

Laws & Safety Plans

OSHA

OSHA

29 U.S.C. §651 et seq. (1970)

- Congress passed the Occupational and Safety Health Act to ensure worker and workplace safety. Their goal was to make sure employers provide their workers a place of employment free from recognized hazards to safety and health, such as exposure to toxic chemicals, excessive noise levels, mechanical dangers, heat or cold stress, or unsanitary conditions.

OSHA

- In order to establish standards for workplace health and safety, the Act also created the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as the research institution for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). OSHA is a division of the U.S. Department of Labor that oversees the administration of the Act and enforces standards in all 50 states.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (<http://www.epa.gov/regulations/laws/osha.html>)



You Have Rights!

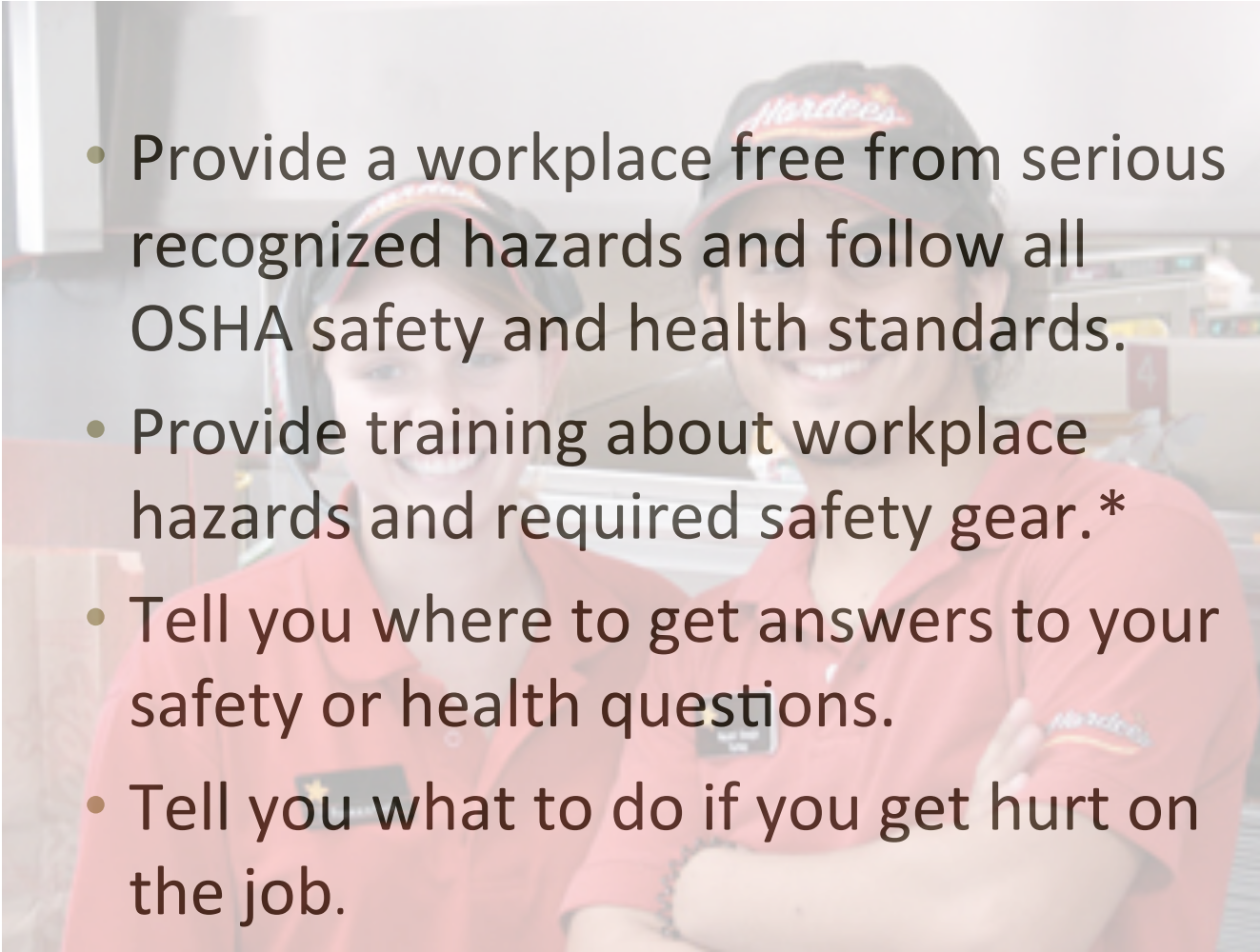
You have the right to:

- Work in a safe place.
- Receive safety and health training in a language that you understand.
- Ask questions if you don't understand instructions or if something seems unsafe.
- Use and be trained on required safety gear, such as hard hats, goggles and ear plugs.
- Exercise your workplace safety rights without retaliation or discrimination.
- File a confidential complaint with OSHA if you believe there is a serious hazard or that your employer is not following OSHA standards.

