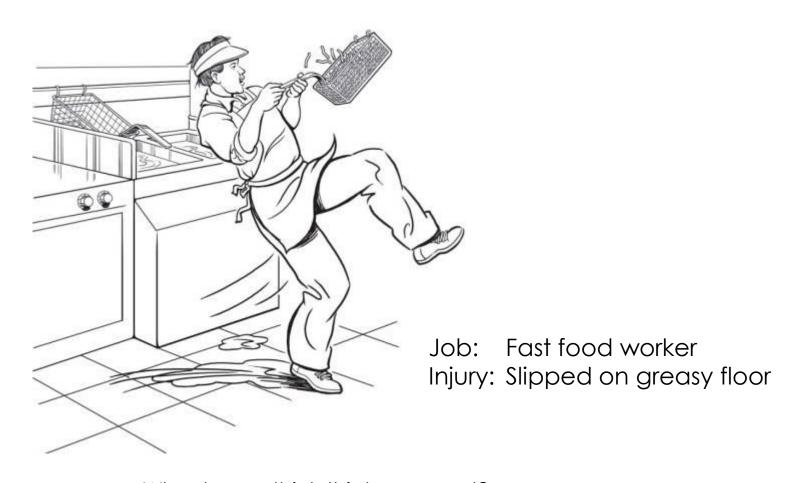
LESSON ONE YOUNG WORKER INJURIES



What is Your Experience with Work?

- How many of you have ever had a job?
- Where did you work?
- What did you do?
- Have you ever been hurt at work, or do you know someone who was?
- Have you ever been uncomfortable with a task you've been asked to do at work?

Examples of Teen Work Injuries John's Story



Why do you think this happened?
What could have prevented John from getting hurt?

Impact of Work Injuries

Teen Work Injuries Antonio's Story

Job: Construction helper

Injury: Fell from roof

Why do you think this happened?

What could have prevented Antonio from being killed?



Impact of Work Injuries

Teen Work Injuries Keisha's Story

Job: Computer data entry Injury: Repetitive stress injury

Why do you think this happened?

What could have prevented Keisha from getting hurt?



Impact of Work Injuries

Teen Work Injuries

Francisco's Story

Job: Landscaping worker

Injury: Death

Why do you think this happened?

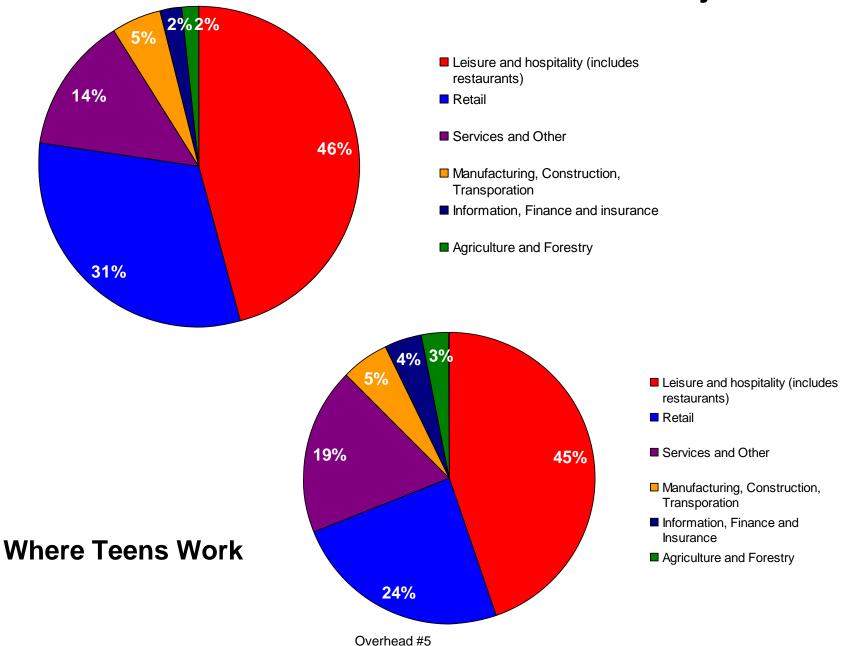
What could have prevented Francisco from being killed?



