

Forklift Fatality Report

INCIDENT

A Georgia farm was [cited with safety violations](#) after say a worker was fatally injured in a forklift accident.

The worker was pinned between a forklift load and a metal railing while doing maintenance work on a conveyor system at a Pearson Farm's facility in Fort Valley, according to a release from the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

After investigating the incident, OSHA cited the farm, which [grows peaches and pecans](#), for several safety violations.

The farm is cited for "exposing employees to struck-by hazards," and to "fall, chemical and amputation hazards," the release says.

OSHA says employers didn't have a system to detect "anhydrous ammonia leaks" or come up with an "emergency response plan."

It also didn't train employees for what to do in the case of a leak, have "effective machine guarding" or use procedures to control "hazardous energy," OSHA says.

The company faces \$128,004 in penalties for the violations, according to OSHA.

"Employers must assess their workplaces to identify hazards and take corrective actions to eliminate serious or life-threatening injuries and illnesses," OSHA acting area director Condell Eastmond said in the release "A comprehensive safety and health program should be implemented to ensure controls are in place to protect workers."

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Outdoor/Animal Hazards Fatality Report

INCIDENT

There was a fatal mauling of a zoo intern by a lion that escaped from a locked pen.

Alexandra Black, 22, was attacked while cleaning an animal enclosure with other staff members. It was at least the 10th instance of an escape or attack by an animal at a privately-run North Carolina wildlife facility since 1997, according to the Humane Society of the United States.

Officials said the lion somehow escaped from a nearby pen and killed the recent college graduate just two weeks after she started working at the Conservators Center near Burlington, about 60 miles northwest of Raleigh. Sheriff's deputies shot and killed the animal before retrieving Black's body.

Before deputies fired on the lion, officials made several attempts to tranquilize it or hold it at bay with fire hoses, the Caswell County Sheriff's Office said.

It was not immediately clear how the lion escaped or whether it got out of the enclosure that was being cleaned. Staff said the lion never made it beyond the park's perimeter fence. The park was closed indefinitely as part of an investigation.

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Office Safety Fatality Report

INCIDENT

Vickie Shannon Allen, 49, started working at [Amazon](#) as a counter in a fulfillment warehouse at Haslet, Texas, in May 2017. At first, like many employees, Allen was excited by the idea of working for one of the fastest growing corporations in the world. That feeling dissipated quickly after a few months.

Allen's story began on October last year when she injured her back-counting goods on a workstation that was missing a brush guard, a piece of safety equipment meant to prevent products from falling onto the floor. She used a tote bin to try to compensate for the missing brush guard, and hurt her back while counting in an awkward position.

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Hearing Loss Fatality Report

INCIDENT

The Helena Police Department in Montana reached a \$100,000 settlement with [a Helena teacher who suffered hearing damage during an active shooter drill](#), and has since changed its training equipment to limit noise.

Lynn Trenary's lawsuit against the city was formally dismissed following the settlement. The city confirmed that it has revised its active shooter exercises to use quieter Airsoft firearms and training to not fire close to participants.

Trenary participated in active shooter training on June 10, 2016,

at the Project for Alternative Learning in Helena. The exercise was intended to train teachers how to respond to a school shooting.

Trenary was 20 feet away from an officer shooting blank ammunition as part of the drill. She believed the officer was giving instructions and was trying to understand what he was saying when he fired, the lawsuit says.

Trenary experienced hearing loss and a permanent ringing in her ears called tinnitus. She was not given hearing protection or warned that shots would be fired near her and her husband. Hearing protection was later provided at her request.

The lawsuit alleged negligence on the part of the city for failing to provide hearing protection or warn participants and failing to properly train employees to safely conduct the exercise.

In response to the lawsuit, attorneys for the city of Helena acknowledge that a Helena police officer fired the blanks, but said Trenary was warned to cover her ears with her hands before the shots were fired. The city contended in court filings that the Helena Police Department was not negligent and had followed procedures and standards of care. The city also stated that it was possible Trenary's hearing loss could have come from a prior incident.

Trenary's attorney issued a statement in response.