Your Employer Has Responsibilities

Your employer must:

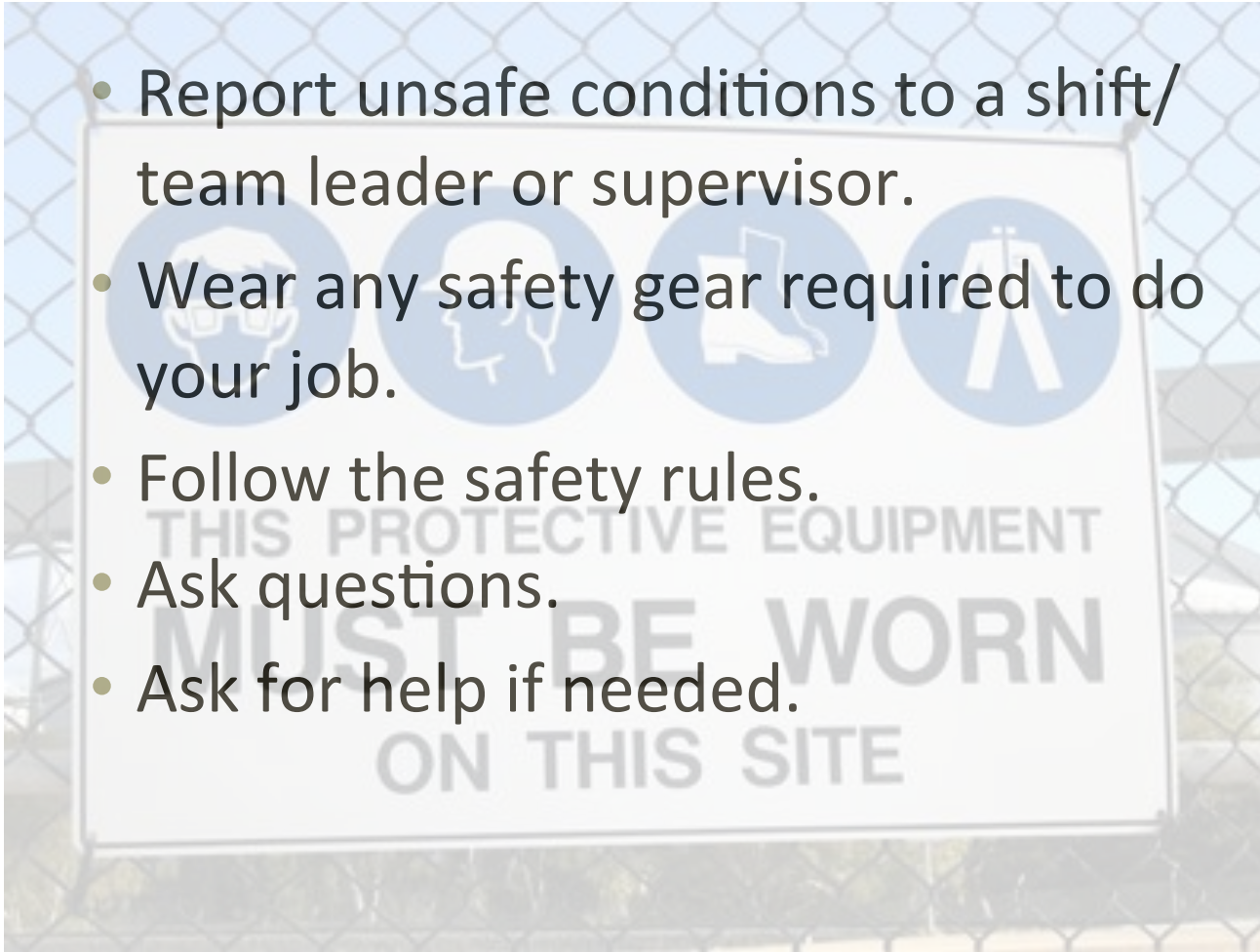
- Provide a workplace free from serious recognized hazards and follow all OSHA safety and health standards.
- Provide training about workplace hazards and required safety gear.*
- Tell you where to get answers to your safety or health questions.
- Tell you what to do if you get hurt on the job.