Teen Work Injury Statistics

- Many youth are injured on the job:
 - 158,000 <18-year-olds injured/year in the US
 - ◆ 52,600 <18-year-olds to the ER for work injuries
 - ◆ 38 <18-year-olds die each year</p>
- Young workers are injured at a higher rate than adult workers.

Where Teens are Injured



Job Safety Quiz

 The law says your employer must give you training about health and safety hazards on the job.



The law sets limits on how late you can work on a school night if you are under 16.



If you are 16 years old you are allowed to drive a car on public streets as part of your job.



Job Safety Quiz continued

If you are injured on the job, your employer must pay for your medical care.



How many teens get injured on the job every year in the U.S.?

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___ One per day ___ One per hour
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Why are Young Workers Injured at High Rates?



Video and Discussion

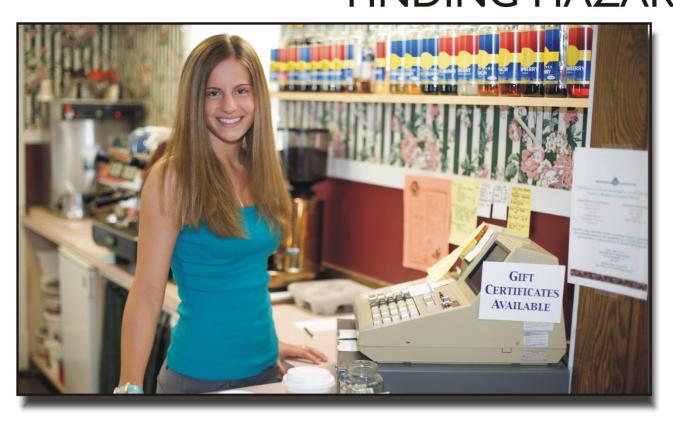
Key Points of the Young Workers Curriculum

You will learn more about:

- How to identify and reduce hazards on the job.
- What laws protect teens from working too late or too long.
- What laws protect teens from doing dangerous work.
- How to solve health and safety problems at work.
- Which agencies enforce health and safety laws and child labor laws.
- What to do in an emergency.



LESSON TWO FINDING HAZARDS



Job Hazards

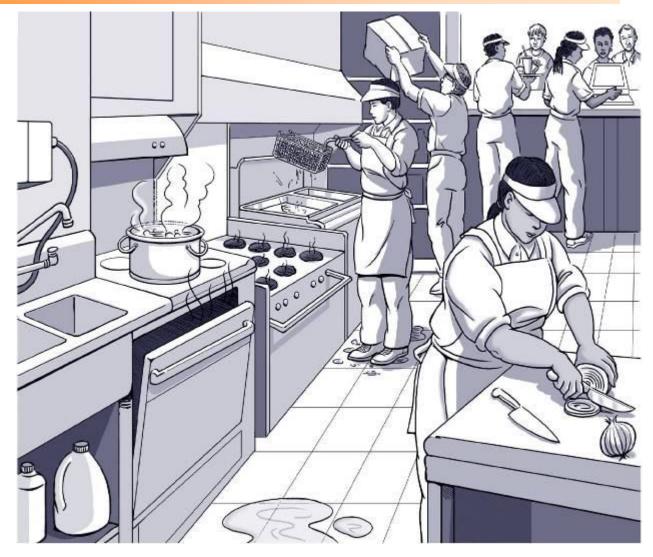
A job hazard is anything at work that can hurt you either physically or mentally.

- Safety hazards can cause immediate accidents and injuries.
 - Examples: knives, hot grease, etc.
- Chemical hazards are gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts that can harm your body.
 - Examples: cleaning products or pesticides.

Job Hazards (continued)

- Biological hazards are living things that can cause sickness or disease.
 - Examples: Bacteria, viruses, or insects.
- Other health hazards are harmful things, not in other categories, that can injure you or make you sick. They are sometimes less obvious because they may not cause health problems right away.
 - Examples: noise, radiation, repetitive movements, heat, cold, stress.