"The two blank gunshots fired from the policeman's pistol at the active shooter training caused serious permanent tinnitus and hearing loss. This has caused difficult communication problems for Lynn at work, home and socially," he said. "Lynn's family and friends are very aware of the new problems which her doctors said were directly caused by the gunshots being fired too close to her from a revolver.

"The city now uses 'airsoft' guns and bullets which when fired don't have the explosive danger of the blank bullets fired from a revolver. This change and the added care to not fire guns in close proximity to participants were positive results of this lawsuit."

The city continues to conduct active shooter exercises following the settlement.

“Active shooter trainings simulate real scenarios to help prepare individuals for the worst,” public information officer Rebecca Connors said in a statement. “The city has adapted the program to both accommodate the safety of attendees while balancing the realism of the training.”

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Noise Fatality Report

INCIDENT

In 2008, Jeff Ammon, 55, began noticing a feeling of pressure in his ears every day after work.

Over the next months, when his symptoms progressed into a slight loss of hearing and sensitivity to noise, he became worried. Ammon, a construction worker for 32 years, eventually started wearing ear protection hoping this would address these complaints – but it was too late.

From that point on, sounds ranging from the hum of a lawnmower to normal tones of conversation caused a piercing, jabbing pain in his inner ear. He stopped working in 2011, when the pain became unbearable. He also hears ringing in his ears and experiences dizziness, both side effects of the auditory damage.

“It’s debilitating ... completely,” he said.

Ammon spent almost all of his working life surrounded by the loud noises of jackhammers, saws and air compressors.

Ammon worked for several small construction companies building

houses. He said he was never told to wear ear protection. His colleagues didn't wear it either. No one talked about it and, even when he worked with loud equipment, he wasn't aware of the need for ear protection.

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Hearing Conservation Fatality Report

INCIDENT

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Over the next months, when his symptoms progressed into a slight loss of hearing and sensitivity to noise, he became worried. Ammon, a construction worker for 32 years, eventually started wearing ear protection hoping this would address these complaints – but it was too late.

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Ammon worked for several small construction companies building houses. He said he was never told to wear ear protection. His colleagues didn't wear it either. No one talked about it and, even

when he worked with loud equipment, he wasn't aware of the need for ear protection.

He applied for Social Security disability benefits but was rejected because his condition was not on the Social Security Administration's list of medical diseases considered disabling. When he first experienced his symptoms, he visited dozens of audiologists who only told him he had slight hearing loss. Research linking hyperacusis – unusual tolerance toward ordinary sounds – and pain was only at its infancy. Specific treatments still are not available for people with this type of hearing damage.

These days, he experiments with new medications or therapies, hoping for more awareness about the illness – and about protecting hearing at the workplace. He is waiting for the third appeal for Social Security disability benefits.

"I'm hearing a little more about it, but not nearly enough," he said. "And it needs to start at the workplace."

Now he avoids going outdoors, choosing instead to stay in his soundproof basement in Lebanon, Pa., and communicate with his doctor mostly through an online patient portal.

"The medication to address pain has not been very successful at all. ... I'm also on some medication for stress, anxiety and depression," he said. "It has isolated me from society."

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JSA/Audits/Inspections Fatality Reports

INCIDENT

The relatives of the Danbury man killed in an industrial accident at New Milford factory filed a wrongful death suit against the company.

Daniel Kendrick died June 7, after becoming entangled in a conveyor belt system at New Milford Block & Supply on Danbury Road.

The 29-year-old Florida native had worked at the concrete block and brick manufacturing company as a production operator for less than a year.

His sisters and the administrators of his estate, Leah Kendrick and Leslie Stieber, filed a lawsuit against New Milford Block & Supply and The Montfort Group in state Superior Court in Danbury – alleging that “carelessness and negligence” resulted in their brother’s death.

Kendrick died from blunt and compressive injuries to his head and torso after falling onto a conveyor belt at New Milford Block & Supply – a business owned by The Monfort Group, which also has locations in Fishkill and New Windsor, N.Y.

The lawsuit claims that New Milford Block & Supply and The Montfort Group had a duty to “exercise care to maintain the premises in a reasonably safe condition” and failed to do so.

Kendrick’s sisters are accusing the company of creating dangerous workplace conditions by failing to have adequate and/or appropriate safeguards, such as emergency stop devices, side rails and stair protection.

