

Safety on the Job

Everyone's Concern

Typical Teen Jobs

Industry Categories for Typical Teen Jobs

Industry	Some Typical Teen Jobs*
Leisure and Hospitality	Waiter, host, table busser, dishwasher, barista, amusement park concession worker, golf course caddy, zoo/museum/movie theater worker, actor, performer
Retail	Cashier, grocery store shelf stocker, clothing/jewelry/toy/sporting goods store salesperson
Other Services	Car wash worker, child care provider, pet sitter/dog walker, lawn care provider, parking lot attendant, janitor, nursing aide, life guard
Manufacturing, Construction, Transportation	Construction, manufacturing, or transportation company office worker; if at least age 16, construction laborer (with restrictions), packing house worker
Information, Finance, Insurance	Internet company, radio or television station, bank, or insurance company clerical worker
Agriculture, Forestry	Farm, greenhouse, or nursery worker

Hazards on the Job

<u>Safety Hazards</u>	<u>Chemical Hazards</u>	<u>Biological Hazards</u>	<u>Other Health Hazards</u>
Hot surfaces	Cleaning products	Viruses	Noise
Slippery floors	Pesticides	Bacteria	Vibration
Ladders	Solvents	Molds	Radiation
Machines	Acids	Animal diseases	Heat or cold
Sharp knives	Asbestos	Bird diseases	Repetitive movements
Hot grease	Lead	Insect-borne diseases	Awkward posture
Unsafe electrical circuits	Ozone (from copiers)	Poison ivy	Heavy lifting
Lack of fire exits	Wood dust	Poison oak	Fast pace of work
Motor vehicles	Mercury	Used needles	Discrimination/harassment
Cluttered work areas	Poor air quality		Stress
Falling objects	Gasoline		
Violence			
Areas too dark or too light			

Things YOU Can Do

► **HOUSEKEEPING-** Good housekeeping reduces hazards and accidents.

- a clean work area is a safe work area
- clutter, messy areas lead to accidents
- put things away when finished with them
- clean up spills immediately
- place signs where needed warning of possible hazards
- empty trash often and in the correct place



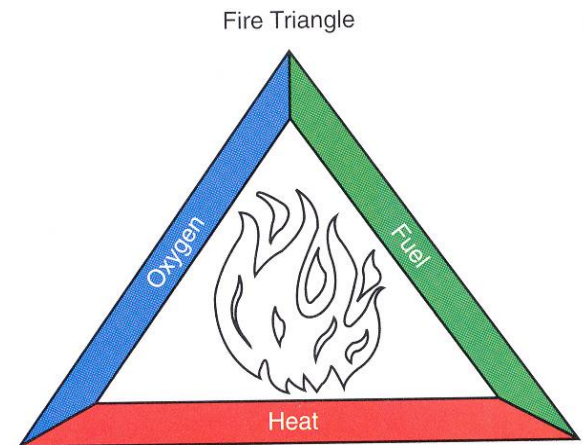
Fire Safety

- ▶ Fire causes more than just damage to the building and its contents. It can result in lost time for workers, injuries to employees and/or firemen, and costs for repair and replacements for the employer.
- ▶ Everyone needs to be on guard at all times to prevent fires.

Fire Safety- Cont.

- ▶ Major causes of fires include:
 - faulty heating equipment
 - grease buildup in kitchen ventilation hoods
 - unattended open flames in kitchens and labs
 - careless use of flammable liquids

FIRE TRIANGLE: Fire takes place when 3 elements are present: oxygen, fuel, & heat



Fire Safety- Cont.