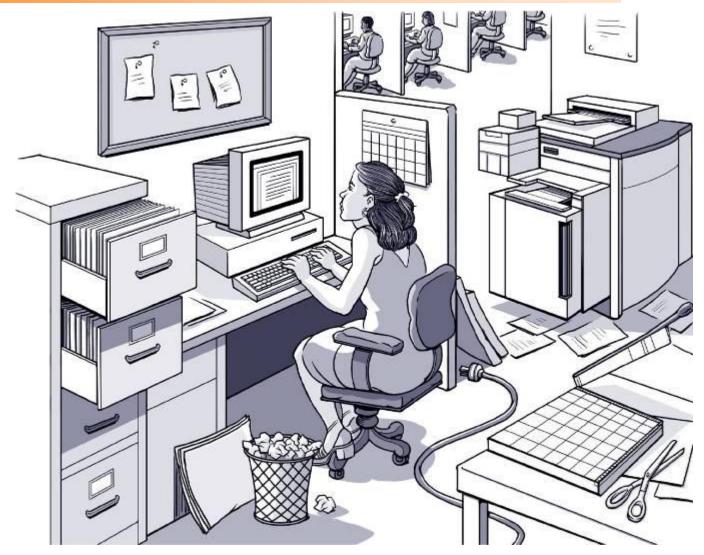
Find the Hazards: Fast Food



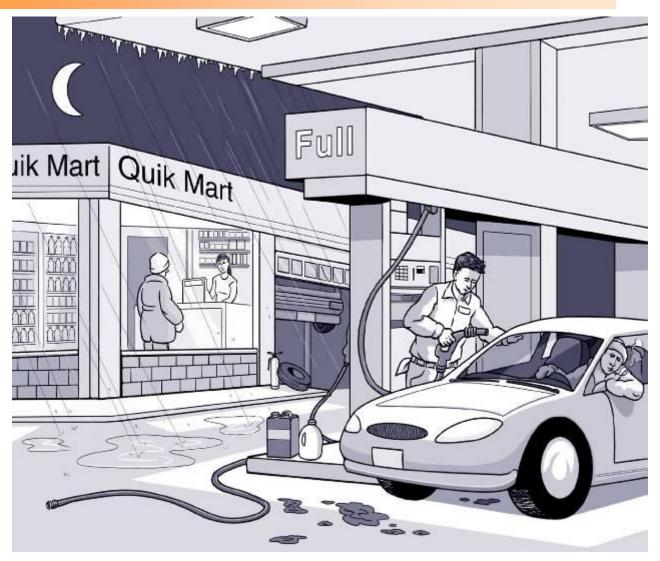
Find the Hazards: Grocery Store



Find the Hazards: Office

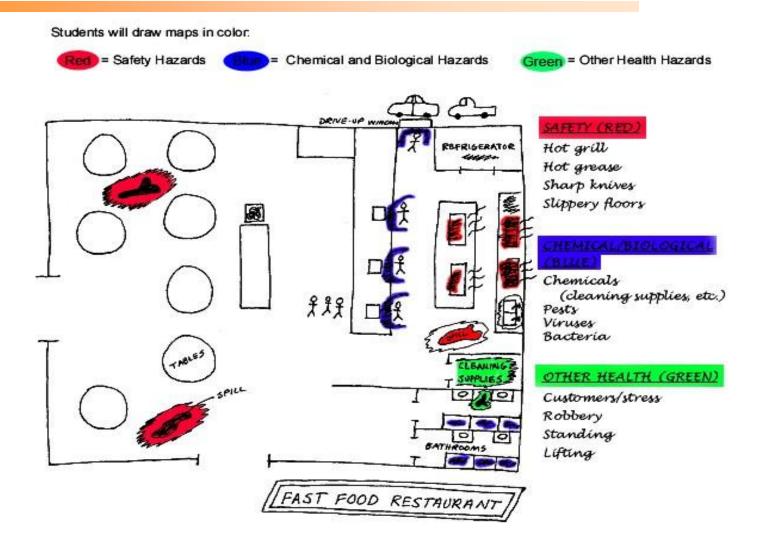


Find the Hazards: Gas Station



Overhead #12

Hazard Mapping Activity

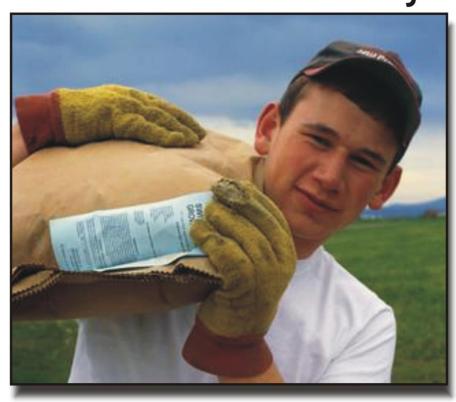


Finding Hazards: Key Points

- Every job has health and safety hazards
- You should always be aware of these hazards
- Find out about chemicals at work by checking labels, reading MSDSs (Material Safety Data Sheets), and getting training.



LESSON THREE MAKING THE JOB SAFER



Controlling Hazards



Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Jamie's Story



Job: Hospital dishwasher

Injury: Dishwashing chemical splashed in eye

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Billy's Story



Job: Fast food worker

Injury: Burned hand on grill

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Stephen's Story



Job: Grocery store clerk

Injury: Hurt back while loading boxes

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Terry's Story



Job: Grocery store deli clerk Injury: Cut finger on meat slicer

