Hazard Recognition in Scrap Recycling

Shipping/Receiving and Loading Dock Areas

Susan Harwood Training Grant
SH-05114-SH9
Disclaimers

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• This training is not intended to replace site or company specific training on the recognition and control of hazards in the workplace.

• Photos shown in this presentation may depict situations that are not in compliance with applicable OSHA/safety requirements.

• It is the responsibility of the employer and its employees to comply with all pertinent OSHA/safety rules and regulations in the jurisdiction in which they work.
Learning Objectives

• To be able to identify the potential hazards that may be in your workplace.
• To understand the importance of safe mobile equipment operations.
• To recognize the importance for OSHA in the workplace.
• To understand why good housekeeping in the workplace is important.
• To identify the different types and the need for personal protective equipment (PPE).
• To describe solutions to the various “real-world” hazard recognition scenarios presented to them in a group style project at the end of the class.
Hazard Recognition Quiz

Choose the BEST Answer

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Tool box talk and safety meetings are an opportunity for people to learn and share safe practices.

True or False
Which of the following is NOT a sign of carbon monoxide poisoning?

A. Headache  
B. Nausea  
C. Shortness of breath  
D. Hunger
Doing a 360 degree walk-around of your mobile equipment will help you recognize:

A. If other people are in your operating or working zone
B. If other scrap material is in your way
C. If there is visible damage to the machinery
D. All of the above
Fall protection must be in place if a person is working in an area higher than 36 inches.

True or False
Good housekeeping practices are a sign of a good safety culture.

True or False
A forklift operator should always use their horn when passing through open doorways or around blind corners.

True or False
Operating the forklift at safe speeds is necessary because?

A. Pedestrians may be in the area
B. The ground conditions are smooth
C. The brakes may not work
D. Your supervisor makes you
Prior to removing a machine guard or safeguarding device, it is important to follow proper lock-out, tag-out, try-out and testing procedures.

True or False
When talking about **lock out tag out**, an “affected” employee is...

A. One who services and maintains the machinery  
B. One who creates the lock out tag out procedures  
C. One who may work around the machinery  
D. One who purchases the locks and tags
Recognizing and reporting hazards to the company’s management team is an important part of the safety culture?

True or False
A job hazard assessment is a step-by-step procedure that helps people recognize which of the following:

A. What tools are needed to complete the job the fastest
B. What the environmental conditions look like at the job site
C. The hazards that may be present during the job task
D. How to do the job within the time frame given
Quiz – Hazard Recognition

It is everyone’s job at the workplace to recognize, discuss, and report hazards that may be present?

True or False
OSHA’s Whistleblower Protection Program enforces the whistleblower provisions of more than 20 whistleblower statutes protecting employees from retaliation for reporting violations of various workplace safety and health concerns.

https://www.whistleblowers.gov/
OSHA and your rights

In the event of:

• Firing or laying off
• Blacklisting
• Demoting
• Denying overtime or promotion
• Disciplining
• Denial of benefits
• Failure to hire or rehire
• Intimidation/harassment
• Making threats
• Reassignment affecting prospects for promotion
• Reducing pay/hours

You Have Protection
With the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Congress created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.
The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after noticing the hazard or lack of compliance because OSHA citations may only be issued for violations that currently exist or existed in the past 6 months.

Complaints from workers or their representatives are taken seriously by OSHA. **OSHA will keep your information confidential.**

How to file a complaint:
- By phone
- By fax
- Online
- In writing
- In person

It is illegal for your employer to fire you for contacting OSHA.
OSHA code of federal regulations

http://www.osha.gov
• Load inspector should be experienced and know the types of hazards possible.
• Always be aware of potential fire hazards.
• Have a communication protocol in place for working with truck drivers, customers, and co-workers.
Do you see any hazards here?
Look for non-conforming loads
Non-conforming loads
• Chlorine tank passes through the inspection process because it was hidden in a load.
• Load gets set off in an area in the yard.
• Material handler operator reaches into load with grapple and punctures a tank releasing CL gas.
Mobile Equipment Safety
Hazard Recognition
Circle of Safety