Upon notification of the workplace fatality, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration launched an investigation into possible workplace safety standard violations at New Milford Block & Supply.

The OSHA cited 21 serious, one repeat and three “other” violations in its inspection of the company – ranging from ladders, powered

industrial trucks, stairways and training to fall protection systems, permit-required confined spaces, hazardous energy controls and machine requirements – and imposed nearly \$150,000 in fines.

“The employer did not furnish employment and a place of employment which were free from recognized hazards that were causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees,” states one of the violations noted in the inspection.

New Milford Block & Supply was previously cited for several OSHA violations in 2018 and 2013, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Kendrick’s [loved ones remembered him](#) as a funny, caring and charismatic person.

“He would have done anything for anyone,” said Shelby Pritchard, who met Kendrick five years ago through her son’s father and Kendrick’s cousin, Dwight Johnson.

“Daniel made friends with everyone,” she said. “He was a loving uncle, cousin, nephew, son, brother and friend. He was taken from us way to young.”

Kendrick’s sisters are seeking at least \$15,000 in monetary damages and “such other and further relief as the court deems fair and equitable,” according to the lawsuit.

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FUNDAMENTAL 55: Job Hazard Analysis

Key Takeaways:

- Understanding the overview of Hazard Awareness terms

- The Incident Triangle
- Main root causes of incidents
- Hazard Identification Process
- Risk tolerance and acceptance
- Site inspections and written inspection reports
- Energy sources
- Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
- Proactive reporting

Course Description

This course is meant to teach learners how to identify potential hazards in the workplace using various hazard identification tools, with the goal of preventing incidents from occurring.

As well, this course will examine the different preventative measures and proactive reporting methods that can be taken to eliminate or reduce the chance of an incident occurring.

There are many common job hazards to watch out for, which if everyone did, it would prevent innumerable incidents. Think of anytime someone forgot to ensure a machine guard was in place before using a saw, placed an oily rag near sparks, or didn't wear gloves while cleaning up hazardous waste. Everyone knows of a horror story where someone else made a fatal error. Consider a welding station, excess sawdust shavings, exposed chemicals, a stapler, there are so many tools and debris in the workplace that can endanger your life. Lastly, think about your workplace environment. Do you work with the public, operate heavy machinery, or interact with dangerous substances? All of these are occupational hazards many of us deal with everyday. We don't need to eliminate many of these important activities, but we do need to know how to assess the risks associated with every task.

After the completion of this lesson, you should know how to identify hazards and keep safety in your mind while on the job.

Sexual Harassment Prevention for Managers – New York

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the importance of understanding sexual harassment in the workplace, for managers.
- Observing the responsibilities of the company and managers regarding discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Learning about sexual harassment.
- Recognizing behaviors that might be considered sexual harassment.
- Observing managerial actions that can help prevent sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Understanding precautions employers can take to exercise due care to prevent and correct sexual harassment.
- Laying out the steps an employee should take if sexual harassment occurs.
- Comprehending the steps a manager should take in response to a sexual harassment complaint.
- Observing examples of retaliation.

Course Description

Sexual harassment is illegal. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991 forbid all forms of discrimination, with sexual harassment being a form of sex discrimination.

As management, you must plan for addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, in addition to providing training at least annually, because sexual harassment is an expensive crime which threatens the viability of your operation.

Sexual harassment incidents disrupt the work environment through growing a negative environment that ruins working relationships, lowers productivity, and results in costly administrative actions amongst even more expensive litigation. Your employees need to be protected from sexual harassment and educated on the explicit policy. As well, it is crucial that you encourage employees to

report violations freely.

Following the sexual harassment company policy is essential. For this reason, a 'zero tolerance' policy is the best option. Such policy will help you avoid liability and disciplinary action by succeeding your management responsibilities. As well, it will help reduce the number of sexual harassment incidents.

How should you handle incidents of sexual harassment?

Appropriate Response to Charges

- Properly investigate the situation when necessary, immediately.
- Promptly and effectively take corrective action.
- Guarantee the victim's trauma is worked through and addressed properly.