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Chris' Story

City public works Job: employee Injury: Fainted due to heat

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards James' Story



Pizza shop employee

Injury: Repetitive motion injury

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Maria's Story



Job: Farmworker

Injury: Pesticide poisoning

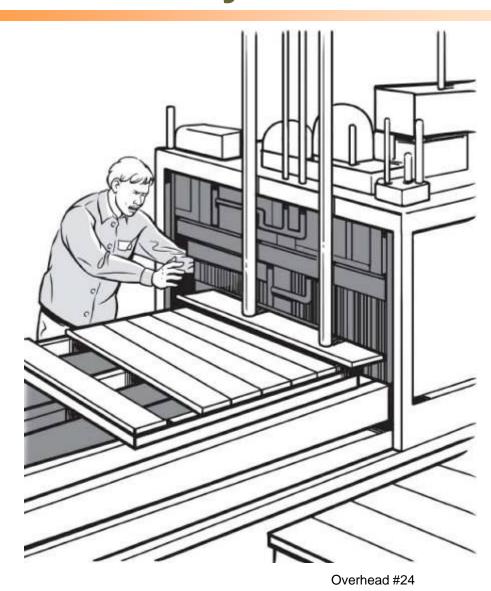
Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Sara's Story



Job: Nursing aide

Injury: Back, neck, and shoulder pain

Eliminating or Reducing Hazards Brent's Story



Job: Pallet making

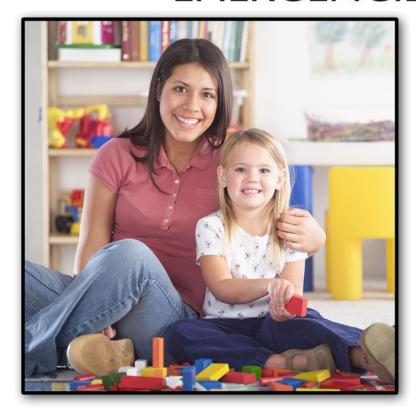
Injury: Amputated arm

Making the Job Safer: Key Points

- OSHA requires employers to provide a safe workplace.
- It's best to get rid of a hazard completely, if possible.
- If your employer can't get rid of the hazard, there are usually many ways to protect you from it.



LESSON FOUR EMERGENCIES AT WORK



Emergencies at Work

What is an emergency at work?

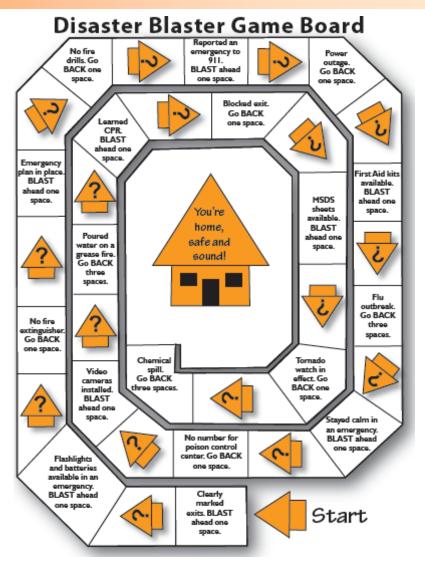
An unplanned event that harms or threatens employees, customers, or the public; that shuts down business operations; or that causes physical or environmental damage.

