

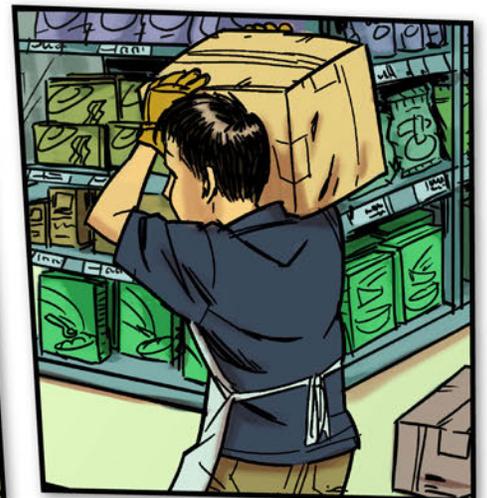
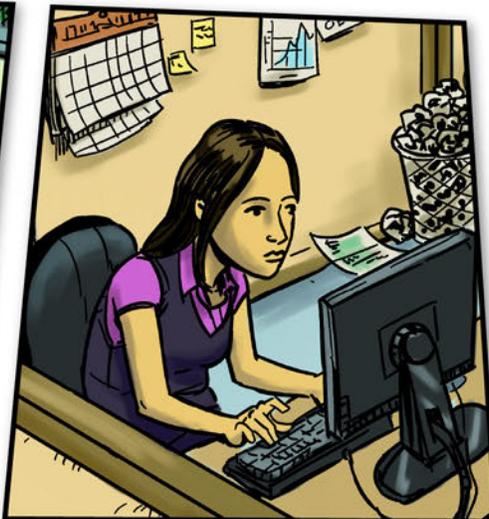


YOUTH WORK

Talking Safety

Student Handouts

New York Edition



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health



JOB SAFETY QUIZ

Work together in your group to answer these questions. Guessing is okay! You won't be graded on your answers. Pick one person in your group to report your answers later to the class.

 **CHECK THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1 The law says your employer must provide you with a safe and healthy workplace.

TRUE

FALSE

2 The law sets limits on how late you may work on a school night if you are under 16.

TRUE

FALSE

3 If you are 16 years old, you are allowed to drive a car on public streets as part of your job.

TRUE

FALSE

4 If you're injured on the job, your employer must pay for your medical care.

TRUE

FALSE

5 How many teens get seriously injured on the job in the United States?

ONE PER DAY

ONE PER HOUR

ONE EVERY 9 MINUTES

FIND THE HAZARDS: GROCERY STORE

YOUTH @ WORK

Talking Safety
Student Handout 3



FIND THE HAZARDS: OFFICE

YOUTH @ WORK

Talking Safety
Student Handout 4



FIND THE HAZARDS: GAS STATION

YOUTH @ WORK

Talking Safety
Student Handout 5



HAZARD HUNT

HAZARD

POSSIBLE HARM

KITCHEN

HAZARD

POSSIBLE HARM

OFFICE

HAZARD

POSSIBLE HARM

OTHER AREA...

HAZARD SOLUTIONS: RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

Hazard	Potential Effect	Possible Solution
Safety		
Cooking equipment	Burns or electric shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep appliances in safe condition • Have guards around hot surfaces • Wear protective gloves or mitts
Hot grease	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use grease pans that dump automatically • Have splash guards • Wear protective clothing
Slicers and powered cutting equipment	Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 18 or older to use • Keep guards in place • Get proper training • Turn off and unplug to clean
Wet/slippery floors	Slips or falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up spills quickly • Use floor mats • Wear shoes with non-slip soles
Broken glass	Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up broken glass carefully • Wear gloves • Handle trash carefully that might contain broken glass
Chemical		
Dishwashing products	Contact with skin could cause irritation, rashes, chemical burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use safer products • Wear protective/appropriate gloves
Cleaning products	Some vapors cause headaches, dizziness, and other health problems; contact with skin could cause irritation, rashes, chemical burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User safer products • Wear protective/appropriate gloves • Have good ventilation
Other		
Standing for long periods	Back strain/injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use floor mats • Take regular breaks • Rotate jobs
Bending, reaching, stretching, and lifting	Muscle strains and sprains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep heavy items on lower shelves • Rotate jobs • Use helpers
Violence, harassment, bullying, discrimination (from customers, co-workers)	Stress, emotional/physical trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have adequate security • Schedule at least 2 people per shift • Use barriers where money is handled • Get customer service training • Rotate jobs • Keep a diary documenting harassment • Report harassment to employer or trusted adult

HAZARD SOLUTIONS: RETAIL

Hazard	Potential Effect	Possible Solution
Safety		
Box cutters	Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use properly • Store properly
Box crushers	Various body injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 18 or older to use • Get proper training
Sharp knives	Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep in good condition • Use properly • Store properly
Deli slicers	Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 18 or older to use • Keep guards in place • Get proper training • Turn off when cleaning. Unplug machine.
Shopping carts	Pinched, crushed fingers; back strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit number of carts pushed at one time • Wear protective gloves so that fingers don't get crushed in handles
Cars (in parking lot)	Various body injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear standard protective gear so that cars can see you • Get training on parking lot safety / hazards
Chemical		
Cleaning products	Some vapors cause headaches, dizziness, and other health problems; contact with skin could cause irritation, rashes, chemical burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User safer products • Wear protective / appropriate gloves. • Have good ventilation
Other		
Violence, harassment, bullying, discrimination (from customers, co-workers)	Stress, emotional/physical trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have adequate security • Schedule at least 2 people per shift • Use barriers where money is handled • Get customer service training • Rotate jobs • Keep a diary documenting harassment • Report harassment to employer / trusted adult
Checkout counter	Muscle, tendon, or nerve injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure check stands are ergonomic • Take regular breaks • Rotate jobs
Bending, reaching, stretching, and lifting	Muscle strains and sprains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use machinery instead • Keep heavy items on lower shelves • Get proper training • Rotate jobs • Get help from co-workers
Cold temperature (in cold storage areas, freezers)	Frostbite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit time working in cold areas

HAZARD SOLUTIONS: MOVIE THEATER

Hazard	Potential Effect	Possible Solution
Safety		
Popcorn, hot dog, and coffee machines	Burns or electric shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep appliances in good working condition • Wear gloves or mitts • Unplug machine
Slippery floors	Slips or falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up spills quickly • Use floor mats • Wear shoes with non-slip soles
Ladders	Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 16 or older to use • Use safe ladders • Get proper training
Chemical		
Cleaning products	Some vapors cause headaches, dizziness, and other health problems; contact with skin could cause irritation, rashes, chemical burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use safer products • Have good ventilation
Other		
Violence, harassment, bullying, discrimination (from customers, co-workers)	Stress, emotional/physical trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have adequate security • Schedule at least 2 people per shift • Use barriers where money is handled • Get customer service training • Rotate jobs • Keep a diary documenting harassment • Report harassment to employer or trusted adult
Dark environments	Eyestrain; slips or falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use flashlights
Standing for long periods	Back strain/injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use floor mats • Take regular breaks • Rotate jobs

HAZARD SOLUTIONS: OFFICE

Hazard	Effect	Possible Solution
Safety		
Cords and loose carpeting	Trips and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't run cords through public areas • Make sure carpeting/rugs secured
Unsecured furniture	Can fall, topple over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure all heavy furniture, bookcases, file cabinets
Overloaded electrical circuits	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have enough outlets • Use surge protectors
Chemical		
Ozone from copiers	Breathing difficulty; headaches; dizziness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put copiers in separate area • Ventilate properly
Poor indoor air quality	Breathing difficulty; headaches; dizziness; fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have good ventilation
Other		
Computer keyboards and mice	Eyestrain; muscle/tendon strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use adjustable chairs and workstations • Have good posture • Take regular breaks
Sitting for long periods of time	Back pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use proper chairs • Have good posture • Take regular breaks
Repetitive, boring work	Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotate jobs
Violence, harassment, bullying, discrimination (from customers, co-workers)	Stress, emotional/physical trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have adequate security • Schedule at least 2 people per shift • Use barriers where money is handled • Get customer service training • Rotate jobs • Keep a diary documenting harassment • Report harassment to employer/trusted adult

INFO SEARCH

A. WORKSHEET

You will be assigned one scenario to research from part C of this handout.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

1 What is the health and safety problem (hazard) in your scenario?

2 What information might you be able to get at the workplace? Where would you get it?

3 Pick three possible sources outside the workplace where you could get information.

These must include at least one government agency and at least one organization or agency that is not part of the government. You can search the Internet or request information by phone. A few suggested resources are listed in part B of this handout. However, you do not need to limit yourself to these. Each team member can get information from a different source, or you can work together. Use these sources to answer the following questions.

Short-term health effects. How could this hazard affect your body right away?

Information	Source

Long-term health effects. How could this hazard affect your body over time?

Information	Source

Solutions. What are some possible ways to reduce or eliminate workers' exposure to this hazard?

Information	Source

4 What was the most important information you learned, and why was it important?

5 Which information source did your team find most useful, and why?

B. RESOURCES: WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

Here are some Web sites and phone numbers to get fact sheets and other information on health and safety hazards. You can also search for local and state agencies (health departments, attorney generals offices, labor departments) that might have helpful information on state-specific restrictions for workers under age 18. See Student Handout 14 for some resources in your state.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) – Young Workers Topic Page

Conducts research on hazards and has free publications on chemicals, ergonomics, child labor, and other hazards.

www.cdc.gov/niosh/

www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth (Young Worker Safety and Health)

1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

OSHA (U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration) – Young Workers Page

Develops and enforces federal regulations and standards. Offers free publications and a video library.

www.osha.gov/SLTC/

1-800-321-OSHA

U.S. Department of Labor – Youth Rules!

Provides information about the regulations that affect young workers in the United States.

<http://www.youthrules.dol.gov/>

1-866-4-USWAGE

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) – Youth@Work

Provides information for youth about their rights and responsibilities as workers.

www.eeoc.gov/youth/

1-800-669-4000

TTY: 1-800-669-6820

New Jersey Occupational Health Services

Web site contains “Right To Know—Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets” for more than 1500 chemicals.

<http://web.doh.state.nj.us/rtkhsfs/indexfs.aspx>

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Web site contains numerous resources for young workers and safety posters designed by young people.

www.mass.gov/dph/teensatwork

(617) 624-5632

E-mail: teens.atwork@state.ma.us

Washington State Department of Labor & Industries, Teen Worker page

Contains a variety of resources on young worker safety and health and information on the state’s child labor laws.

1-866-219-7321

www.TeenWorkers.Lni.wa.gov

teensafety@Lni.wa.gov

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

AFL-CIO Safety and Health on the Job

Basic health and safety information, including an alphabetical listing of direct links to fact sheets developed by unions and OSHA. Some are available in Spanish.

www.aflcio.org/issues/safety/tools/infofs.cfm

Labor Occupational Health Program (LOHP), University of California, Berkeley

Trains workers, unions, joint labor–management committees, and others on health and safety. Sells publications and videos. Offers assistance and referrals on young workers, workplace violence, hazardous waste, ergonomics, and more.

www.lohp.org

(510) 642-5507

NYCOSH (New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health)

Website has internet links and resources on health and safety by industry and topic, as well as basic information on health and safety rights on the job.

www.nycosh.org/

Vermont SIRI (Safety Information Resources Inc.)

Website contains links to many health and safety resources. Specializes in Material Safety Data Sheets.

www.siri.org

National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety

Strives to enhance the health and safety of all children exposed to hazards associated with agricultural work and rural environments.