Do a Walk Around

Before Operating

Inspection

The Equipment

Know your surroundings
How do you communicate with the mobile equipment operators in your facility?
What is the safe distance to work or walk around mobile equipment at your facility?
Blind spots

- **Bobcat/Skid Steer**
  - Eye level 5 ft - 5 in above ground level

- **Front End Loader**
  - Eye level 10 ft - 0 in above ground level

- **3 Ton Forklift**
  - Eye level 6 ft above ground level
Learn To Know…

The NO-ZONE

THE SHADED AREA SURROUNDING EACH VEHICLE REPRESENTS THE DANGER ZONE or “NO-ZONE” IN WHICH THE VEHICLE OPERATOR’S VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC IS GREATLY REDUCED OR OBSCURED ALTOGETHER.
Eye level 6 ft above ground level
Eye level 8 ft - 8 in above ground level

10 Ton Forklift
Eye level 5 ft - 5 in above ground level

Skid Steer Loader
Eye level 10 ft above ground level

Front End Loader
Eye level approximately 10 ft above ground level

Aerial Work Platform
Eye level 6 ft - 10 in above ground level

Semi-Truck & Trailer

Area of fully obstructed view
Wear that seatbelt . . . Always!
When do you use your seatbelt?
The 3-Point Rule

- Climbing into and out of the operator’s seat:
  - Enter and exit the operator’s seat from the side opposite of the controls.
  - When climbing in and out of the operator’s seat you must be facing the equipment (as seen in this picture).
  - Use the 3-Point Rule when climbing into and out of the operator’s seat.
  - Get on and off of the machine slowly. And do not jump off.

This picture shows the equipment operator using the 3-point rule when climbing on and off of the machine. BE SAFE and USE IT AT ALL TIMES!!!
Center of Gravity
Understanding your equipment

• SIDE TIP-OVERS:
  • Never turn on a ramp
  • Slow down for turns
  • Wear your seatbelt at all times

• Never try to jump out. There is not enough time for you to clear the truck.

• If your truck begins to tip sideways, whatever you do, stay in the truck. Hold on tight. Brace your feet. Lean away from the direction of the tip.
LIFT TRUCK CENTER OF GRAVITY:

- The stability of your lift truck is determined by the location of its center of gravity.

- The lift truck has moving parts and therefore has a center of gravity that moves.

- The center of gravity moves forward as the mast is tilted forward and backward as the mast is tilted backward.

- The center of gravity moves up when the mast moves up and down when the mast moves down.
Understanding your equipment

• HAZARD AREAS:
  • No person shall ever stand under elevated forks or buckets at any time.
  • Never elevate a person, using the forks or bucket as a platform.
- Make sure truck brakes are set.
- Make sure wheels of trailer have been chocked.
- Make sure a jack stand is in place if the semi truck is not present.
- Check the trailer floor, making sure it will support the weight of the lift truck and the load.
- Make sure the dock board is secured, in good condition and of proper capacity.
- It is the lift truck operators responsibility to ensure that the wheels are chocked.
What about this?
A 47-year-old man was operating a forklift in the bed of a semi-trailer. As the truck driver was pulling away from the dock, the forklift fell from the trailer bed to the ground...The forklift operator was able to get himself off the ground and enter the facility, where he was treated by medical personnel. Approximately 16 hours later he died as a result of the injuries he suffered.
Always Chock Your Wheels
Glad Hand Locks
Make it Foolproof
Pulling with chain

Inspect the chain before each use. Look for:
• Stretched, bent, or twisted links
• Nicks, gouges
• Discoloration (from excessive heat)

**THINK:** If the chain or other pulling device were to break while being used for pulling where or who will it fly towards?
Lifting with chain

All Chain used for Lifting MUST have a tag stating Size, Grade, and Serial Number of the Chain Sling.
HUNTERSVILLE, NC (WBTV) - Three people were taken to the hospital and nine others were evaluated after officials detected high levels of carbon monoxide inside a Huntersville building Monday afternoon.