Emergencies at Work: Key Points

- Every workplace should have an emergency action plan
- The plan should cover:
 - What to do in different emergencies
 - Where shelters and meeting places are
 - Evacuation routes
 - Emergency equipment and alert systems
 - Who's in charge
 - Procedures to follow when someone is injured
- The workplace should have practice drills
- Workers should be trained on everything in the plan.

Emergencies at Work

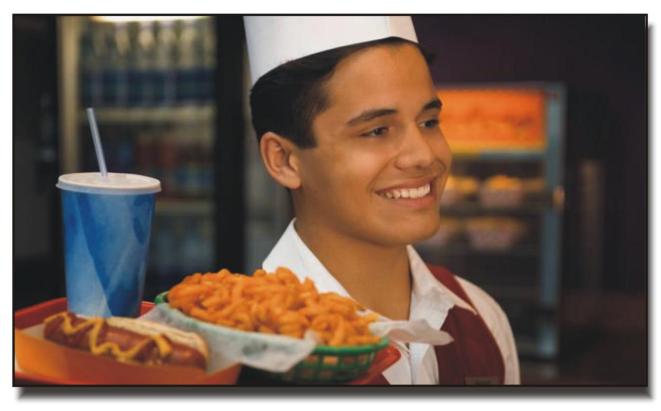
- DisasterBlaster Game
- Emergencies in the News activity



Student Handout #8



LESSON FIVE KNOW YOUR RIGHTS



Know Your Rights

Jeopardy Game

Rights on the Job	Dangerous Work and Work Permits	Hours for Teens and Working Safely	Job Injuries and Getting Help
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500

Know Your Rights: Key Points

- Federal and state labor laws:
 - Set minimum age for some tasks
 - Protect teens from working too long, too late or too early
- OSHA says every employer must provide:
 - A safe workplace
 - Safety training on certain hazards
 - Safety equipment
- By law, your employer is not allowed to fire or punish you for reporting a safety problem.

Know Your Rights State Labor Law BINGO Game

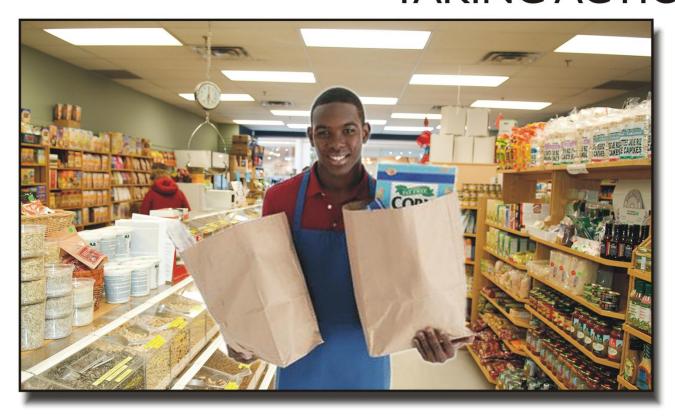
BINGO O BINGO

No limits	7 PM	18 years old	Box crusher	18 hours
The employer	Medical treatment	Labor Standards Office	Civil Rights Division	3 hours
53,000 teens	\$ an hour	FREE SPACE	Safe and healthy workplace	Driving a vehicle
16 years old	Your school	Load/unload trucks	9 PM	Follow safety rules
No	8 hours	Cleaning products	Yes	7 AM

Student Handout #13



LESSON SIX TAKING ACTION



Handling Workplace Safety Problems

Steps in Problem Solving

- Define the problem
- Get advice
- Choose your goals
- Know your rights
- Decide the best way to talk to the supervisor
- If necessary, contact an outside agency for help.



Summing Up

Know your:

- Rights
- Responsibilities
- Employer's responsibilities
- How to solve problems.