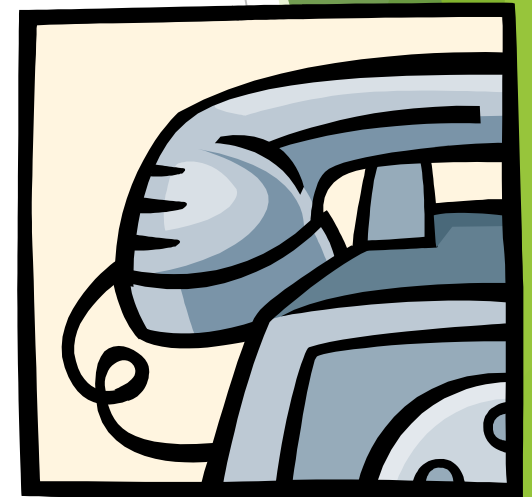
- ▶ If you remove any one of the 3 factors, the fire will be extinguished. Also, if you keep any one of the factors from joining the other two, you will prevent a fire from starting.

- ▶ What should you do in the event of a fire:
 1. Know the location of all fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and exits.
 2. Know how to use a fire alarm pull-box.
 3. Know how to use a fire extinguisher on a small fire.

Fire Safety- Cont.

Know how to use the phone to report a fire.

1. Call 911
2. Give your name and say, “I would like to report a fire at XYZ Company.”
3. Give the company’s address and the exact location (if possible) of the fire.
4. If possible, stay on the line to answer any questions or give updates.



Fire Safety- Cont.

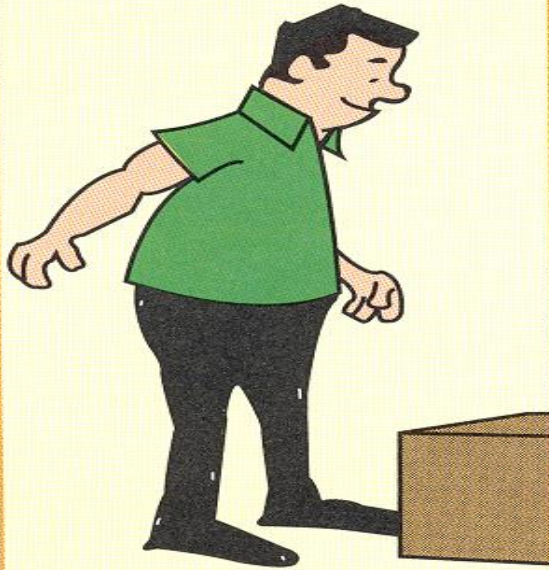
Know how to evacuate the building.

Fire drills are a must at work or at home.



How to Lift Heavy Objects

1. Place your feet close to the object and 8 to 12 inches apart for good balance.



2. Bend your knees to the degree that is comfortable and get a good handhold. Then using both leg and back muscles...

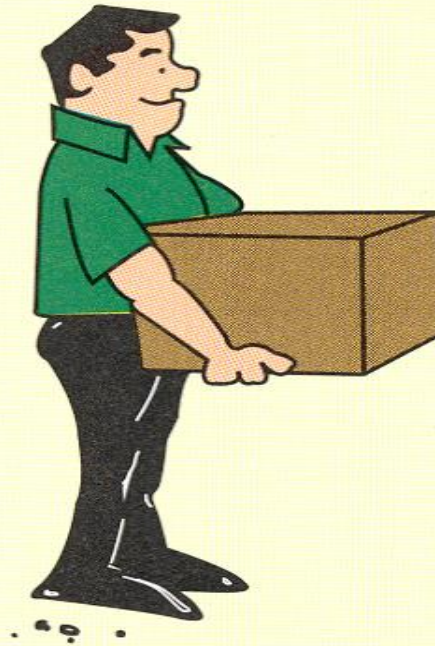


How to Lift Heavy Objects

3. Lift the load straight up in one motion. Pushing with your legs, keep the load close to your body.



4. Lift the object into carrying position, making no turning or twisting movements until the lift is completed.



How to Lift Heavy Objects

- ▶ Lift with your leg and arm muscles
- ▶ Keep your back as straight as possible
- ▶ Always carry the load close to your body
- ▶ Be sure you have good footing
- ▶ Be sure you can see where you are going
- ▶ Ask for help when necessary
- ▶ Use mechanical aids to save muscles

Protective Equipment

Personal Protection Equipment