The source of the carbon monoxide was a forklift, the Huntersville Fire Department determined.

The incident happened just before 12:30 p.m. a building in the 11500 block of Vanstory Drive, where fire officials worked to ventilate the structure.

Medic took three people to Novant Huntersville with minor injuries and evaluated nine others.

By 1:40 p.m., Huntersville fire officials said the building was clear and safe.

Carbon monoxide, also known as CO, is a deadly gas. It's colorless, odorless and tasteless, making it impossible to detect by human senses. When CO is breathed in, it quickly replaces the oxygen in the bloodstream. Various stages of illness can easily lead up to unconsciousness and death.

Some possible sources of Carbon Monoxide may come from:

- Gas space heaters
- Furnaces
- Generators or other gas powered equipment
- Automobile exhaust

Signs & Symptoms of CO:

- Headaches
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Breathlessness
- Collapse
- Loss of consciousness
Cell Phone Use And Texting

What is your policy?
Knowing the hazards around your Powered Industrial Vehicles

- **Operation** – Trained and Certified Operator, Travels at safe speeds, Wears seatbelt at all times, people nearby the equipment
- **Load handling** – Center of Gravity, Capacity of equipment, Clear vision
- **Equipment condition** – Brakes, lights, horn, tires, back-up alarm, hoses, battery, fuel system
- **Shipping/Receiving area** – Dock plate condition, Wheels chocked, Trailer condition, communication
Mobile equipment checklist

- Operators trained to operate safely
- Equipment inspections are getting done
- Back-up alarms, lights, horn function properly
- Data plates are legible
- Three point RULE is being used when climbing on/off of machinery
- Pedestrians are at a safe distance from operating machinery
- Operators are wearing seatbelts
- Equipment is being operated safely and within its limits
- Forks lowered to the ground when machine is parked
Details: Loose undersized bales of insulated wire improperly stacked with heavy bales above fell across another row and struck parked forklift.
What happened

• Bales came in from a customer not uniform in size.
• Weather conditions allowed for snow/ice in material which later melted when inside.
• Bale stack slowly settled over the next two days.
• Forklift Op was parked in row next to another stopped PIT Operator discussing workload.
• Stack fell into ROPS of forklift nearly missing operator.
Corrective Actions

• Ensure lightest materials are always placed on top.

• Create a Safe Materials Stacking Guidance document with employee training.

• Implemented a daily safe stacking inspection requirement for all warehousing operations.
Corrective Actions

- Identify and segregate customer materials from materials we package ourselves.

- Raise awareness how weather conditions can have effects on materials coming in (Note – water on floor from melted snow/ice can affect safe operations).

- Implemented a ‘Safe Zone’ for ANY foot traffic away from stacked materials.

- Implemented a safety policy for PIT’s not to stop or converse in aisles of stacked materials (for multiple reasons).

- Review incident and corrective actions with all.
How do we fix this so it doesn’t happen again?
**WORK INSTRUCTION -71**

**Material Stacking**

**SCOPE:**
This work instruction covers all requirements for material that needs to be stacked and stored at Sadoff facilities.

**PREREQUISITES/ADMINISTRATIVE:**
- This work instruction does not apply to "piles" of bulk material.

**EXCEPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS:**
- Daily checks should focus on shifting concerns and leaning bales.
- Bales may be further secured using banding if wire ties or material compression appear compromised or damaged.
- Use the best available positions to stack material for greatest support (walls, posts, corners):
  - Solid Walls – offer back stack support.
  - Posts – offer back stack support.
  - Corners – offer two sided support.
- Bale stack height should be adjusted to the lowest possible heights with respect to:
  - Material package type.
  - Material type to be stacked.
  - Available space.
  - Traffic flow in the stacking area.