Manager Responsibilities

- Keep the work environment free of sexual harassment.
- Know how to identify sexual harassment.
- Prohibit sexual harassment incidents.
- Effectively react to sexual harassment.
- Learn and fulfill federal and state laws, and your company's policy.
- Develop and keep a positive, productive workplace.
- Demonstrate appropriate behavior.
- Communicate with Human Resources about concerns and complaints.
- Ensure the appropriate steps are taken to eliminate behavior that might be perceived as sexual harassment.
- Give every complaint your complete attention.
- Keep confidentiality, except for disclosure required by the investigation.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) specifies three primary conditions which managers, supervisors, and the company can be held accountable for sexual harassment:

1. The supervisor or manager personally commits an act of sexual harassment.
2. An employee sexually harasses another employee and a supervisor or manager knew or should have known about the conduct. The manager may be able to prove that timely and appropriate action

was taken, but otherwise the manager and the company can be held liable.

3. A non-employee (or “third party”) sexually harasses an employee and the supervisor or manager knew or should have known about the conduct and no action was taken. Any time that you are unsure whether one of these conditions applies to a specific situation, immediately consult with Human Resources.

Here are federal discrimination laws which you are required to adhere to:

- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
- The Age Discrimination in Employment Act
- The Americans with Disabilities Act
- The Equal Pay Act
- The Genetics Information Nondiscrimination Act

Sexual Harassment Behaviors

For something to be sexual harassment, three criteria must be met:

- The act must be sexual
- The act must be unwelcome
- The act must be severe or pervasive

It is very common for employees to not want to report unwelcome conduct or behaviors for fear of job loss, rejection, retaliation, etc. This is why it is so important to make employees feel safe and secure in the reporting process.

It is easy for a hostile work environment to develop. Some aspects of such environments are as follows:

- Sexual harassment committed by a manager, supervisor, another employee, or a third party, which are sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to unreasonably interfere with an employee’s job performance
- Courts will utilize the “reasonable person” standard
- A person cannot be the target and still experience a hostile work environment

Behaviors to watch out for include:

- Sexually oriented jokes;
- Sexually explicit emails, texts, screen savers, drawings,

cartoons, posters, or other material;

- Undesired verbal and physical contact, including touching, hugging, kissing, patting, fondling, groping, or intentional and repeated brushing or bumping against a person's body;
- Continued letters, telephone calls, visits, or pressure for dates or sexual favors;
- Continued, undesired flirting;
- Stalking.

In Quid Pro Quo or "this for that" situations:

- Employer will always be held liable
- Harasser will always be held liable

In a hostile work environment:

- Harasser will always be held liable
- The employer will always be held liable for harassment by an owner or senior manager
- The employer and manager/supervisor will be held liable for harassment by management, co-worker, or third party if:
 - The employer and manager/supervisor knew or should have known, and;
 - Did not take prompt, effective action.
- The employer may reduce or eliminate liability if they:
 - Have a policy prohibiting harassment;
 - Adequately teach all employees about the policy;
 - Have a proper complaint procedure;
 - Implement quick, appropriate action when an incident is reported or witnessed.

What can you do to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace?

- Create and publicize a sexual harassment policy which explicitly states sexual harassment will not be tolerated and explains what types of conduct are considered sexual harassment.
- Create and publicize a specific procedure for reporting and addressing complaints of sexual harassment.
- Create methods to train new management and employees on the company's sexual harassment policy and reporting procedure.
- Supply annual (or preferably more frequent) sexual harassment awareness training for all employees.

- Teach employees.
- Develop and keep a positive, productive workplace.
- Exhibit appropriate behavior.
- Watch interactions in the workplace.
- Address harassers.
- Immediately stop harassing behaviors.

Sexual harassment is a criminal offense which is incredibly problematic for the workplace. Foremost, no one should work everyday with the fear of being subjected to undesired advances from colleagues. All occurrences of sexual harassment drastically affect the workplace, fracturing working and personal relationships and damaging the reputation of employers that foster such an environment. There is always liability present in sexual harassment situations, so it is a good idea to take every measure possible to deter sexual harassment behavior.