1-800-662-6900

www.marshfieldclinic.org/NCCRAHS/

C. SCENARIOS

SCENARIO 1: HEAVY LIFTING

Jacob works in a warehouse. He's 17 years old. One day, when he was unloading 40-pound boxes from a wooden pallet, he suddenly felt a sharp pain in his lower back. Jacob had to miss work for a week to recover, and his back still hurts sometimes. He is worried about re-injuring his back, and he tries to be careful, but he wants to find out more about safe lifting and other ways to prevent back injuries.

SCENARIO 2: UNCOMFORTABLE COMPUTER STATION

Aasif, age 16, has been working for 6 months as an administrative assistant in a large office. He is the newest employee in the office, and he seems to have all the hand-me-down equipment. His keyboard and mouse sit right on his desktop, along with his computer monitor. The lever to adjust the height of his chair doesn't work anymore. Aasif works at his computer most of the day. He knows at least one person in the office who wears braces on her wrists because they are tender and painful, and she can no longer do many things at home because her grip is so weak. Aasif doesn't want to develop any problems like that, and he wants to find out what he can do.

SCENARIO 3: DANGEROUS PAINT STRIPPER

Emma, age 15, has a summer job working for the city parks program. She has been using a cleaner called "Graffiti Gone" to remove graffiti from the bathrooms. She has to take many breaks, because the chemical makes her throat burn. It also makes her feel dizzy sometimes, especially when the bathrooms don't have very many windows. On the label, she sees that the cleaner has methylene chloride in it. Emma feels like she's managing to get the work done, but she is worried about feeling dizzy. She wants to find out more about this chemical, what harm it can cause, and whether there are safer ways to do this work.

SCENARIO 4: NOISE AT WORK

José is 18 years old, and he has been working for a company that manufactures prefabricated homes for about a year. He spends much of the workday using a power saw. His ears usually ring for a while in the evening, but the ringing seems to clear up by the morning. He is a little worried about whether the noise is damaging his hearing, but it's not that different from how his ears feel after a concert. He wants to find some information on how much noise is bad for you, and what he can do.

SCENARIO 5: NEEDLES IN THE LAUNDRY STACK

Kim, age 17, works as an aide in a nursing home. Her best friend, Julia, works in the laundry department. Kim has heard Julia complain about the medical staff, because they can be careless, and used hypodermic needles sometimes show up in the dirty laundry. Kim is worried about Julia, but she also thinks the medical staff should do more to protect their co-workers. She wants more information on what can be done.

SCENARIO 6: WORKING ALONE AT NIGHT

Shanice, age 17, works in a convenience store. She and the other employees take turns working the closing shift. It makes Shanice nervous to be at the store by herself late at night, but she knows that if she refuses the closing shifts, the owner will just look for someone else for the job. She carries mace in her purse, and the owner has told her to give up the cash in the cash register if she is ever faced with a robber. She wants to find out what else can be done so she will feel safe.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH) CAREERS

- **Industrial hygienists** anticipate, recognize, evaluate, measure, and control workplace conditions (such as exposure to lead, asbestos, pesticides, or infectious diseases) that may cause injury to or illness in workers.
- **Occupational health physicians** study, diagnose, and treat illnesses associated with different work environments.
- **Occupational health nurses** are registered nurses who recognize and prevent health effects from hazardous exposures and treat workers' injuries/illnesses.
- **Occupational safety and health specialists** (including health communicators) develop, deliver, and evaluate worker training programs and other health campaigns; disseminate health information to workers and employers; and develop, formulate, and implement policies to protect workers and promote safe workplaces.
- **Safety professionals** anticipate, identify, and evaluate hazardous conditions and practices in the workplace. They develop, administer, and train others on hazard-control methods and programs. Finally, they measure and evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions.
- **Epidemiologists** study patterns of disease or health risks in certain populations, groups, or cultures.
- **Ergonomists** design tools, furniture, machinery, and processes that protect worker health and reduce physical strain.
- **Occupational health psychologists (OHPs)** work through the field of psychology to improve the quality of work life, and to protect and promote the safety, health and well-being of workers

DISASTER BLASTER!

REPORTED AN EMERGENCY TO 911. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

POWER OUTAGE. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

FIRST AID KITS AVAILABLE. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

NO FIRE DRILLS. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

BLOCKED EXIT. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

SDSs AVAILABLE. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

LEARNED CPR. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

FLU OUTBREAK. GO BACK THREE SPACES.

EMERGENCY PLAN IN PLACE. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

TORNADO WATCH IN EFFECT. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

POURED WATER ON A GREASE FIRE. GO BACK THREE SPACES.

CHEMICAL SPILL. GO BACK THREE SPACES.

STAYED CALM IN AN EMERGENCY. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

NO FIRE EXTINGUISHER. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

VIDEO CAMERAS INSTALLED. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

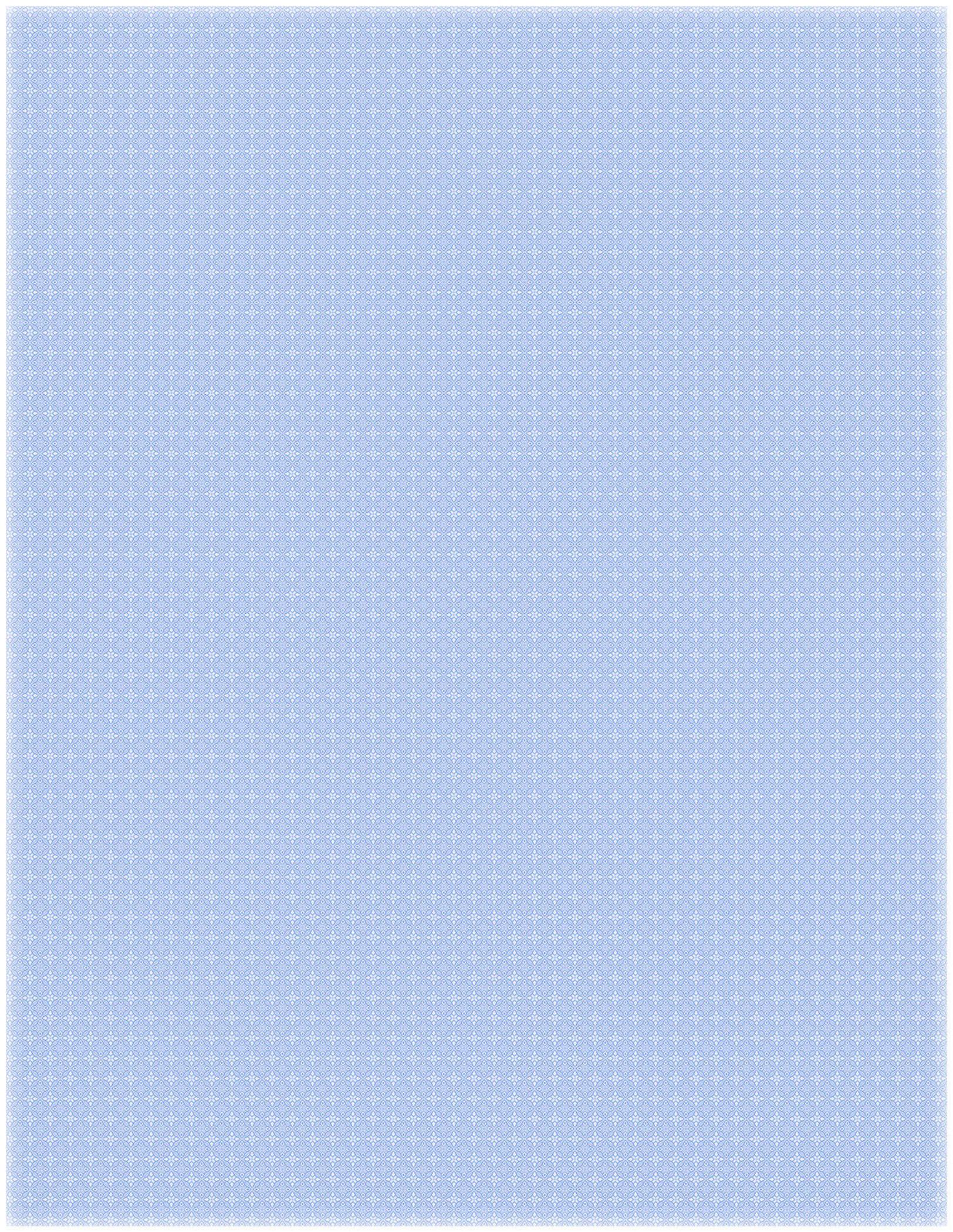
NO NUMBER FOR POISON CONTROL CENTER. GO BACK ONE SPACE.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES AVAILABLE IN AN EMERGENCY. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

CLEARLY MARKED EXITS. BLAST AHEAD ONE SPACE.

HOME

START



DISASTER BLASTER! GAME CARDS

YOUTH @ WORK

Talking Safety

Student Handout 11

Q: IF YOU SMELL SMOKE AND SUSPECT THERE IS A FIRE SOMEWHERE IN THE BUILDING, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: ALERT OTHERS. PULL FIRE ALARM IF AVAILABLE. GET OUT OF THE BUILDING. CALL 911 FROM OUTSIDE.

Q: IF YOU ARE IN A BUILDING AND HEAR A TORNADO WARNING SIREN, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: GO TO THE LOWEST LEVEL OF THE BUILDING (THE BASEMENT, IF THERE IS ONE), A STORM SHELTER, OR AN INTERIOR ROOM WITHOUT WINDOWS.

Q: IF SOMEONE COMES INTO YOUR WORKPLACE WITH A GUN, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE GUNMAN'S INSTRUCTIONS. DON'T TRY TO BE A HERO.

Q: IF AN UNKNOWN CHEMICAL SPILLS IN YOUR WORKPLACE, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: LEAVE IT ALONE AND GET YOUR SUPERVISOR.

Q: HOW MANY EXIT ROUTES MUST A WORKPLACE HAVE?