**GENERAL**
- All material must be stacked in a stable and secure condition (OSHA Reg. 1910.176).
- Managers/supervisors should inform all employees of the risk of falls and other hazards.
- If items fall outside the stacking area, managers/supervisors should inform employees of the risk of falls and other hazards.
- Operators and employee are responsible for maintaining a safe work environment.

**GAYLORD BOX STACKING**
- Should be limited to heights fitting specific criteria.
- Normal box stacking should be max of two high (provided they meet "general" requirements).
- Boxes must be full and evenly distributed to support the gaylord above.
- Boxes containing heavy, dense, or protruding materials shall be strapped with bands to keep boxes from splitting open.
- Boxes must be placed at the bottom of stacks.
- Boxes containing lightweight material may be stacked 3 high in rare instances provided the boxes are full enough to support the stock and stacked uniformly.
- Lightweight is considered 2500 lbs. or less.

**BALE STACKING**
- The heaviest and densest packages should be placed at the bottom of stacks.
- Bales with the most potential for load shift are baled insulated and wire type materials.
  - Insulated wire may be stacked 4 high only in locations that stacking can occur against poured concrete reinforced walls.
- Daily checks should focus on shifting concerns and leaning bales.
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**SOW STACKING**
- Larger sows should be kept to the bottom of stacks and undersized placed on the top.
- Sows should be stacked to a maximum approximate height of 6’.
- Sows should be stacked outside of primary production area.
- Sows stacks should be stable and secure.
- Sows stacks should remain relatively level throughout the stack.
  - Alternating low angled sows is acceptable if this permits relatively level stacking.

**OBJECTIVES / MEASUREMENTS:**
- Each branch has their own "Daily Inspection Form" specific to areas of operation. Inspection for safe stacking is incorporated on these daily forms. This single check is a bare minimum and general inspections should occur periodically over the course of the day.

**DEFINITION:**
- "Full" means material is even with the top of the box.

**RESPONSIBILITY:**
- Stacking safety issues can be called out and corrected by all, but responsibility for safe stacking compliance is that of the branch or department manager.
- OSHA Reg. 1910.176 – Materials must be secured and employees must ensure that stacked materials be kept from falling over or collapsing.

**SAFETY:**
- Stacking always carries an inherent risk, stacking outside of the designated stacking instructions increases risk beyond an acceptable level.
Loading Dock Hazard Recognition

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JPfaL0fUu5s

Loading Dock Safety and Hazard Recognition
Fire Prevention and Housekeeping
"Class A fire" means a fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials.
"Class B fire" means a fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials.

A Flammable Liquid is one that has a flashpoint below 100 degrees F. While a Combustible Liquid is one that has a flashpoint above 100 degrees F.
Class C fire

- "Class C fire" means a fire involving energized electrical equipment where safety to the employee requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media.
"Class D fire" means a fire involving combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.
"Incipient stage fire" means a fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.
Portable fire extinguishers should be mounted and located so that they are readily accessible to employees without subjecting them to possible injury.
• Be sure that portable fire extinguishers are maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated places at all times except during use
Fire extinguishers

**P** – Pull the pin

**A** – Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire

**S** – Squeeze the handle

**S** – Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire
Fire prevention checklist

• Fire extinguisher(s) accessible and their location’s are marked properly
• Fire extinguishers are in place and charged
• No combustibles or flammables in hot work areas
• Trash/Rag cans covered or emptied on a daily basis

• Clear egress routes and exit signs
• Automatic sprinkler heads unobstructed
• Flammable liquids stored properly
• Combustible materials kept to a minimum in process areas
• Fire extinguisher are checked per code
Identify the possible fire hazards in your workplace
• Always walk in designated pedestrian areas.

