



# Occupational Safety and Health Technicians

## Inglés Técnico I 2021

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# UNIT 1



What is a 'hazard'?

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# hazard *noun*

C1

/'hæzəd/

/'hæzəd/

★ something that can be dangerous or cause damage

- a *fire/safety hazard*
- **hazard to somebody/something** *Growing levels of pollution represent a serious health hazard to the local population.*
- **hazard of (doing) something** *Everybody is aware of the hazards of smoking.*

Cambridge Dictionary Diccionario Traductor Gramática

Buscar inglés-español inglés-español

Traducción de **hazard** – Diccionario Inglés-Español

# hazard

*noun*

UK /'hæz-əd/ US /'hæz-əd/

something that is dangerous

peligro, riesgo

- a *fire hazard*
- a *health hazard*

## Hazard: collocations

### ADJECTIVES/NOUN + HAZARD

#### a health hazard

The rubbish needs to be removed before it becomes a health hazard.

#### a fire hazard

The unoccupied building was declared a fire hazard.

#### a safety hazard

Protesters claim that the nuclear reactor is a safety hazard.

#### a serious/major hazard

Lead pipes are a serious hazard to health.

#### a potential hazard

Microwave ovens are a potential hazard if not used properly.

### VERBS

#### cause/create a hazard

There was concern that overhead power lines could cause a health hazard.

#### pose a hazard (=be a possible hazard)

It was not known whether radiation from the weapons posed any hazard to soldiers.

#### eliminate a hazard (=get rid of a hazard)

They took steps to eliminate all potential fire hazards.

#### reduce a hazard

He led the campaign to recognize and reduce the hazard from radiation in our environment.

**haz·ard·ous** /'hæzədəs \$ -zər-/ ●○○ adjective  

dangerous, especially to people's health or safety

**hazardous to**

 The chemicals in paint can be **hazardous to health**.

 the disposal of **hazardous waste**

*Workplace Safety and Health refer to dangers as “**hazards**” and accidents are called “**incidents**”.*



## SAFETY HAZARDS

- Cause accidents and injuries.
- Cause **immediate harm**.
- May cause broken bones, cuts, bruises, sprains or electrocutions.