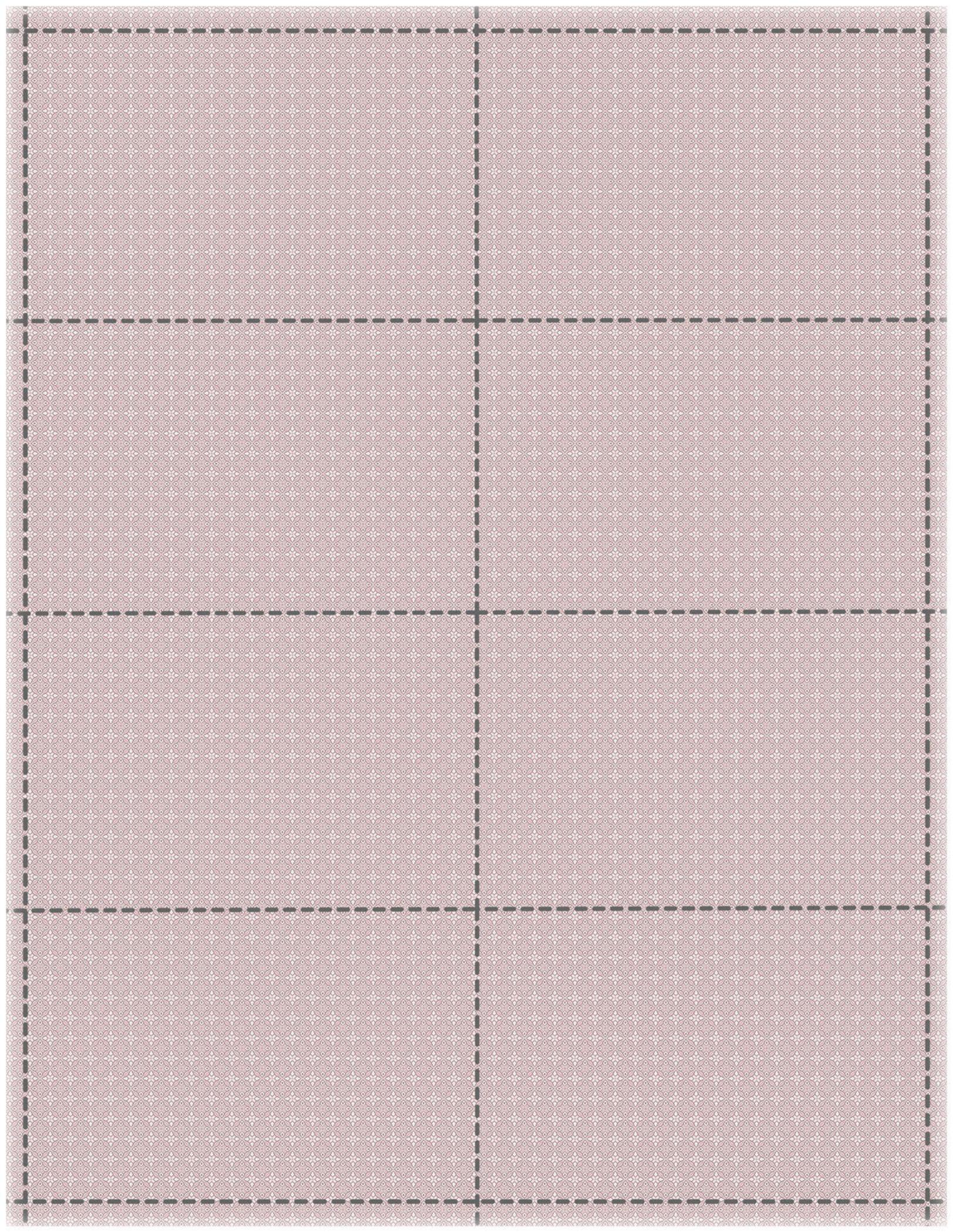
A: ENOUGH TO ALLOW FOR SAFE EVACUATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES (AND CUSTOMERS), BUT AT LEAST TWO.

Q: TRUE OR FALSE?
IF YOU ARE CAUGHT IN A FIRE, YOU SHOULD STAY CLOSE TO THE GROUND.

A: TRUE.

Q: WHAT ARE THE STEPS FOR USING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER?

A: **P-A-S-S:**
PULL THE PIN;
AIM THE NOZZLE;
SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER;
SWEEP EXTINGUISHER BACK AND FORTH OVER THE FIRE.



Q: WHAT PHONE NUMBER SHOULD YOU CALL TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY?

A: 911

Q: WHAT SHOULD YOU DO FOR A SEVERE CUT?

A: APPLY PRESSURE TO THE WOUND AND, IF THERE ARE NO BROKEN BONES, ELEVATE THE WOUND ABOVE THE HEART. SEEK MEDICAL HELP.

Q: YOU ARE WORKING ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE AND A CO-WORKER ENTERS A TRENCH AND PASSES OUT. WHAT DO YOU DO?

A: TELL A SUPERVISOR. DON'T GO AFTER HIM; YOU MAY BECOME A SECOND VICTIM. CALL 911 (IN AREAS WHERE SERVICE IS AVAILABLE).

Q: WHAT SHOULD YOU DO FOR A VERY SERIOUS BURN?

A: CALL 911. DON'T REMOVE CLOTHING STUCK TO THE BURNED AREA.

Q: WHAT SHOULD YOU USE TO PUT OUT A GREASE FIRE ON A STOVE?

A: USE A PAN LID OR BAKING SODA; NEVER USE WATER OR FLOUR.

Q: WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU ARE IN A BUILDING AND THE POWER GOES OUT?

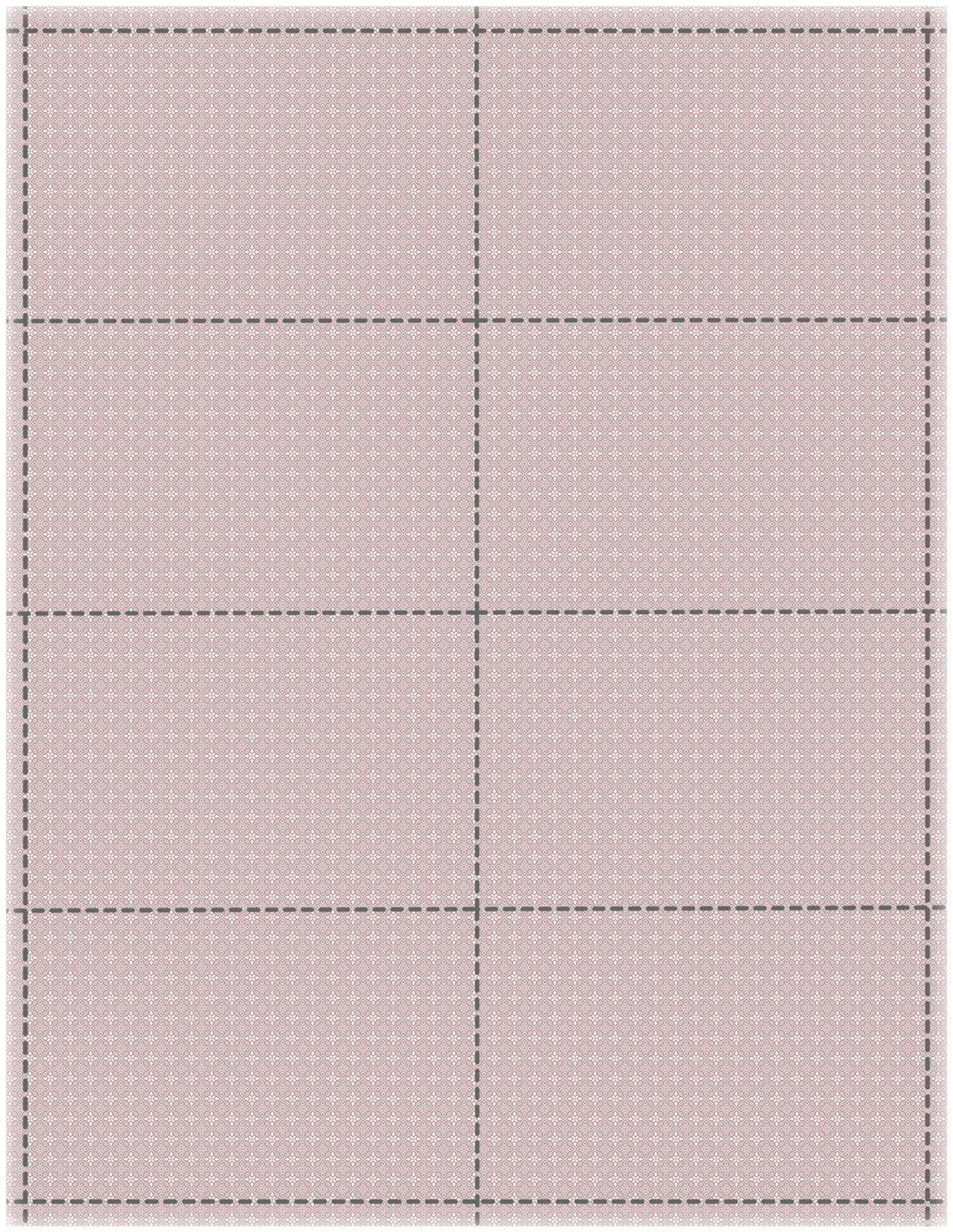
A: STAY CALM. IF APPROPRIATE TO LEAVE, LOOK FOR LIGHTED EXIT SIGNS. OTHERWISE, STAY IN PLACE AND CHECK WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.

Q: A CO-WORKER SLIPS ON A WET FLOOR, HITS HIS HEAD, AND LOSES CONSCIOUSNESS. WHAT DO YOU DO?

A: DON'T MOVE HIM. CALL 911. CHECK HIS BREATHING AND HEARTBEAT. GIVE CPR IF YOU CAN. COVER AND KEEP HIM WARM.

Q: IF A CO-WORKER FALLS OFF A LADDER AND INJURES HIS BACK, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: DON'T MOVE HIM (THIS CAN CAUSE MORE DAMAGE). CALL 911 FOR HELP.



Q: IF YOUR CLOTHES CATCH ON FIRE, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: STOP, DROP, AND ROLL; OR SMOTHER THE FLAMES WITH A BLANKET. NEVER RUN.

Q: NAME AT LEAST ONE FACTOR THAT INCREASES YOUR RISK OF BEING ROBBED AT WORK.

A: WORKING ALONE; WORKING AT NIGHT; OR HAVING ACCESS TO MONEY.

Q: WHAT LETTERS ARE ON AN EXTINGUISHER THAT CAN BE USED ON ANY KIND OF FIRE?

A: A-B-C
(A) TRASH, WOOD, PAPER;
(B) LIQUIDS, GASSES, SOLVENTS;
(C) ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

Q: WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE SHEETS THAT PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT CHEMICAL PRODUCTS?

A: SAFETY DATA SHEETS
—SDSs.

Q: WHAT IS AT LEAST ONE ITEM THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN AN EMERGENCY KIT?

A: WATER; FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERIES; FIRST AID SUPPLIES.

Q: WHAT DOES THE SYMBOL OF A SKULL AND CROSSBONES MEAN?

