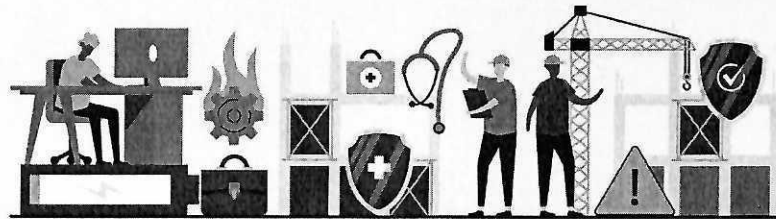


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Safety at Work

COMES IN ALL FORMS



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Keeping Workers Safe: An Introduction to Workplace Safety

Workplace safety means keeping all workers safe and healthy while they do their jobs. It is not only about stopping an accident. It also includes protecting workers from stress, tiredness, and other problems.

At work, there can be many hazards. A hazard is something that can hurt people. Hazards can cause a risk of injury or sickness. For example, chemicals, loud noise, heavy lifting, or sharp tools can be hazards. Stress and violence are also hazards. To protect against them, workers may use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as gloves, helmets, or safety glasses.

Another important part of workplace safety is ergonomics. This means designing chairs, desks, and tools so that workers can use them comfortably and without pain. Good ergonomics reduces the chance of an occupational illness, like back pain or eye problems.

To find and stop hazards, workplaces do a risk assessment. This means checking the workplace and writing down all possible risks. For dangerous chemicals, workers can read a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to learn how to use and store them safely.

Sometimes an incident can happen. An incident is something unsafe that happens at work. It might not hurt anyone, but it shows there is a problem. An accident, on the other hand, can cause injury. When accidents or incidents happen, workers may need first aid.

Workplaces also need rules for fire safety. For example, there must be fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and clear exits. In some jobs, workers use machines. To stay safe, they must follow the Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) system. This means turning off and locking a machine before cleaning or repairing it.

In many workplaces, there is health surveillance. This means checking workers' health regularly to make sure they are safe from harm. Industrial hygiene also helps protect workers by studying air, noise, and chemicals. If workers are in contact with harmful substances, this is called occupational exposure, and it must be controlled.

Finally, a strong safety culture is very important. Safety culture means that everyone in the workplace cares about safety and follows the rules. When both bosses and workers work together,

the workplace becomes safer, healthier, and more productive.

Summary

- Workplace safety means keeping workers healthy and safe at their jobs.
- Hazards at work can be chemicals, loud noises, stress, or violence.
- Everyone needs to work together to find and fix hazards to prevent accidents.

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Multiple Choice Questions

Answer the following multiple choice questions about the reading.

1. What is the main goal of workplace safety?

- A. Making work more difficult for employees
- B. Reducing the number of employees
- C. Increasing company profits
- D. Keeping people healthy and safe at their jobs

2. According to the passage, what is a 'hazard' in the workplace?

- A. Something that can be dangerous at work
- B. A type of safety equipment
- C. A reward for good performance
- D. A meeting about safety rules

3. What is one way to find hazards in the workplace, according to the passage?

- A. Avoiding communication with coworkers
- B. Blaming others for accidents
- C. Doing a workplace safety walkaround
- D. Ignoring potential problems

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Short Answer Questions

Answer the following short answer questions about the reading.

1. Why is it important for both bosses and workers to work together when it comes to workplace safety?

2. Besides preventing accidents, what else does workplace safety include, according to the passage?

3. Why is learning about workplace safety important for everyone?

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Think Pair Share

Instructions: Read and answer the question independently. Compare your answer with your partners. Work together to prepare what you will share.

The passage talks about how important it is for everyone to work together to keep workplaces safe. Can you think of a time when you worked with others to solve a problem or make something better? How did everyone's different ideas and skills help?

I think...

Before talking to your partner, answer the question using what you learned from the reading and your own background knowledge.

My partner thinks...

Take notes on your partners response. How is it different from yours? How is it the same?

We will share...

Decide together what you will share aloud with others.

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Vocabulary Matching

Instructions: For each term, draw a line connecting it to its definition.

Term	Line Connecting Term to Definition	Definition
Risk Assessment		A paper that tells you how to use chemicals safely.
Fire Safety		Substances that can be dangerous if not handled carefully.
industrial hygiene		Special clothes or tools that keep you safe at work.
Workplace Safety		The chance that something bad might happen.
illnesses		Sicknesses or diseases that make you feel unwell.
safety		A sickness caused by your job.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)		To stop something from happening.
Accident		An unplanned event that causes injury or damage.
violence		Something unsafe that happens, but might not cause injury.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		Rules and tools to prevent and handle fires.
prevent		Being in contact with harmful things at work.
occupational illness		Being protected from getting hurt or being in danger.
chemicals		Designing things so people can use them comfortably and safely.
First Aid		Studying air, noise, and chemicals to protect workers.
Risk		Checking for dangers and figuring out how to stop them.

Hazard	Keeping workers safe and healthy at their jobs.
Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)	Something that can cause harm or danger.
incident	Behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.
occupational exposure	A way to make sure machines are turned off before fixing them.
Ergonomics	Help given to someone who is hurt or sick.