FUNDAMENTAL 55: Preventing Workplace Harassment

Key Takeaways:

- Recognizing disrespectful behaviour such as bullying and harassment
- Learning the roles of employer and employee in prevention
- Understanding how to develop effective legislation and workplace policies
- Recognizing examples of bullying and harassment
- Reacting to bullying/harassment as a target or witness
- Identifying warning signs of workplace violence
- Understanding how to report violence appropriately
- Comprehending the difference between diversity and inclusion
- Evaluating our own values and behaviour
- Learning definitions:
- Elements of a typical violence program

- Control methods
- Procedures

Course Description

Harassment in the workplace can come in many forms: it can be sexual, physical, or psychological. Often, the terms bullying, abuse, and manipulation will be tied to harassment. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) released a report detailing workplace harassment in 2016. They found that at least one in four people are affected by workplace sexual harassment, that 75% of harassment victims experienced retaliation, and that sexual harassment costs companies millions. In the United States alone, companies paid out \$681.7 million from 2010 to 2016 through EEOC processes. Although the EEOC doesn't have comparable data to other agencies, they stated that they suspect the costs are similar. Training on the legality of harassment and being a bystander does nothing to prevent it, it takes an active effort to create a safe work environment that doesn't see any harassment ever.

The aim of this course is to:

- minimize the number of bullying, harassment, discrimination, and workplace violence incidents,
- develop a culture of inclusion in workplaces, where employees feel not only tolerated, but welcome and respected, and
- supply awareness-level content that fulfills employers' legislated and regulatory requirements for training in respectful workplaces.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Foot Protection

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of foot PPE
- Learning about common foot workplace hazards
- Recognizing common types of foot PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for foot PPE
- Comprehending how to care for foot PPE
- Acknowledging employee and employer responsibilities regarding foot PPE

Course Description

This course will cover the potential hazards in your workplace, what footwear to wear, the capabilities and limitations of footwear, how to check comfort, fit and support of footwear and how to clean, store and inspect your footwear.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Foot Protection – Spanish

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of foot PPE
- Learning about common foot workplace hazards
- Recognizing common types of foot PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for foot PPE
- Comprehending how to care for foot PPE
- Acknowledging employee and employer responsibilities regarding foot PPE

Course Description

The aim of this course is to explain and teach you about foot personal protective equipment. Examples are often referred to as

special boots and shoes. Too often, workplace accidents resulting from inappropriate footwear will put an individual out of work and cost both the employer and injured worker a lot of money. It is so important to choose the right footwear because otherwise the likelihood of injury increases dramatically.

Workplace Dangers

Different job duties will make you susceptible to different types of injuries. Common workplace dangers contributing to the need for protective footwear include:

- Falling heavy objects (bricks, machines)
- Sharp items (nails)
- Hot or cold materials (cold storage locations, paving asphalt)
- Electric current (electric current which conducts through shoes)
- Hazardous liquids (welding sparks, molten metal, pesticide application)
- Slippery walking surfaces (kitchens, auto garages)

Types of Foot Protection

There are a variety of workplace footwear forms, from different types of boots to non-shoe protection. OSHA supplies a list of types of foot protection and boots for the workplace:

- Metatarsal guards: Metatarsal guards can be attached to the outside of your shoes, to protect your instep area from getting crushed by heavy objects.
- Toe guards: Toe guards coat the ends of regular shoes to help prevent foot injuries.
- Electrically conductive boots: Electrically conductive boots reduce the buildup of static electricity. Hazardous locations such as explosives manufacturing facilities or grain elevators require conductive shoes to minimize the risk of static electricity buildup on the body which could produce a spark and cause an explosion or fire.
- Electrical hazard, safety-toe boots: Electrical hazard, safety-toe boots are nonconductive and stop the wearers' feet from completing an electrical circuit to the ground. Such shoes can protect against open circuits of up to 600 volts in dry conditions, in addition to helping minimize the risk of a worker becoming a path for hazardous electrical energy.

- Foundry boots: Foundry boots protect the feet from the extreme heat of molten metal, and prevent hot metal from lodging in shoe eyelets, tongues or other shoe parts.
 - Waterproof or water-resistant boots: Waterproof and water-resistant boots ensure that the wearers' feet are dry when working in wet conditions.
 - Slip-resistant boots: Slip-resistant boots have specific soles to provide traction on wet or oily floors.
 - Insulated boots: Insulated boots maintain the foot warmth in cold weather.
-

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Hand Protection

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of hand PPE
- Observing common hand workplace hazards
- Observing the common characteristics of hand PPE
- Identifying common types of hand PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for hand PPE
- Learning how to care for hand PPE
- Acknowledging employee and employer responsibilities regarding hand PPE

Course Description

How valuable are your hands? Often, people don't realize the importance of their hands until they aren't able to be used any longer.