A: POISON

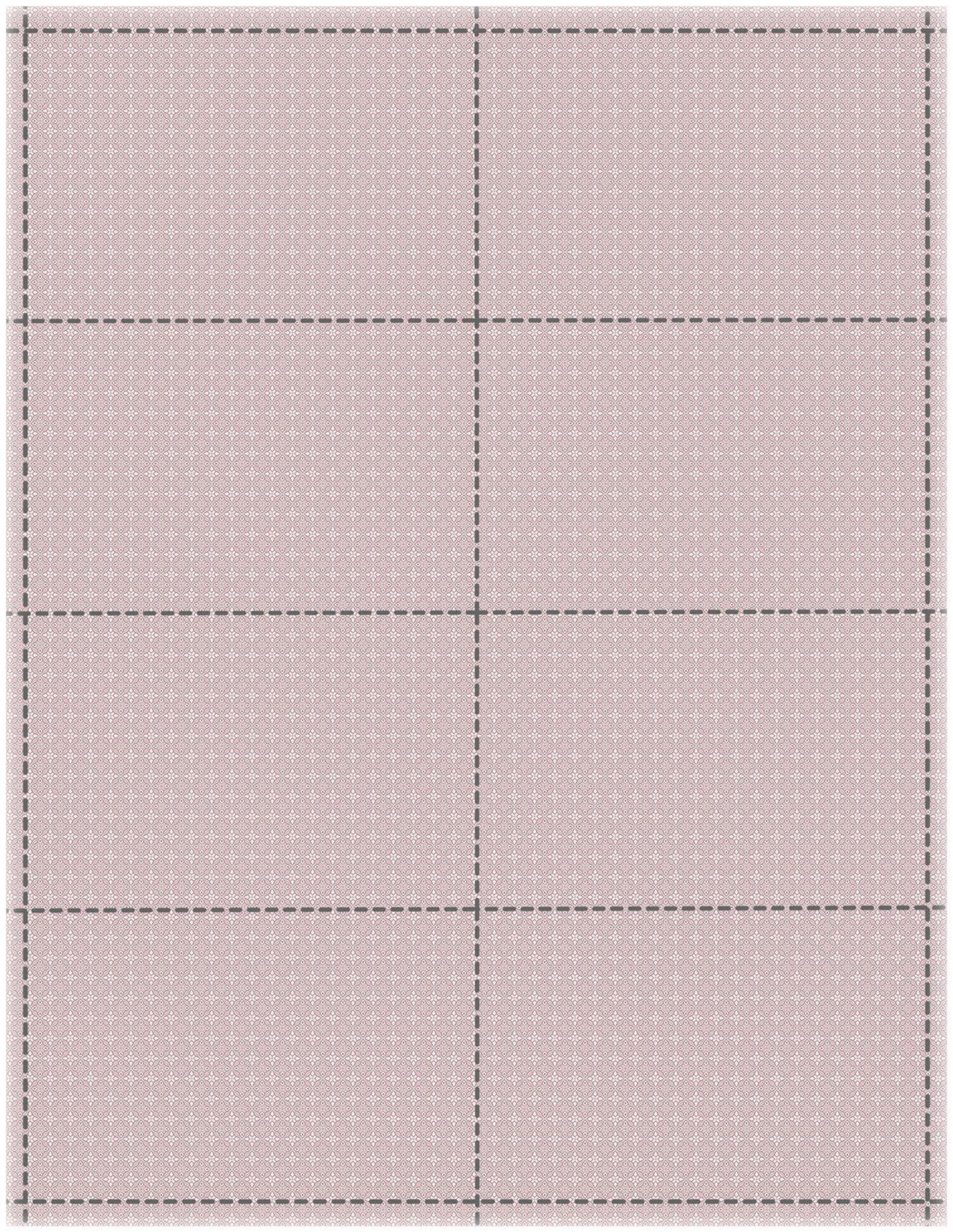


Q: IF A CHEMICAL GETS INTO YOUR EYE, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: FLUSH IT WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES.

Q: NAME ONE SECURITY MEASURE THAT CAN REDUCE WORKPLACE VIOLENCE IN A RETAIL STORE.

A: GOOD LIGHTING; A PANIC BUTTON OR OTHER COMMUNICATION DEVICE; A SECURITY GUARD; A VIDEO CAMERA; OR CLUTTER-FREE WINDOWS (GOOD VISIBILITY FROM OUTSIDE).



Q: HOW DO YOU PREVENT THE SPREAD OF FLU VIRUSES?

A: COVER NOSE/MOUTH WITH A TISSUE WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING. WASH HANDS; DON'T TOUCH EYES, NOSE, OR MOUTH; STAY HOME WHEN ILL.

Q: WHAT TWO COMMON CLEANING PRODUCTS SHOULD YOU NEVER MIX, BECAUSE THEY MAKE A GAS THAT CAN KILL YOU?

A: AMMONIA AND BLEACH (THE MIXTURE RELEASES CHLORINE GAS, WHICH CAN BE DEADLY).

Q: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WEATHER WATCH AND A WEATHER WARNING?

A: WATCH: SEVERE WEATHER POSSIBLE DURING THE NEXT FEW HOURS. WARNING: SEVERE WEATHER OBSERVED OR EXPECTED SOON.

Q: IF YOU ARE DRIVING TO WORK AND SEE THE FUNNEL SHAPE OF A TORNADO APPROACHING, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: GET OUT OF THE CAR AND LIE DOWN IN A LOW PLACE.

Q: IF YOU ARE WORKING OUTSIDE WHEN A LIGHTNING STORM STARTS AND YOU CAN'T GET TO SHELTER, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: CROUCH LOW TO THE GROUND, SIT ON THE BALLS OF YOUR FEET, AND STAY AWAY FROM TREES AND METAL OBJECTS.

Q: WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH A SUBSTANCE BUT DON'T KNOW WHETHER IT IS TOXIC?

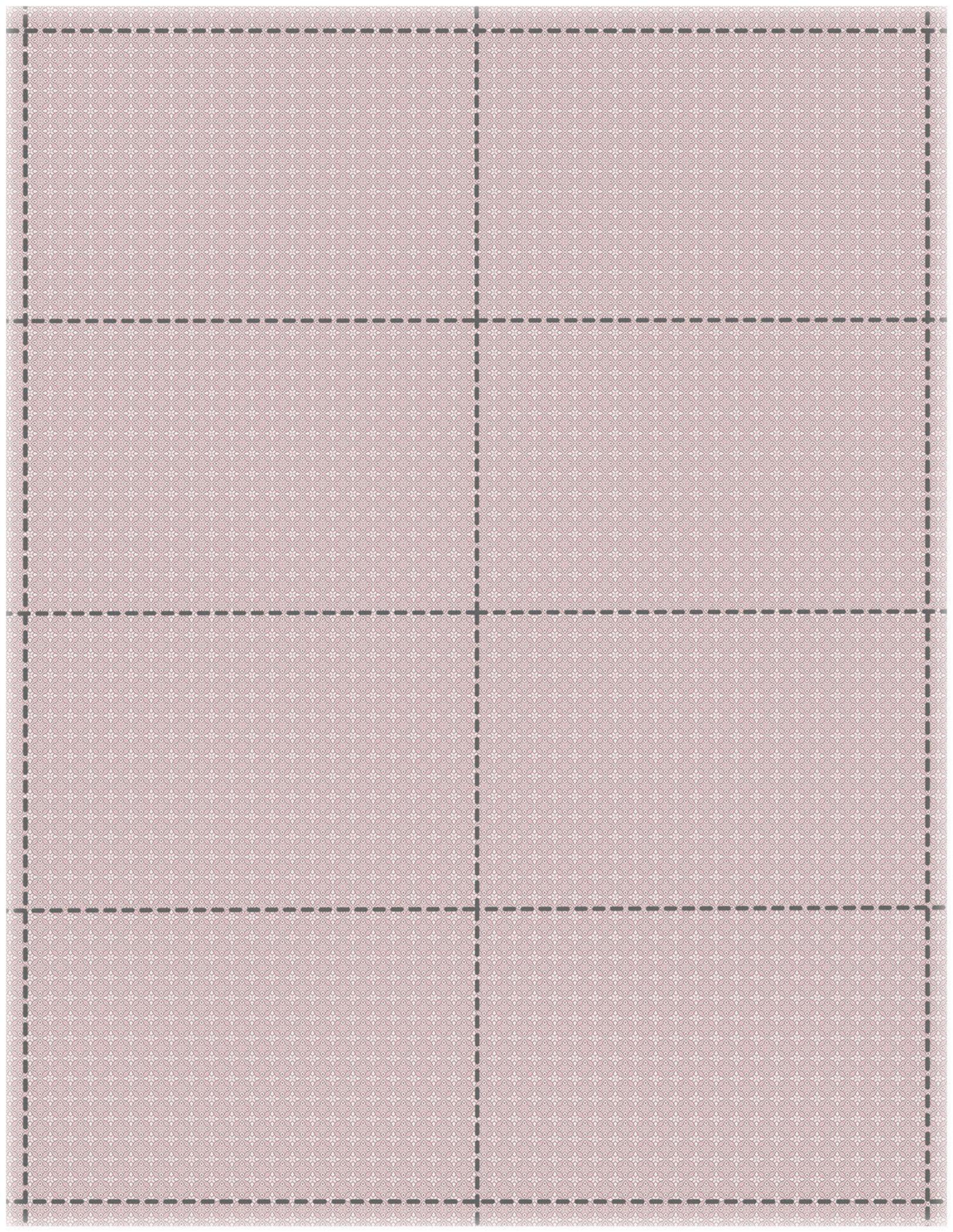
A: CALL THE NATIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER: 1-800-222-1222. DON'T TRY TO IDENTIFY BY TASTING, TOUCHING, OR SMELLING.

Q: WHAT CAN YOU USE TO MELT ICE ON THE SIDEWALKS IN THE WINTER?

A: ROCK SALT.

Q: NAME AT LEAST TWO THINGS THAT SHOULD BE IN AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN.

A: NAME OF PERSON WHO IS IN CHARGE; ESCAPE ROUTES; TRAINING; DRILLS; ALARM SYSTEMS; MEETING PLACE.



Q: WHAT DOES CPR STAND FOR AND WHAT IS IT?

A: CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION. CPR IS A COMBINATION OF RESCUE BREATHING AND CHEST COMPRESSIONS FOR A VICTIM WHOSE HEART HAS STOPPED BEATING.

Q: IS IT SAFE TO USE A CELL PHONE OR CORDLESS PHONE DURING A STORM?

A: YES. THESE ARE SAFE TO USE BECAUSE THERE IS NO DIRECT PATH BETWEEN YOU AND THE LIGHTNING. USE A CORDED TELEPHONE ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY.

Q: IF A CO-WORKER SUFFERS FROM HEAT EXHAUSTION, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

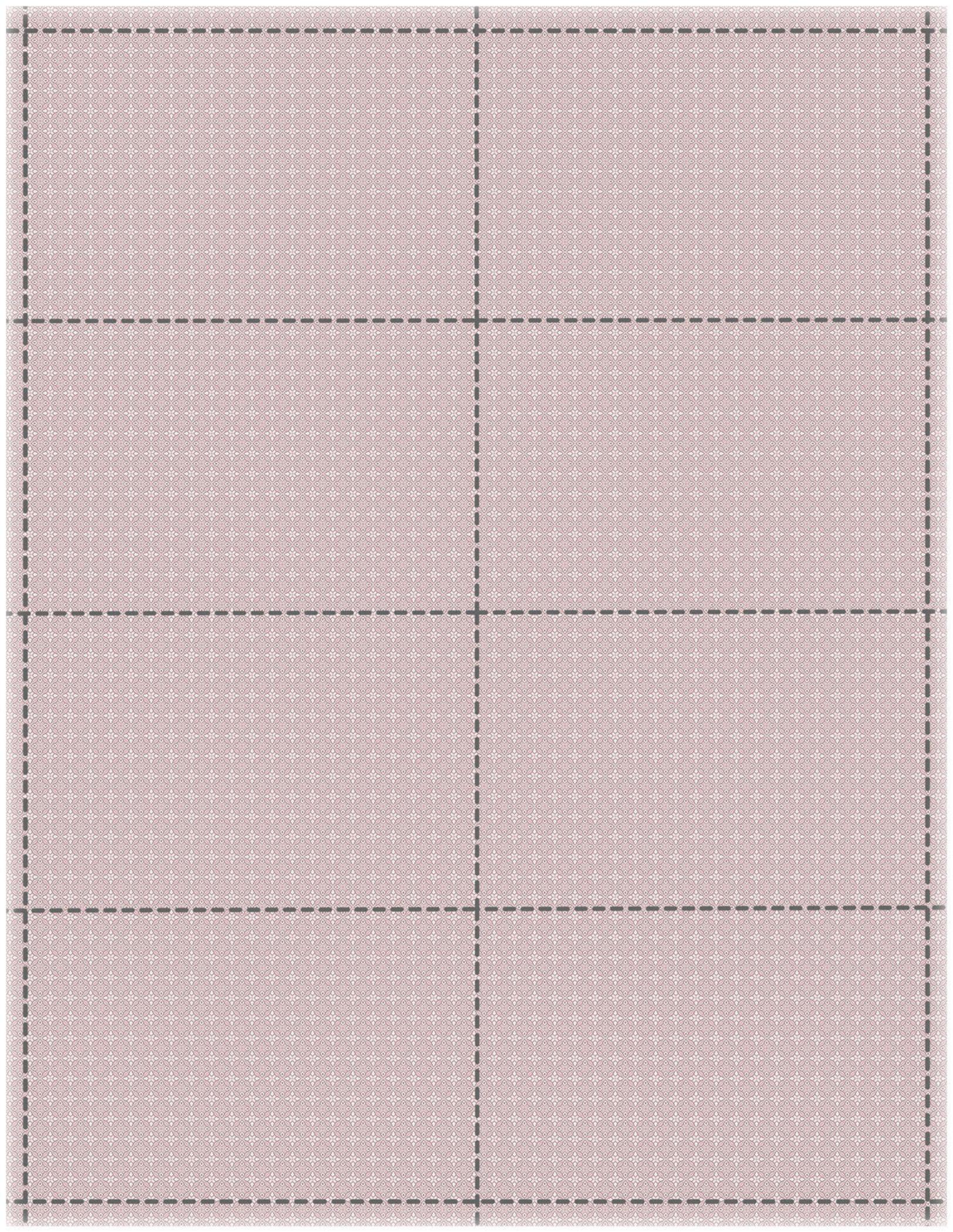
A: GET THE PERSON OUT OF THE SUN. GIVE HER COOL WATER. LAY HER DOWN AND ELEVATE HER FEET. CALL 911 (IN AREAS WHERE SERVICE IS AVAILABLE).