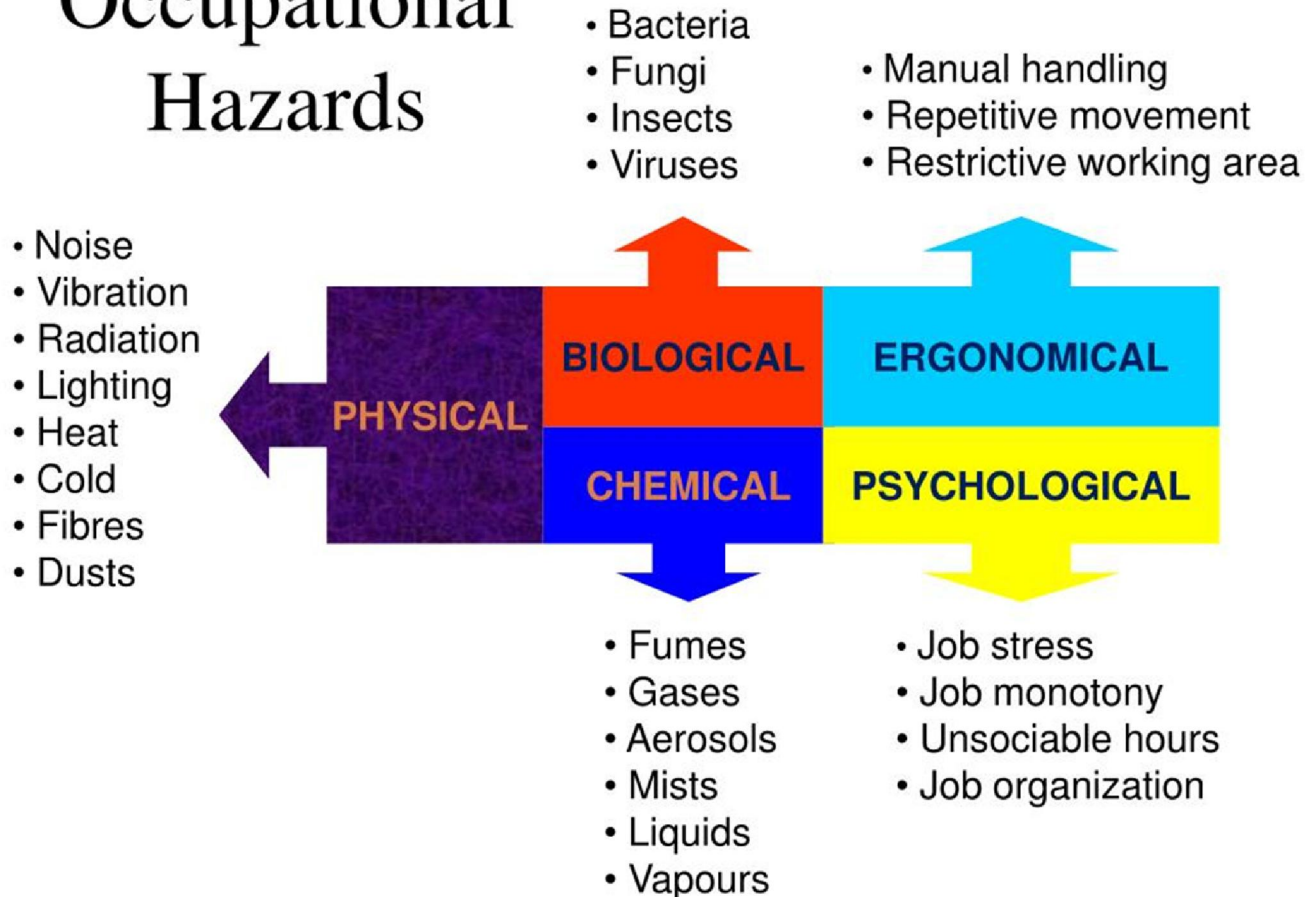
## HEALTH HAZARDS

- Cause **disease or illness**.
- Disease may take years to develop.
- Examples of diseases are cancer, heart disease, loss of hearing or reproductive problems.

## Types of Health Hazards

Unit 1 - Hazards

# Occupational Hazards



**Physical Hazards** are factors within the environment that can harm the body without necessarily touching it.

Physical Hazards include:

- ❖ Radiation: including ionizing, non-ionizing (EMF's, microwaves, radiowaves, etc.)
- ❖ High exposure to sunlight/ultraviolet rays.
- ❖ Temperature extremes – hot and cold.
- ❖ Constant loud noise.





**Biological Hazards** associated with working with animals, people, or infectious plant materials.

Types of things you may be exposed to include:

- ❖ Blood and other body fluids
- ❖ Fungi/mold
- ❖ Bacteria and viruses
- ❖ Plants
- ❖ Insect bites
- ❖ Animal and bird droppings





**Ergonomic hazards** occur when the type of work, body positions and working conditions put strain on your body.

Short-term exposure may result in “sore muscles” the next day or in the days following exposure, but long-term exposure can result in serious long-term illnesses.

Ergonomic Hazards include:

- ❖ Improperly adjusted workstations and chairs
- ❖ Frequent lifting
- ❖ Poor posture
- ❖ Awkward movements, especially if they are repetitive
- ❖ Repeating the same movements over and over
- ❖ Having to use too much force, especially if you have to do it frequently
- ❖ Vibration





**Chemical Hazards** are present when a worker is exposed to any chemical preparation in the workplace in any form (solid, liquid or gas).

Beware of:

- ❖ Liquids like cleaning products, paints, acids, solvents.
- ❖ Vapors and fumes that come from welding or exposure to solvents.
- ❖ Gases like acetylene, propane, carbon monoxide and helium.
- ❖ Flammable materials like gasoline, solvents, and explosive chemicals.
- ❖ Pesticides .



***Psychological Hazards*** or stressors that cause stress (short-term effects) and strain (long-term effects).

Examples of psychological hazards include:

- ❖ Workload demands
- ❖ Workplace violence
- ❖ Intensity and/or pace
- ❖ Respect (or lack of)
- ❖ Flexibility
- ❖ Control or say about things
- ❖ Social support/relations
- ❖ Sexual harassment



**Safety Hazards include:**

- ❖ Slips, trips and falls
- ❖ Being caught in or struck by moving machinery or other objects
- ❖ Fire and explosions
- ❖ Transportation and vehicle-related accidents
- ❖ Confined spaces
- ❖ Violence