Ways to Stay Safe on the Job

To help protect yourself, you can:

- Report unsafe conditions to a shift/team leader or supervisor.
- Wear any safety gear required to do your job.
- Follow the safety rules.
- Ask questions.
- Ask for help if needed.



TalkingSafety

Teaching young workers about job safety and health

Teens and Unintentional Injuries

Leading Cause of Death Among Teens

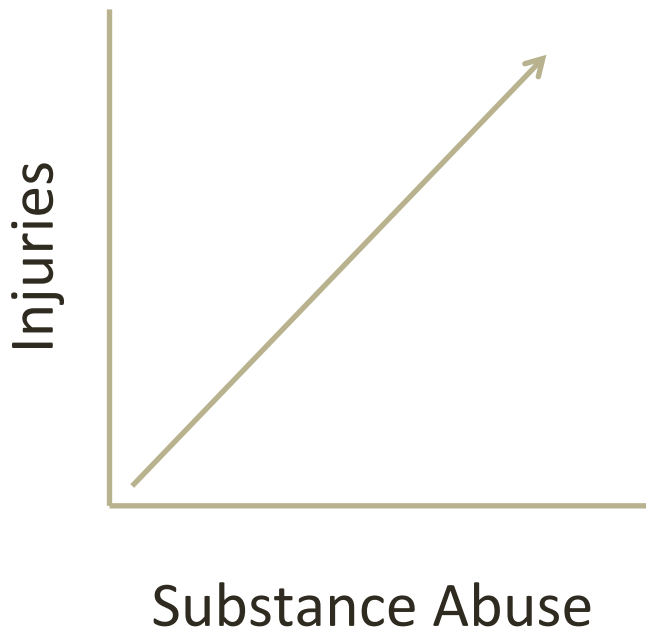


The leading cause of deaths among injuries:

1. Motor Vehicles
2. Homicide (the deliberate and unlawful killing of one person by another; murder.)
3. Suicide
4. Drowning
5. Poisoning (includes alcohol and drug overdose.)
6. Off Road Vehicles
7. Unintentional Firearm Injury
8. Falls

Substance Abuse and Injury

- What do you think the relationship between substance abuse and injuries is?
- For young people, alcohol and drug abuse interferes with their cognitive and emotional development, increases the chance of accidental injury and death, and magnifies the likelihood of drug dependency.



Substance Abuse and Injury

- More than 5,000 young people ages 16 to 20 die each year from automobile crashes – 40% of those crashes are alcohol related.
- During a typical weekend 1 teen dies each hour in an automobile crash.



Safety Plans

- One of the best things you can do to reduce your risk of unintentional injury is to develop safety plans before participating in potentially risky activities.
- Creating a safety plan involves identifying action steps to increase safety and reduce the possibility of harm



Safety Plans

Safety-Planning Checklist

- Phone List: Put a list of important phone numbers in a safe location. Include contacts for the police, doctors, employer, family and friends.
- Supportive Friends: Keep a mental list of friends or neighbors that you can talk to about the abuse. Ask them to call the police if they hear angry or violent noises.
- An Escape Route: Plan and practice a safe exit from your home or place you are at.
- "Even If" Preparation: Even if you do not plan to leave, think of where you could go if you did.
- Emergency Suitcase

Emergency-bag Checklist

- Some money
- Spare keys to car, home, work
- Extra set of clothes
- Current medicines and refill information; personal hygiene products
- Personal Identification
- Legal Documents: Temporary protective order, divorce papers, custody orders, home rental/lease agreements, health insurance documentation
- Financial Documents (Credit Cards)
- Vehicle Information: Driver's license, car registration, and insurance

Arrive Alive

- Motor vehicle crashes kill more teenagers than all other causes – this is especially important because motor vehicle crashes are the greatest threat to your life for the next 20 years.
- Passengers are killed more often than drivers – 86% of teens who die from motor vehicle crashes are passengers.
- Respond with well thought out and complete sentences