Q: IF YOU ARE INSIDE A BUILDING AND BEGIN TO FEEL THE SHAKING OF AN EARTHQUAKE, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

A: GET UNDER SOMETHING HEAVY OR STURDY LIKE A DESK OR DOOR FRAME.

Q: ON THE WAY HOME FROM WORK LATE ONE NIGHT, YOUR CAR BREAKS DOWN. WHAT DO YOU DO?

A: TURN ON HAZARD LIGHTS, LOCK DOORS, AND STAY IN YOUR CAR. CALL FOR HELP OR PUT UP A SIGN SAYING "CALL 911." DO NOT OPEN CAR TO STRANGERS.



EMERGENCIES IN THE NEWS

STORY 1: Grease fire in restaurant burns employee

A fire erupted at Sunny's Family Restaurant Tuesday night, critically injuring an employee and causing \$100,000 in damage to the building. The fire was caused when a frying pan, filled with oil heating on the stove, was left unattended. The fire rapidly spread to dish towels hanging nearby. An employee discovered the scene and attempted to put out the fire by pouring water on the stove, causing the burning grease to splatter his face, arms, and chest. A co-worker, hearing the commotion, called 911 and yelled for everyone to leave the restaurant immediately. The fire department arrived, extinguished the fire, and attended to the burned employee. The victim was taken to Mercy Hospital with serious injuries.

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

STORY 2: Robber threatens young employee with gun

A 16-year-old employee of a local convenience store was held up at gunpoint late Thursday night by a masked man demanding money. The employee was working alone and was in the process of closing the store for the evening. The employee later reported to police that, after emptying the cash register, the robber tied him up and then left with the money. Although the employee was shaken up by the incident, he was not physically injured. The name of the employee is being withheld because of his age.

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

STORY 3: Parents praise quick action of local teen

Parents Charlene Cook and Kelly Nelson, who have children attending the Happy Go Lucky Day Care Center, called the Daily Times this week to praise the quick action of 17-year-old Tamara Thompson, one of Happy Go Lucky's star employees. Tamara noticed that an entire container of bleach had spilled near the janitor's closet and was giving off fumes in one of the nearby classrooms. Knowing that some of the children have asthma, Tamara walked the children to another teacher's classroom so they wouldn't be exposed. She then rushed back with paper towels to clean up the spill. Unfortunately, Tamara herself suffered breathing problems after cleaning up the bleach and had to be taken to the emergency room to be checked. She is currently at home recovering but plans to return to work when she feels better.

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

STORY 4: Young construction worker falls from ladder

An 18-year-old house painter who was painting the second story of a house fell off his ladder yesterday, breaking both his legs. He also suffered severe cuts when he caught his arm on a metal fence during the fall. Co-workers rushed to assist him and called for an ambulance. Local emergency medical technicians (EMTs) reported that the co-workers carried the fallen employee to the front lawn and then applied pressure to the open wound to stop the bleeding.

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

STORY 5: Mother of disabled teen worker questions employer's response during earthquake

Office workers at R&D Business Solutions huddled under desks and doorways as a magnitude 6.1 earthquake shook their building. Once the tremors subsided, they followed lighted exit signs to the stairwell. They made it down 10 flights of stairs and outside to the street. Gladys Royce, of Washington Township, whose son, Jason, is an employee of the company, complained that her son, who has Down syndrome, was left alone to figure out what to do during and after the earthquake. The employees and supervisors had no idea Jason had remained on the 11th floor. The company pledges to look at its Emergency Action Plan and make sure the plan protects and prepares all employees, including those who may need extra assistance. (Note: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's [EEOC's] Fact Sheet on Obtaining and Using Employee Medical Information as Part of Emergency Evacuation Procedures is available at www.eeoc.gov/facts/evacuation.html. This information may be helpful in responding to the questions for this story).

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

STORY 6: Tornado breaks windows at local department store

A tornado blew through town yesterday, causing major power outages and damage to several buildings, including blowing out most of the windows in Johnson's Department Store on East 8th Street. As glass went flying, employees reportedly herded customers into the center section of each floor in the three-story building. Customer Tom Wilson expressed appreciation for the assistance employees provided in getting everyone away from the windows.

- What went right in this situation?
- What went wrong in this situation?
- What steps should be taken in this workplace to make sure employees are better protected and prepared the next time?

EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

Planning ahead can reduce the effects of an emergency on workers, the workplace property, and the surrounding community. The Federal government – represented by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)—requires almost every business to have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in place. In preparing an EAP, an employer can figure out what protections are needed and what procedures should be followed in an emergency.

An EAP should be in writing. It should state who is responsible for coordinating emergency response; where chemicals are stored and where Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for these chemicals are kept; and how critical operations will be maintained during and after an emergency (if necessary). The plan should also list measures that will be taken to protect employees (including those with physical disabilities).

Training and drills

Training and regular practice drills should be carried out so that everyone knows what to do during different kinds of emergencies. Workers should be trained so they understand their responsibilities during an emergency; the alarm system and “all clear” announcements; where to gather during an emergency; how to report an emergency; what to do if there is a chemical spill; and when and how to use emergency equipment.

Alarm systems

These must be seen, heard, and understood by all employees.

Shelters and evacuation

The plan should designate inside shelters, exits, evacuation routes and procedures, and outside meeting places. Shelters inside the building should be identified if tornadoes or hurricanes are a possibility. Exits and evacuation routes should be checked periodically to be sure they are not blocked. Exits should be of sufficient number, width, and location that workers can rapidly evacuate. An outside meeting place should be designated so employees can be counted after evacuation.

Emergency lighting

Exit routes should have emergency lighting in all areas where work is performed after daylight hours.

Emergency equipment

The plan should provide for installation and testing of appropriate emergency equipment such as building sprinkler systems, fire extinguishers, eyewash systems, and safety showers if chemicals are used.

Procedures to follow when someone is injured

First aid kits should be provided, as well as trained personnel to use them. Employees should know who is trained in first aid or CPR and where to get medical attention if needed.

For more information on EAPs, visit OSHA's website:

www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/evacuation/index.html

ARE YOU A WORKING TEEN IN NEW YORK?

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH! KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

COULD I GET HURT OR SICK ON THE JOB?

Fifteen-year-old Maya caught her hand in an electric cabbage shredder at a fast food restaurant. She will never have full use of it again.

Seventeen-year-old Joe was a construction helper. He was killed by an electric shock when he climbed a metal ladder with an electric drill.

Sixteen-year-old Emily was hit and robbed at gunpoint at a sandwich shop. She was working alone after 11 p.m.

Every year in the United States, about 179,000 teens under age 18 are hurt at work and about 59,800 young people go to an emergency room for treatment. On average, 37 teens die each year from work injuries.

Young workers face risks on the job from dangerous equipment, work that is too fast or unsafe, stress. As a young worker, you're more likely than an older person to be injured on the job. You may even be asked to do something that the law says not to.



WHAT HAZARDS SHOULD I WATCH OUT FOR?

Type of work	Examples of hazards
Food Service	Slippery floors Grills Knives Harassment or discrimination
Retail/Sales	Violent crimes Heavy lifting Harassment or discrimination
Office/Clerical	Stress Poor work station design Harassment or discrimination
Healthcare	Toxic chemicals Discarded needles Heavy lifting Harassment

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS ON THE JOB?

You have a legal right to

A safe and healthy workplace. This must include training, in words you can understand. Your boss may also have to teach you how to handle emergencies and hazards such as chemicals.

Free safety gear such as ear plugs, gloves, safety glasses, and special clothing (if needed).

At least minimum wage. In New York it is \$7.50 per hour. This doesn't apply to some jobs. See www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/america.htm.

Workers' compensation benefits if you are hurt on the job.

Medical care, whether or not you miss work.

Payments for some lost wages.

Other benefits if you are permanently disabled.

You also have a right to

Report safety problems to OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

Not to be harassed (mistreated) because of your race, skin color, religion, sex, pregnancy, birthplace, disability, age, or genetic information. Harassment includes offensive jokes or pictures, racial insults, pressure for sex, unwelcome comments about religion, and graffiti.

Ask for changes to your workplace for religious beliefs or a medical condition.

Talk about your wages and working conditions with your co-workers.

Help someone who is investigating or inspecting your workplace for possible violations of workplace safety, child labor, or wage laws, or laws that ban job discrimination and harassment. You can't be mistreated or fired for giving this kind of help.

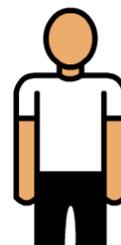
Join or organize a union or activities to try to improve working conditions, wages, and benefits.

Is it okay to do any kind of work?

NO! Labor laws protect teens from doing dangerous jobs. Different laws apply to farm jobs.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO SPEAK UP

About possible violations of workplace safety, child labor, or wage laws, or laws that ban job discrimination and harassment! It is against the law for you to be fired or mistreated in any other way for reporting these problems or for claiming workers' compensation.



WORKERS UNDER AGE 18 IN NEW YORK

IF YOU'RE UNDER 18, YOU CAN'T

Drive or work on	<p>a moving vehicle (car, truck, etc.) (By law, 17-year-olds may drive in very limited circumstances)</p> <p>a forklift, Bobcat, backhoe, or other powered machinery</p>
Work on or with	<p>a cherry picker or other powered hoist (with training and supervision, 16 and 17 year olds in healthcare jobs may help operate patient lifting devices)</p> <p>circular saws, chain saws, wood chippers, box crushers, paper balers, meat slicers, most bakery machines, and other powered equipment</p>
Work in	<p>wrecking, demolition, excavation, or roofing</p> <p>mining, logging, a sawmill, forestry services, or forest firefighting</p> <p>places with radiation</p> <p>meat or poultry processing or slaughtering plants</p>

IF YOU'RE UNDER 16 YOU ALSO CAN'T

Bake or cook	<p>on an open flame or with a fryer (unless the baskets lower automatically)</p>
Use	<p>power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers or cutters, bakery mixers, mowers, cutters, and trimmers (or other powered equipment)</p>
Work in	<p>construction, manufacturing, and mining</p> <p>businesses—like dry cleaning or commercial laundry facilities—that process items</p> <p>door-to-door sales or sign-waving (unless you're right in front of the place where you work)</p>
Load or unload	<p>trucks, railroad cars, and conveyors</p>
Work on	<p>ladders or scaffolds</p> <p>elevated water slides or lifeguard at lakes, rivers, ocean beaches, quarries, or piers</p>

ARE THERE OTHER JOBS I CAN'T DO?