## HAZARDS

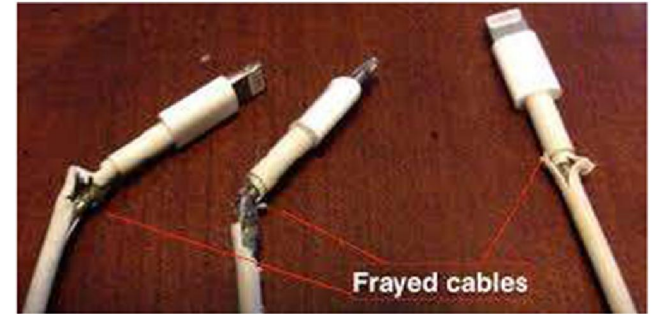


Electricity

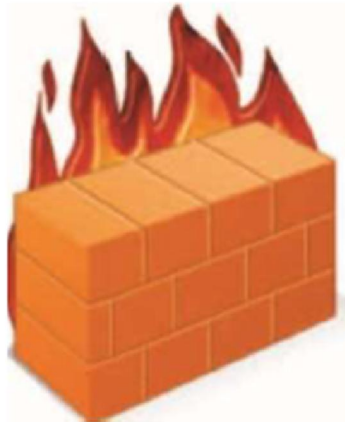
## Unsafe electric circuits



## Frayed cables



## HAZARDS



Fire

## Lack of fire exit



## HAZARDS



Cold



Extreme heat



Hot surfaces

## HAZARDS



**Noise**



**Vibration**

## HAZARDS



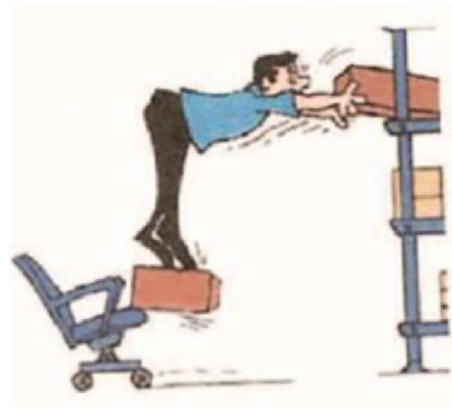
**Repetitive movements**  
**Repeated movements**



**Heavy lifting**



**Awkward posture**



**Awkward lifting**



**Awkward posture**



**HAZARDS**



**Used needles**



**Germs**



**Molds**



**Poor air quality**

## HAZARDS



Fumes



Gases



Dust



Wood dust

## HAZARDS



Cleaning products



Pesticides

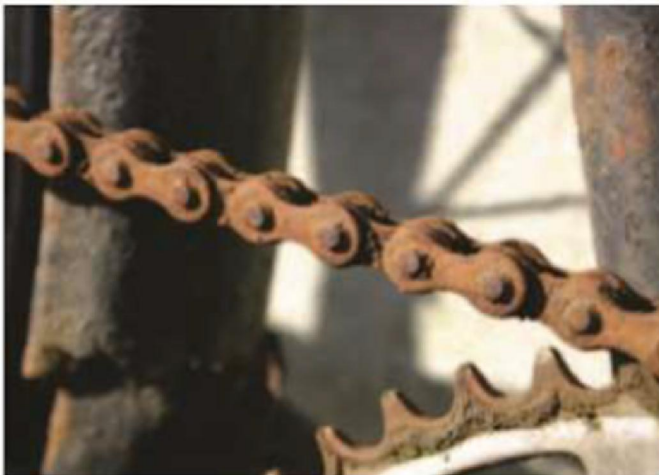


Toxic materials



Solvent

## HAZARDS



Old, Broken or Unguarded Equipment



Unguarded machine  
Machine without guard



Apron caught in mixer with  
no guarding

## HAZARDS



**Wet slippery floor**



**Messy work area  
Cluttered work area**



**Broken ladder  
Unsafe ladder**

**CAUTION**



Pinch point



Overhead hazard – danger of falling material



Forklifts passing



## HAZARDS

Stress



Fast pace of work



## TYPES OF INCIDENTS



**Slips**



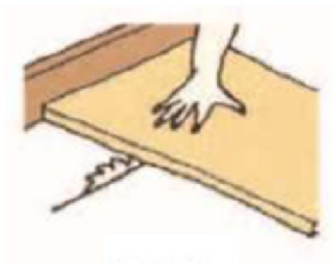
**Trips**



**Falls**



**Poisoning**



**Cuts**



**Burns**



**Hits**

Workplace Safety and Health refer to dangers as “**hazards**” and accidents are called “**incidents**”.