Module 2, Unit B

Preparing for Hazards in the Workplace

Overview

- Electric shock
- Fires
- PPE
 - Hard hats
 - Eye protection
 - Gloves
 - Fall protection
 - Safety vests
 - Respirators
 - Hearing protection

Electric Shock

- Coming into contact with an electrical voltage can cause current to flow through the body.
- Effects of exposure to electricity include:
 - Electric shock
 - Burns
 - Serious injury
 - Death

Electric Shock

- Electric Shock can be caused by:
 - Inadequate wiring,
 - Exposed electrical components
 - Overhead power lines
 - Defective insulation
 - Improper grounding
 - Electrical overload
 - Wet conditions
 - faulty tools or equipment
 - Improper use of PPE

- Electrical Fires can be caused by:
 - Inadequate wiring,
 - Exposed electrical components
 - Defective insulation
 - Improper grounding (causing arcs and sparks)
 - Electrical overload
 - <u>Defective or misused tools or equipment</u>

- Electrical Fires can be prevented by:
 - Compliance with safe work procedures
 - Inspection of work areas
 - Knowledge of potential fire hazards
- If it is necessary to use a liquid to fight a fire, make sure that all equipment is de-energized.
 - It is never appropriate to put out an electrical fire with a pressurized water extinguisher

- Fire extinguishers are marked with **LETTERS** and **SYMBOLS** to indicate the type of fire they can put out.
- Regular inspection of fire extinguishers should be preformed to make sure they are not:
 - Damaged
 - Out of Date
 - Discharged
 - Partially discharged

- PASS!
- P = Pull the pin
- A = Aim at the base of the fire
- **S** = Squeeze the handle
- **S** = Sweep from side to side

- Types of fires:
 - A: Ordinary combustibles
 - B: Flammable liquids
 - C: Energized Equipment/Electrical Fires
 - K: Cooking oils

PPE: Hard Hats

- Hard hats are worn to protect against:
 - Impact or penetration from falling objects
 - Electric shock or electric arcs
- Hard hat ANSI Standards
 - Type I: Protection from above
 - Type II: Protection from above and sides
 - Class E: Electrical- withstands 20,000V (20kV)
 - Class G: General- withstands 2,200V (2.2kV)
 - Class C: Conductive- provides no electrical protection

PPE: Eye Protection

- Eye protection is worn to protect against:
 - Impact
 - Heat
 - Chemicals
 - Dust
 - Optical Radiation
- Types of eye protection include:
 - Safety glasses
 - Safety goggles
 - Face shields

PPE: Gloves

- Gloves are worn to protect against:
 - Abrasions and lacerations
 - Heat
 - Chemicals
 - Sparks and arcs
- Types of gloves include:
 - Leather, canvas, metal mesh
 - Chemical and liquid protection
 - Electrical protection

PPE: Gloves (cont.)

- Inspect gloves on a regular basis, for:
 - Discoloration
 - Tears
 - Cuts
- Use air to to check for other defects
- Rubber gloves must be electrically tested
- Chemical-resistant glove materials include:
 - Butyl
 - Neoprene
 - Nitryl

PPE: Fall Protection

- Fall protection categories:
 - Fall arrest
 - Work positioning
 - Travel restricing
- Components of fall protection equipment
 - Harness
 - Anchorage
 - Lanyard

PPE: Safety Vests

- Safety vests are worn to increase visibility of workers.
- ANSI standards:
 - Class I: vehicle traffic <25mph
 - Class II: vehicle traffic >25mph
 - Class III: vihicle traffic >50mph

PPE: Respirators

- Respirators are worn to protect against:
 - Hazardous levels of airborne contaminates
- Types of respirators:
 - Air-purifying
 - Particulates
 - Gas and vapor
 - Combination
 - Atmosphere-supplying
 - Air supplied
 - Combination
 - Self-contained breathing apparatus

PPE: Hearing Protection

- Hearing protection is worn to protect against:
 - Hazardous levels of noise
- Types of respirators:
 - Single-use earplugs
 - Pre-formed earplugs
 - Earmuffs

Review

- Electric shock
- Fires
- PPE
 - Hard hats
 - Eye protection
 - Gloves
 - Fall protection
 - Safety vests
 - Respirators
 - Hearing protection