A million workers are sent to the ER each year because of hand injuries, making them the No. 2 leading cause of work-related

injury and the most preventable through proper personal protective equipment (PPE).

The aim of our course is to help users recognize, identify and describe the value of PPE for hand safety.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Hand Protection – Spanish

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of hand PPE
- Observing common hand workplace hazards
- Observing the common characteristics of hand PPE
- Identifying common types of hand PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for hand PPE
- Learning how to care for hand PPE
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PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Head Protection

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of head PPE
- Observing common head workplace hazards
- Observing the common characteristics of head PPE
- Recognizing common types of head PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for head PPE
- Learning how to care for head PPE
- Acknowledging employee and employer responsibilities regarding head PPE

Course Description

In only 16% of reported sustained head injuries did employees wear the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for their heads. Imagine how many injuries would be prevent every day if all employees wore the correct PPE.

Proper PPE is crucial to every work environment that concerns head protection. This course will demonstrate the importance of head protection in order to prevent injury and death from head trauma.

PPE – Personal Protective

Equipment: Head Protection – Spanish

Key Takeaways:

- Appreciating the value of head PPE
- Observing common head workplace hazards
- Observing the common characteristics of head PPE
- Recognizing common types of head PPE
- Understanding the proper fit for head PPE
- Learning how to care for head PPE
- Acknowledging employee and employer responsibilities regarding head PPE

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FUNDAMENTAL 55: PPE Fundamentals

Key Takeaways:

- Learning about PPE
- Appreciating the value of PPE
- Acknowledging common workplace hazards related to PPE
- Learning about the common types of PPE
- Observing the basic characteristics of PPE
- Recognizing the general worker and employer responsibilities

regarding PPE

Course Description

Imagine spilling a caustic chemical on your hand, breathing in gas fumes, having sawdust fly into your eye, and dropping a load of bricks on your toe. Think about losing your eyesight, contracting lung cancer, burning your skin, and losing feeling in your feet. All of these hazards and effects are a reality across industries, which is why personal protective equipment (PPE) is so important. PPE protects the body from both debilitating and often fatal injuries.

The aim of this course is prove to you the importance of PPE and to teach you how to use and implement PPE in your workplace. We will cover general types and functions of PPE for the general workplace. If you are curious about specific types of PPE for your workplace, perhaps respiratory PPE, please view our specific PPE courses.

Even after we agree on PPE saving lives, sometimes it is unclear about what types are needed for your workplace, and what types you should have. There are government regulations for workplaces on this matter, and this course will also teach about these standards. The deciding factors on what PPE a workplace needs are dependent on the hazards present. Is your workplace a construction site? Then you will likely need steel-toed boots, a hardhat, glasses and/or goggles, and gloves. Is your workplace a manufacturing plant? Then you likely need respiratory protection, glasses, gloves, and possibly coveralls. The hazards of your workplace will indicate the type of PPE that is needed, in addition to the ones required by law. Employee safety is absolutely necessary for a business, and PPE is the best way to guarantee that.

As we progress through the course, we will teach about general worker and employer responsibilities around PPE. There are exceptions, but typically employers must supply all PPE necessary for the job. On the other hand, we will also focus on teaching the importance of workers wearing their PPE. It is crucial for employees to protect themselves in the work environment for their

long term lives.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: Fundamentals – Spanish

Key Takeaways:

- Learning about PPE
- Appreciating the value of PPE
- Acknowledging common workplace hazards related to PPE
- Learning about the common types of PPE
- Observing the basic characteristics of PPE
- Recognizing the general worker and employer responsibilities regarding PPE

Course Description

Wearing PPE is sometimes the only control for specific hazards. The focus of this course is to help employees identify types of PPE and the hazards they protect against, explain characteristics of PPE and worker and employer PPE responsibilities. (Spanish Version)

OSHA: Mosquito, Tick, and Vector-Borne Illnesses

Key Takeaways:

- Learning about vector-borne illnesses and how they are transmitted.
- Recognizing common vectors, the diseases they carry, and the environments in which they may be encountered.
- Observing symptoms of more-common vector-borne disease infections.
- Learning effective ways of limiting exposure to tick-borne and mosquito-borne diseases.
- Understanding how to check for and safely remove ticks.