• Pedestrians must maintain a safe distance from all mobile equipment.

• Fall protection must be implemented in areas above 48 inches (adequate guardrails)

• Implement a safety policy for PIT’s not to stop or converse in aisles of stacked materials (for multiple reasons).
Walking & Working Surfaces

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Housekeeping checklist

- Aisles/Stairs/Work stations clear of obstructions (slip/trip hazards)
- Entry/Exits clear and unlocked
- Work area clear of recognized hazards
- Disconnects accessible
- Compressed cylinders stored properly
- Material stacked properly (will it fall)
- Break room clean
- Overall general area clean
- Proper spill management tools available and used
- Scrap stored properly/orderly
- Mobile equipment cabs
- Condition of maintenance shop areas
- Restrooms clean and sanitary
Lockout/Tagout
• Maintains and/or uses the equipment
• Services equipment
• Is **properly** and **thoroughly** trained to use lockout/tagout procedures
• Operates equipment (sometimes)
Affected Employees

Employees who:

• Operate
• Work around
• Occasionally adjust equipment that is subject to lockout tagout
• First, conduct a **HAZARD ASSESSMENT** by identifying each piece of equipment that is used, serviced, or maintained
  • Include broken or stored equipment
• Then, determine the requirements for lockout
  • If there is more than one primary energy source to the equipment, document each source
Where to Begin

- Document all energy sources
  - Hidden
  - Direct
- The hazard posed
- The magnitude or measurable degree of danger
- Special or unusual conditions
- Proper isolations and devices
Types of Lockout Devices

- Locks
- Blocks
- Chains
- Multilock hasps
- Wheel valve covers
- Ball valve covers
- Gladhand locks
Always Lock it Out!

- Durable
- Standardized
- Substantial
- Identifiable
• The OSHA standard for The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout), Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.147, addresses the practices and procedures necessary to disable machinery or equipment, thereby preventing the release of hazardous energy while employees perform servicing and maintenance activities.

• In addition, 29 CFR 1910.333 sets forth requirements to protect employees working on electric circuits and equipment. This section requires workers to use safe work practices, including lockout and tagging procedures.
Remember

• One Person

• One Lock

• One Key
Lock Out Tag Out Checklist

- Annual authorized person training complete
- Annual affected person training complete
- Disconnects labeled and accessible
- Authorized employees have access to locks
- All hazards are locked out
- Employees maintain key during LOTO

- Try (verify) out is done after LOTO is applied
- Locks and tags used to identify user
- LOTO devices are in good working order
- Written procedures accessible to all
- Periodic (annual) inspections are getting done
HAZARD COMMUNICATION
Any chemical which is classified as:

• Physical Hazard
• Health Hazard
• A simple asphyxiant
• Combustible dust
• Pyrophoric gas
• Hazard not otherwise classified
Physical hazards are chemicals that can cause

• Fire
• Explosion
• Violent reaction
Health hazards are chemicals that are harmful to your health and can cause:

- Short-term (acute) health problems
- Long-term (chronic) health problems
OSHA considers a health hazard to be any chemical which:

• Is toxic
• Is corrosive to the skin or eyes
• Is a respiratory sensitizer
• May cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive issues
• Attacks specific organs
• Is harmful or deadly when inhaled
Labeling

**Pictogram**

**Product identifier**

**Signal word**

**ToxiFlam (Contains Benzene)**

**Hazard Statements**

**Precautionary Statements**

Do not taste or swallow. Do not take internally. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation.

**First Aid:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

See Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product.