YES! Many jobs, in addition to the ones listed here, are off limits to young workers. Age 14 is the minimum for most employment, except for jobs like babysitting, yard work, newspaper delivery, acting, and performing. **Check with your state labor department, school counselor, or job placement coordinator to make sure you are allowed to do a job.**

DO I NEED A WORK PERMIT?

YES! If you are under 18 and plan to work, you must get a work permit from your school or local school superintendent. Your employer must also have on file a copy of your “proof of age” (such as a birth certificate, driver’s license, or work permit).

WHAT ARE MY SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE JOB?

To work safely you should

- Follow all safety rules and instructions; use safety equipment and protective clothing when needed.
- Be aware of hazards that affect you and your co-workers.
- Keep work areas clean and clutter-free.
- Know what to do in an emergency.
- Report any health and safety hazard to your supervisor.
- Ask questions if you don’t understand.

WORKPLACE BULLYING: IS IT ILLEGAL?

Workplace bullying—intimidation, verbal abuse, ongoing mistreatment, or threatening actions—may violate the law and/or company policy. What can you do if you feel you are a victim of workplace bullying? Keep records of times when you felt mistreated. Report threatening behavior to a trusted adult. Workplace bullying can hurt your work—and your health!



SHOULD I WORK THIS LATE OR THIS LONG?

Child labor laws protect teens under age 18 from working too long, too late, or too early. The table below shows the hours New York teens may work. (Some school districts may have more restrictive regulations. Also, there are some exceptions for teens in work experience education programs.) Farm jobs for teens under age 16 have different work hour requirements.

Allowed	Ages 14 and 15	Ages 16 and 17
Work Hours	7 am–7 pm, from Labor Day to June 30 When attendance at school is not required 7 am–9 pm, from July 1 to Labor Day	6am–10pm year round May work until midnight with written parental consent; to work these hours on a school night also requires a written consent from school
Maximum hours when school is in session	18 hours a week, but not more than: • 3 hours a day on school days, including Fridays • 8 hours a day on Saturday and Sunday	28 hours a week, but not more than: • 4 hours a day Monday–Thursday • 8 hours a day Friday–Sunday and holidays
Maximum hours when school is not in session	40 hours a week, 8 hours a day, 6 days a week	48 hours a week, 8 hours a day, 6 days a week

WHAT IF I GET HURT ON THE JOB?

Tell your supervisor right away. If you're under 18, tell your parents or guardians, too. Get emergency medical treatment if needed. Request a claim form from your employer or healthcare provider if he or she does not immediately give you one.

Fill it out and return it to your employer to make sure that you receive workers' compensation benefits.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION:

Did You Know?

- You can receive benefits even if
 - **You're under 18.**
 - **You're a temporary or part-time worker (in most cases).**
- You receive benefits no matter who was at fault for your job injury.
- You don't have to be a legal resident of the United States to receive benefits.
- You can't sue your employer for a job injury (in most cases).

WHAT IF I HAVE A SAFETY PROBLEM?

Talk to your supervisor, parents, teachers, job training representative, or union representative about the problem.

Contact NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) for general safety information:

(1-800) CDC-INFO (232-4636)
www.cdc.gov/niosh

Call the National Young Worker Safety Resource Center for health and safety information and advice. Many materials are available in Spanish.

1-510-642-5507
www.youngworkers.org

TO MAKE A HEALTH OR SAFETY COMPLAINT

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
www.osha.gov

NY Division of Safety and Health (DOSH)
(518) 457-9000
888-469-7365 (Albany District Office)
www.labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/safety-health/DOSH_INDEX.shtm

TO MAKE A COMPLAINT ABOUT WAGES OR CHILD LABOR LAWS

New York Division of Labor Standards
(518) 457-9000
888-469-7365 (Albany District Office)
www.labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/laborstandards/labor_standards.shtm

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/whd

TO MAKE A HARASSMENT OR DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT

New York Division of Human Rights
(718) 741-8400
www.dhr.state.ny.us

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1-800-669-4000
TTY: 1-800-669-6820
<http://www.eeoc.gov/employees/charge.cfm>

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT BENEFITS FOR INJURED WORKERS

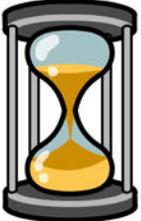
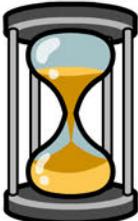
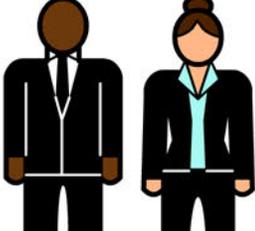
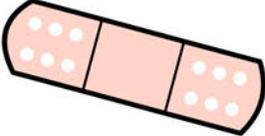
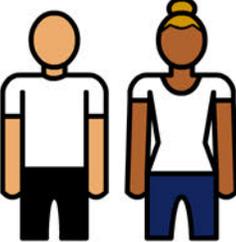
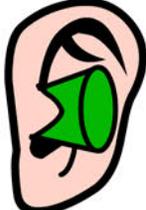
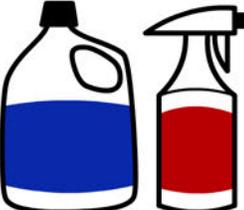
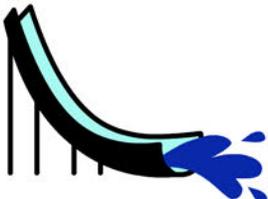
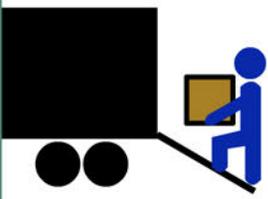
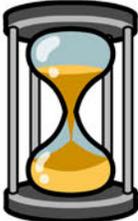
New York State Workers' Compensation Board
(877) 632-4996
www.wcb.state.ny.us

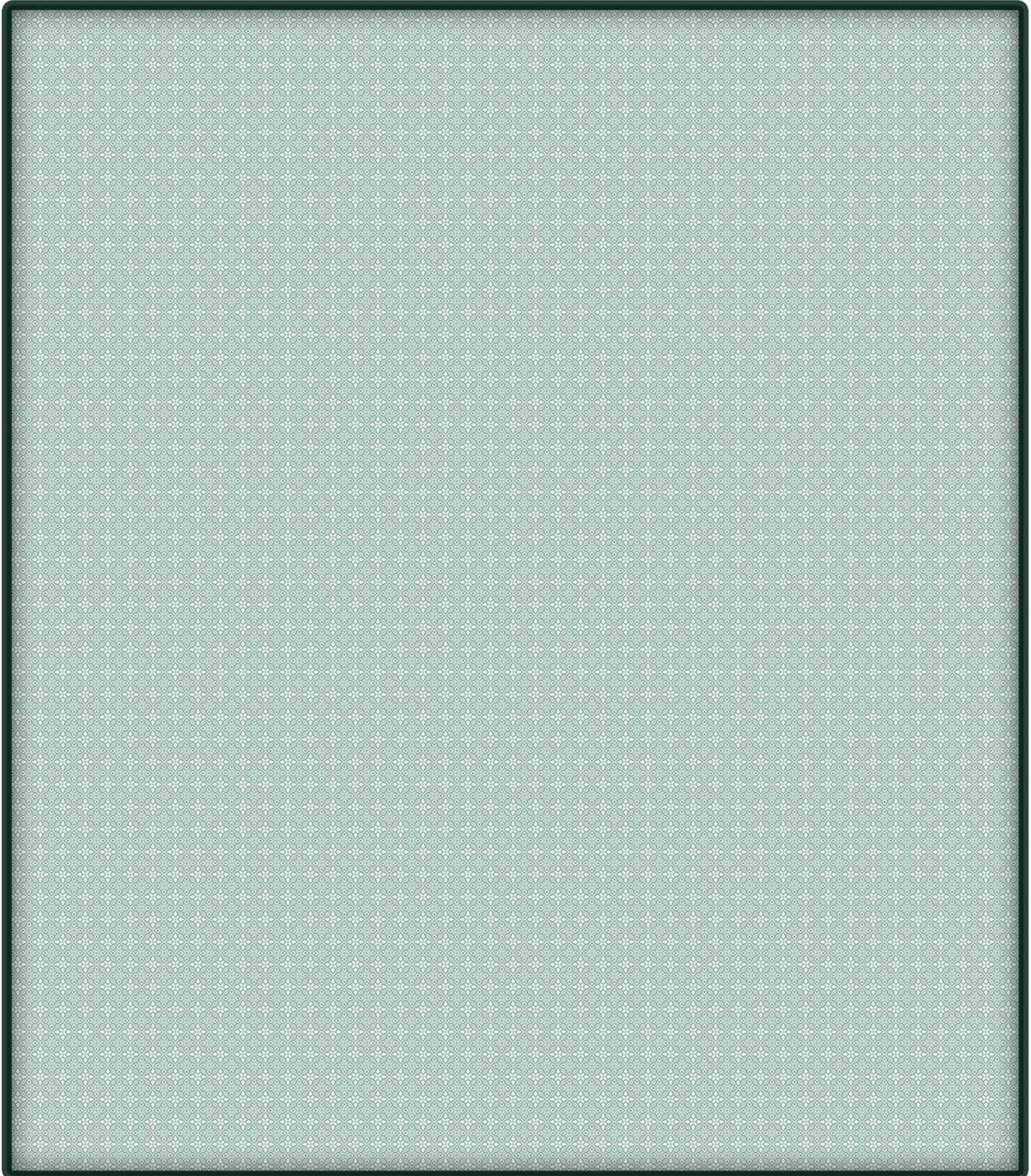
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #1

B I N G O

 4 hours	 7:00 pm	Yes	 baler	 18 hours
 the employer	 Medical treatment & lost wages	New York Division of Labor Standards	New York Division of Human Rights	 poor computer workstations
 young workers	\$ _____ per hour	FREE  SPACE	 ear plugs	 mining
 cleaning products	 elevated water slides	 load/unload trucks	 9:00 pm	 follow safety rules
Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.	 8 hours	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 babysitting

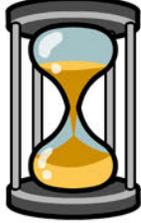
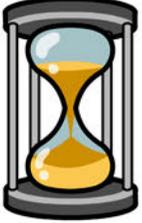
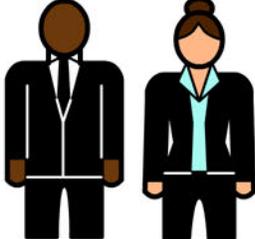
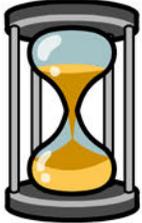
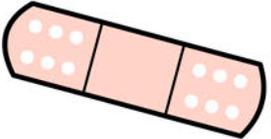
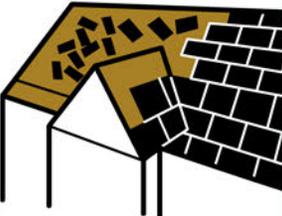


