Certificate in Safety in Film and Television Industry

# Safety Culture and Leadership

Accident: An unplanned, unwanted event that results in personal injury or property damage. In the context of the film and television industry, accidents can include things like slips, trips, falls, equipment malfunctions, and on-set injuries.

Hazard: A situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm or damage. Examples of hazards in the film and television industry include working at heights, using heavy equipment, and working with electricity.

Risk: The likelihood of harm or damage occurring as a result of a hazard. Risk is typically calculated by considering the severity of the potential harm and the likelihood of it occurring.

Safety Culture: The shared values, attitudes, and beliefs about safety that are present in an organization. A strong safety culture is one in which safety is a top priority and all employees are committed to working safely.

Safety Leadership: The actions and behaviors of leaders that promote and support a strong safety culture. Safety leadership includes things like setting clear expectations for safety, providing resources and training, and holding employees accountable for working safely.

Incident Report: A formal document used to record and investigate an accident or near miss. Incident reports are used to identify the root causes of accidents and to implement corrective actions to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

Job Safety Analysis (JSA): A process for identifying and controlling hazards associated with a specific job or task. A JSA typically involves breaking down the job into steps, identifying potential hazards at each step, and implementing controls to eliminate or mitigate those hazards.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equipment worn by an employee to protect them from hazards. Examples of PPE in the film and television industry include hard hats, safety glasses, gloves, and steel-toed boots.

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO): A procedure used to prevent the accidental start-up or release of energy from machinery or equipment. LOTO procedures typically involve locking and tagging out energy sources, such as electrical panels or valves, to ensure that they cannot be energized while maintenance or repairs are being performed.

Hierarchy of Controls: A system for managing hazards that ranks different types of controls from most to least effective. The hierarchy of controls includes elimination, substitution, engineering controls,

administrative controls, and PPE.

Emergency Response Plan: A plan for responding to emergencies, such as fires, medical emergencies, or natural disasters. An emergency response plan should include procedures for evacuation, communication, and first aid.

Competent Person: An individual who has the knowledge, training, and experience to identify and control hazards in a specific setting. In the film and television industry, competent persons may be designated to oversee certain tasks or areas, such as electrical work or working at heights.

Fall Protection: Equipment and techniques used to prevent falls from occurring. Fall protection may include guardrails, safety nets, harnesses, and lanyards.

Confined Space: A space that is large enough for a person to enter, but has limited means of entry or exit, and is not designed for continuous occupancy. Confined spaces can present hazards such as lack of oxygen, toxic atmospheres, and entrapment.

Hot Work: Work involving the use of open flames, sparks, or hot surfaces. Hot work can present fire hazards and must be performed in accordance with strict procedures.

Electrical Safety: The practices and procedures used to prevent electrical shock and fire hazards. Electrical safety may include things like using proper wiring methods, ensuring equipment is grounded, and using lockout/tagout procedures.

Chemical Safety: The practices and procedures used to prevent chemical exposures and reactions. Chemical safety may include things like proper storage and handling of chemicals, using personal protective equipment, and implementing ventilation controls.

Noise Exposure: Exposure to loud sounds or noise, which can cause hearing loss or other health problems. Noise exposure can be controlled through the use of hearing protection, such as earplugs or earmuffs, and by implementing engineering controls, such as noise barriers or quieter equipment.

Ergonomics: The study of how equipment, tools, and work practices can be designed to fit the human body and prevent injury. Ergonomics may include things like adjusting workstations to fit individual employees, using proper lifting techniques, and providing training on body mechanics.

Injury and Illness Prevention Program: A program for identifying and controlling hazards in the workplace. An injury and illness prevention program may include things like conducting regular inspections, providing training, and implementing corrective actions.

Recordkeeping: The practice of maintaining records related to safety and health in the workplace. Recordkeeping may include things like incident reports, training records, and OSHA logs.

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, a federal agency responsible for regulating workplace safety and health. OSHA sets and enforces safety standards, conducts inspections, and provides training and education.

Cal/OSHA: The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the state-level agency responsible for regulating workplace safety and health in California. Cal/OSHA sets and enforces safety standards, conducts inspections, and provides training and education.

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet, a document that provides information on the hazards, handling, and storage of chemicals. MSDSs are required by OSHA and must be readily available to employees.

Bloodborne Pathogens: Infectious microorganisms present in human blood that can cause disease. Bloodborne pathogens can be transmitted through contact with contaminated needles, other sharp objects, or bodily fluids.

Exposure Control Plan: A plan for preventing exposure to bloodborne pathogens in the workplace. An exposure control plan may include things like using personal protective equipment, implementing engineering controls, and providing training.

Hepatitis B Vaccination: A vaccine that protects against hepatitis B, a viral infection that can cause liver damage. Hepatitis B vaccinations are required for employees who may be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Tuberculosis: A bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis can be spread through the air and can cause serious health problems.

Tuberculosis Exposure Control Plan: A plan for preventing exposure to tuberculosis in the workplace. A tuberculosis exposure control plan may include things like conducting regular screenings, providing training, and implementing infection control measures.

Respiratory Protection: Equipment and techniques used to protect the lungs from harmful substances, such as dust, fumes, or gases. Respiratory protection may include things like masks, respirators, and ventilation controls.

Asbestos: A naturally occurring mineral fiber that was commonly used in building materials, such as insulation and flooring, until the 1970s. Asbestos can cause serious health problems, including lung cancer and mesothelioma, when inhaled.

Asbestos Management Plan: A plan for identifying, managing, and abating asbestos-containing materials in the workplace. An asbestos management plan may include things like regular inspections, abatement procedures, and employee training.

Lead: A heavy metal that was commonly used in paint, plumbing, and other building materials until the

1970s. Lead can cause serious health problems, including brain damage and developmental delays, when ingested or inhaled.

Lead Management Plan: A plan for identifying, managing, and abating lead-containing materials in the workplace. A lead management plan may include things like regular inspections, abatement procedures, and employee training.

Crystalline Silica: A common mineral found in sand, stone, and concrete. Crystalline silica can cause serious health problems, including lung cancer and silicosis, when inhaled.

Crystalline Silica Exposure Control Plan: A plan for preventing exposure to crystalline silica in the workplace. A crystalline silica exposure control plan may include things like using proper dust control measures, providing training, and implementing medical surveillance.

Hazard