Arithon Chemical Corporation
1861 Commerce Way
Barrington, IL 60011
Tel: 866 382 9894

Chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.
Pictograms

Health Hazard

Carcinogen
Mutagenicity
Reproductive Toxicity
Respiratory Sensitizer
Target Organ Toxicity
Aspiration Toxicity
Exclamation Mark

Irritant (skin and eye)
Skin Sensitizer
Acute Toxicity
Narcotic Effects
Respiratory Tract Irritant
Hazardous to Ozone Layer
(Non-Mandatory)
Skull & Crossbones

Acute toxicity (fatal or toxic)
Gas Cylinder

Gases Under Pressure
Corrosion

Skin Corrosion/Burns
Eye Damage
Corrosive to Metals
Exploding Bomb

Explosives
Self-Reactive
Organic Peroxides
Flame

- Flammables
- Pyrophoric
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Self- Reactive
- Organic Peroxides
Personal Protective Equipment
**Hard Hat**

- Offers protection from falling material, sparks, or other objects that may harm the skull
  - Could have a face shield attached to the hard hat
  - Could have ear muffs for hearing protection attached to hard hat
Safety Glasses

• Offers protection for the eyes

• ANSI Z87 will be stamped somewhere on the frame.
• Must have side shields.
• Prescription inserts are options for those who wear glasses to see better.
Face shields:
Provides full-face protection

Wear when:
  Torching
  Grinding

# 5 Tint - Torching
Clear - Grinding
• Eyewash stations are required if certain eye hazards are present
  
  • batteries
  • corrosive chemicals
  • Acid

• Where are your eyewash stations?
Protective Footwear

• Protects feet and toes from punctures, heat, sparks, heavy objects
• Spats and/or metatarsal guards will add further protection to boots, feet and legs
Types of hand protection

Hand / Arm Protection

- Kevlar Arm Covers
  - burn/fire resistant
  - cut resistant

- Kevlar Glove Inserts
  - burn/fire resistant
  - cut resistant

- Leather Gloves
  - puncture resistance
  - welding/torching
  - burn/fire resistance

- PPE must be sufficient enough to protect from recognized hazards
• Know the hand hazards of your working area.

• They could be:
  • Electrical
  • Chemical
  • Heat or Cold
  • Moving Equipment
  • Handling sharp edged materials
  • Using knives or box cutters
  • Amputation
Hearing Protection

CAUTION

HEARING PROTECTION REQUIRED
Hearing Protection

What do you use as Personal Protective Equipment in noisy areas of your plant?
Can you recover from hearing loss?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auditory_system
• PPE job hazard assessments are completed
• Safety glasses with sideshields
• Steel toe boots
• Hard hat
• Hearing protection
• Cotton clothing (when necessary)
• Reflective apparel

• Noise exposure documented
• Eyewash stations (if needed) are set up and properly maintained
• PPE is being used properly, is in good condition, and stored properly
• PPE is available and employees are trained to use it properly
Hazard Recognition

- Determine the Proper PPE and Safe Work Practices
  - Use proper tools to perform tasks; “no-touch” tool
  - Inspect and replace defective tools
  - Don’t wear rings, bracelets, or loose fitting clothing
  - Evaluate how chemicals are handled
Hazard Recognition

• Implement a Training Program and Discuss:
  • Types of hand hazards in the workplace
  • Types of injuries that can result
  • Safe work practices to minimize exposure to hazards
  • Know the proper types and fit of PPE to use
Hazard Recognition Quiz

Choose the BEST Answer

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Tool box talk and safety meetings are an opportunity for people to learn and share safe practices.

True or False
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B. Nausea  
C. Shortness of breath  
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B. If other scrap material is in your way
C. If there is visible damage to the machinery
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Fall protection must be in place if a person is working in an area higher than 36 inches.

True or False
Good housekeeping practices are a sign of a good safety culture.

True or False
A forklift operator should always use their horn when passing through open doorways or around blind corners.

True or False
Traveling the fork lift at safe speeds is necessary because?

A. Pedestrians may be in the area
B. The ground conditions are smooth
C. The brakes may not work
D. Your supervisor makes you
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True or False
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It is everyone’s job at the workplace to recognize, discuss, and report hazards that may be present?

True or False
Thank You,

Any questions or discussion?