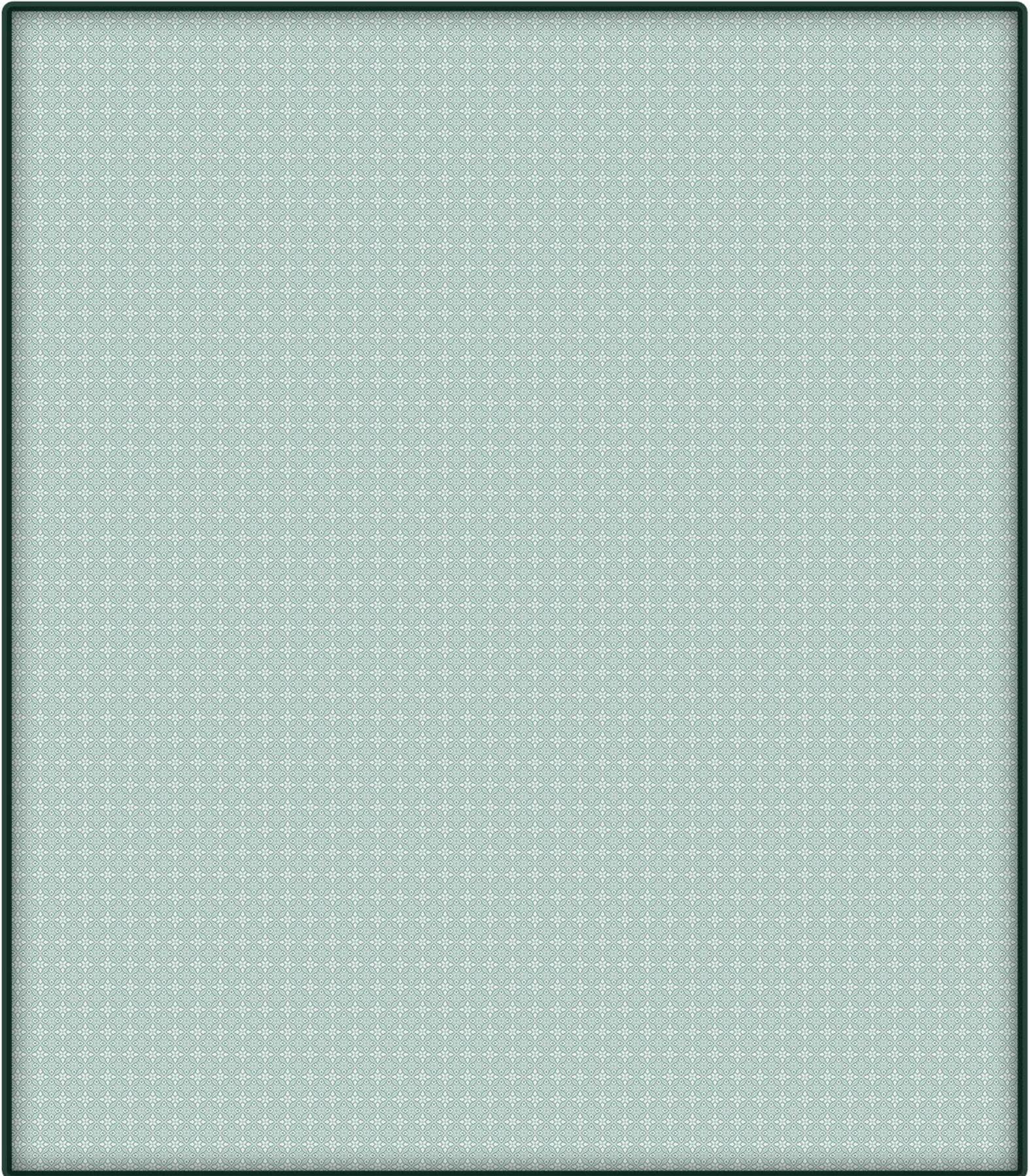
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #2

B I N G O

 assess hazards	 8 hours	 6:00 am	\$_____ per hour	 gloves
 4 hours	 the employer	 18 hours	New York Division of Human Rights	 Medical treatment & lost wages
 7:00 pm	 power-driven equipment	FREE  SPACE	 forklift	OSHA NYSDOL /PESH
Yes	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 yard work	 9:00 pm	 stress
New York Division of Labor Standards	 discarded needles	 roofing	 lakes & rivers	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent

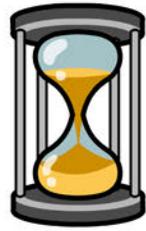
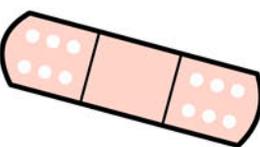
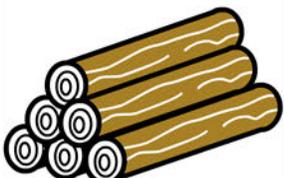
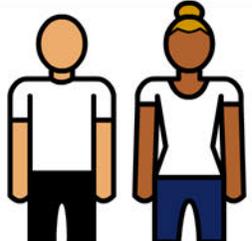
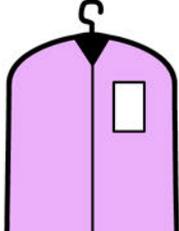
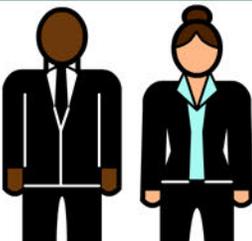


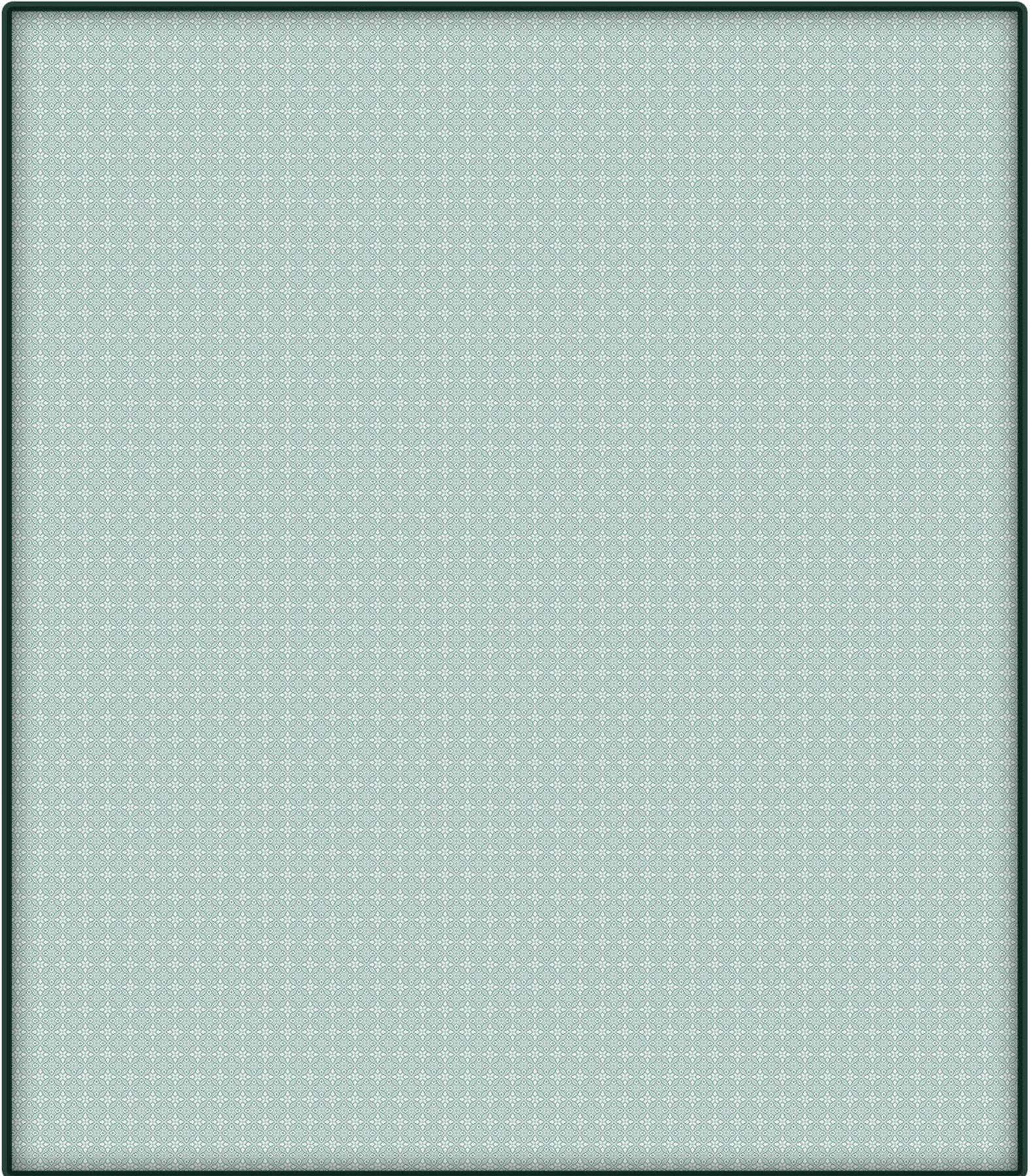
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #3

B I N G O

 get safety training	 8 hours	Yes	 compactor	 18 hours
 Medical treatment & lost wages	 logging & sawmilling	 9:00 pm	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 ocean beaches
 stress	 young workers	FREE  SPACE	OSHA NYS DOL /PESH	 dry cleaning
\$ _____ per hour	 discarded needles	New York Division of Human Rights	 babysitting	 7:00 pm
 the employer	Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 4 hours	New York Division of Labor Standards

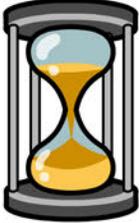
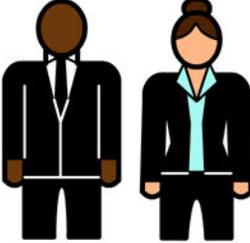
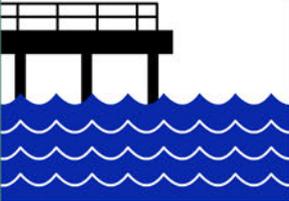
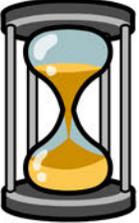
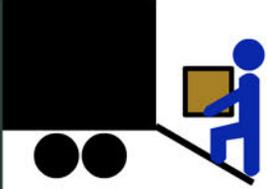
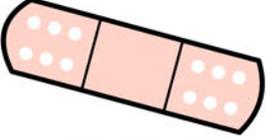
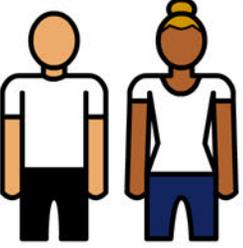
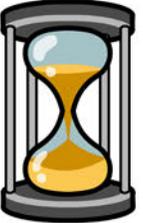