Course Description

This course will teach you about the most-common vector-borne diseases and techniques to avoid exposure and infection. Examples of the health hazards you are at risk from include Lyme disease, malaria, West Nile fever, yellow fever, typhus, and plague, to list a few. The World Health Organization reports that vector-borne diseases amount for 17% of all infectious diseases. Any of these illnesses are not pleasurable, and will likely require time of work if not serious complications. Through this course, you will learn general treatment guidelines; however, this lesson does not constitute medical advice and is not a substitute for evaluation by a qualified healthcare professional. Rather, it will provide techniques and strategies to ensure your safety until you can receive proper medical advice.

Hydrogen Sulfide Safety:

Recognizing and Responding to the Silent Killer

Course Description

This course will talk about what hydrogen sulfide is, why it's so dangerous, and how to protect yourself and your team.

OSHA: Hydrogen Sulfide Awareness

Course Description

In this course you'll learn about the chemistry of Hydrogen Sulfide and how it is formed, the properties and characteristics of the gas, where Hydrogen Sulfide is likely to be located in your workplace, the potential health hazards of short term and long term H₂S exposure, how to work safely with Hydrogen Sulfide and emergency response steps to take should you or a co-worker be exposed to this gas.

Hydrogen Sulfide Safety:

Recognizing and Responding to the Silent Killer – Spanish

Course Description

This course will talk about what hydrogen sulfide is, why it's so dangerous, and how to protect yourself and your team. (Spanish Version)

First Aid: Environmental Emergencies

Key Takeaways:

- Learning how to respond to a chemical splash.
- Learning how to respond to a poisoning emergency.
- Understanding how to assist someone who has an animal bite or insect bite or sting.
- Comprehending how to respond to heat stroke, heat exhaustion and heat cramps.
- Understanding how to respond to hypothermia and frostbite

Course Description

This lesson will teach you how to recognize and respond to poisoning, chemical splashes, hot and cold emergencies and other environmental emergencies. There are numerous hazards which are simply out of your control in the workplace. These include the tools needed for the job, the conditions of the work, animals, and a number of natural disasters. Instead of trying to eliminate these hazards, it may be more worth your time to learn how to engage in such emergencies. This course will provide you with the knowledge on how to properly respond in a number of emergencies to

ensure everyone survives the workday.

First Aid: Environmental Emergencies – Spanish

Key Takeaways:

- Learning how to respond to a chemical splash.
- Learning how to respond to a poisoning emergency.
- Understanding how to assist someone who has an animal bite or insect bite or sting.
- Comprehending how to respond to heat stroke, heat exhaustion and heat cramps.
- Understanding how to respond to hypothermia and frostbite

Course Description

This lesson will teach you how to recognize and respond to poisoning, chemical splashes, hot and cold emergencies and other environmental emergencies. There are numerous hazards which are simply out of your control in the workplace. These include the tools needed for the job, the conditions of the work, animals, and a number of natural disasters. Instead of trying to eliminate these hazards, it may be more worth your time to learn how to engage in such emergencies. This course will provide you with the knowledge on how to properly respond in a number of emergencies to ensure everyone survives the workday.

FUNDAMENTAL 55: Flammable

Liquid Safety

Key Takeaways:

- Recognizing and describing the characteristics of flammable liquids
- Acknowledging hazards inherent with work involving flammable liquids
- Understanding the safety requirements for the use of flammable liquids on the job
- Comprehending what to do if you experience health effects from exposure to, or accidents involving, flammable liquids
- Realizing the storage requirements for flammable liquids at a work facility

Course Description

This course will cover flammable liquid safety including emergency evacuation, Use of portable fire extinguishers, spill response procedures, use, handling practices, procedures (including storage and transfer), area limitations such as no-smoking rules, open-flame rules, etc., ventilation systems, housekeeping procedures and special concerns.