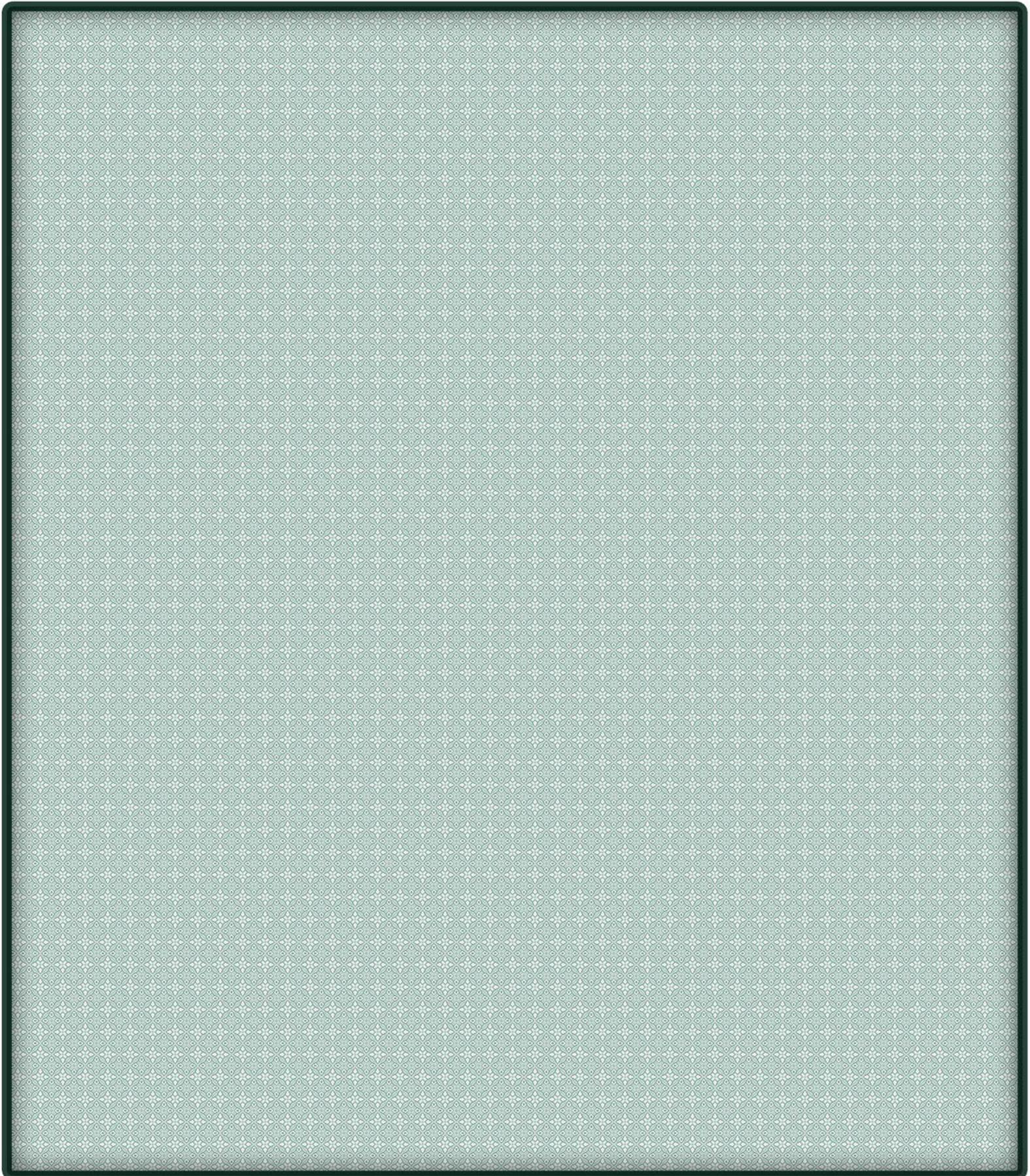
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #4

B I N G O

 4 hours	 discarded needles	 the employer	 quarries & piers	Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.
 18 hours	\$ _____ per hour	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 follow safety rules	 baler
 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 mining	FREE  SPACE	 9:00 pm	New York Division of Labor Standards
 load/unload trucks	 Medical treatment & lost wages	 young workers	 6:00 am	 8 hours
 7:00 pm	 special clothing	New York Division of Human Rights	Yes	 stress

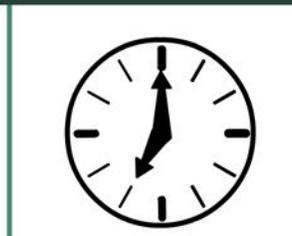
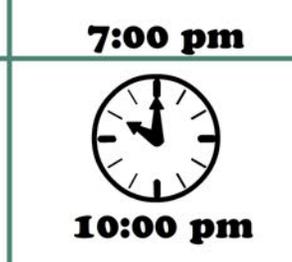
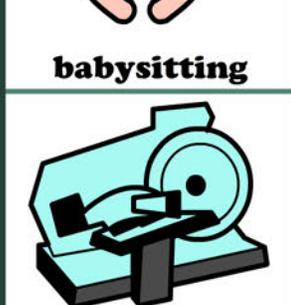
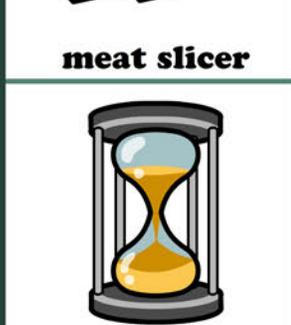
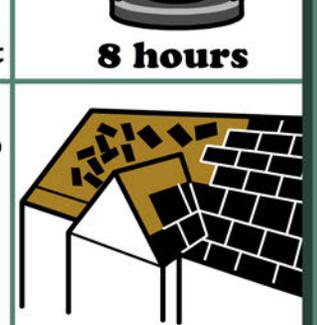
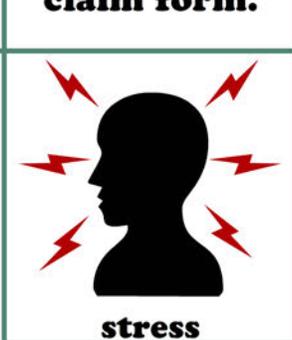
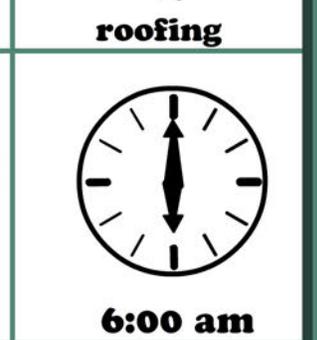


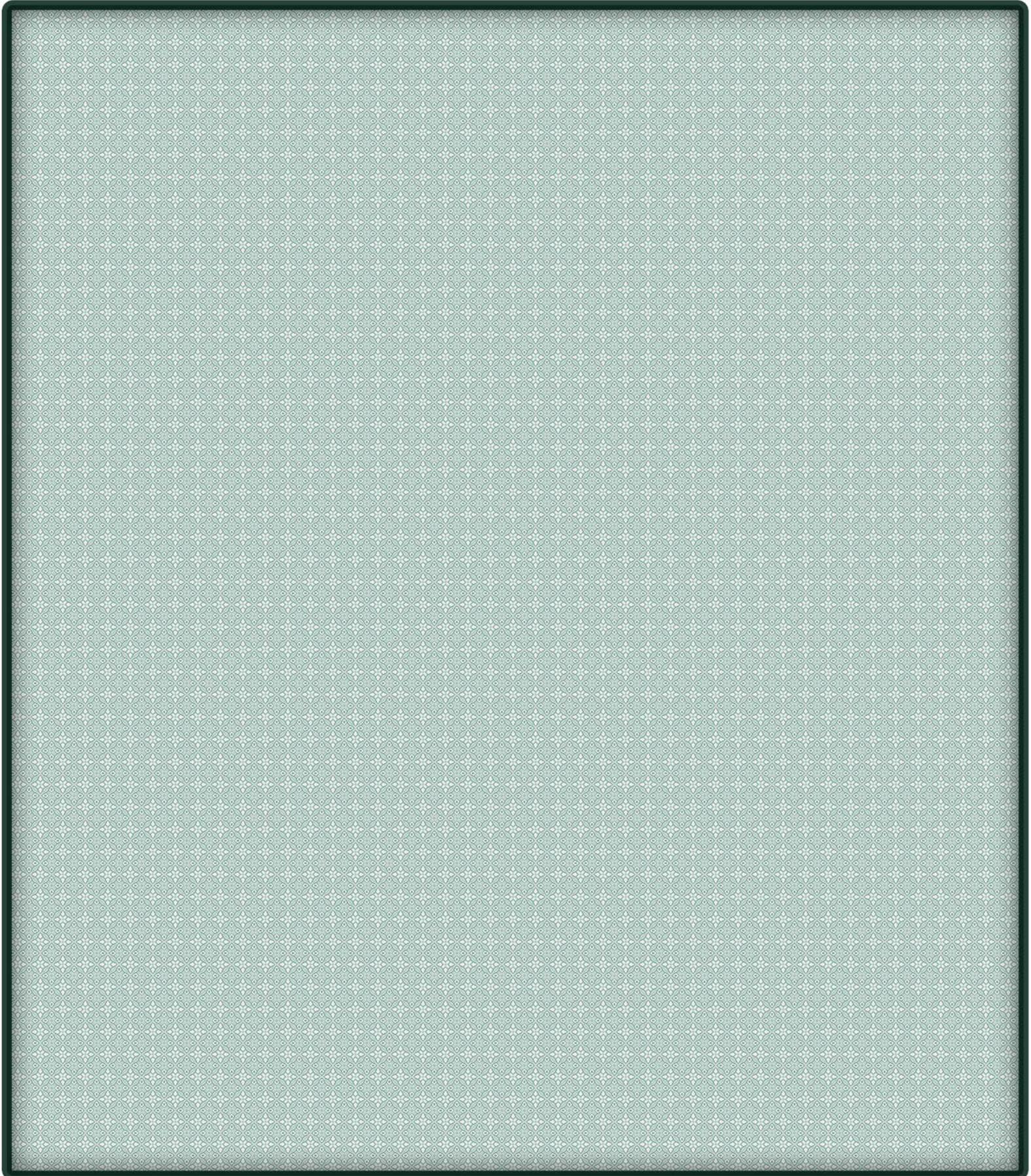
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #5

B I N G O

 <p>lakes & rivers</p>	 <p>power-driven equipment</p>	 <p>18 hours</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	 <p>the employer</p>
 <p>babysitting</p>	 <p>discarded needles</p>	<p>New York Division of Labor Standards</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>
 <p>meat slicer</p>	 <p>get safety training</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>
 <p>4 hours</p>	<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	 <p>safety glasses</p>	 <p>roofing</p>
 <p>9:00 pm</p>	 <p>stress</p>	<p>OSHA NYS DOL /PESH</p>	 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	 <p>6:00 am</p>

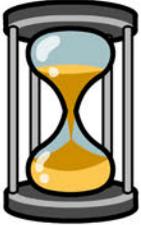
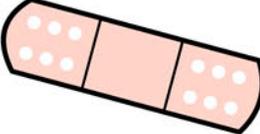
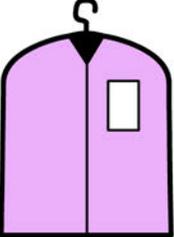
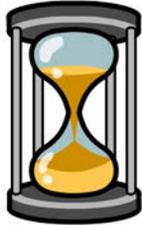
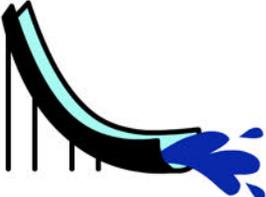
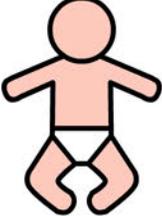
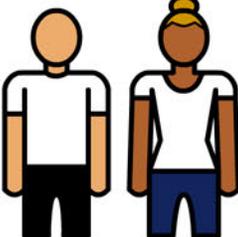
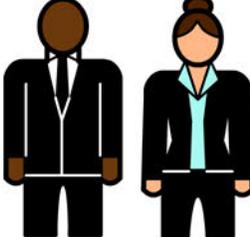
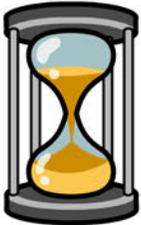


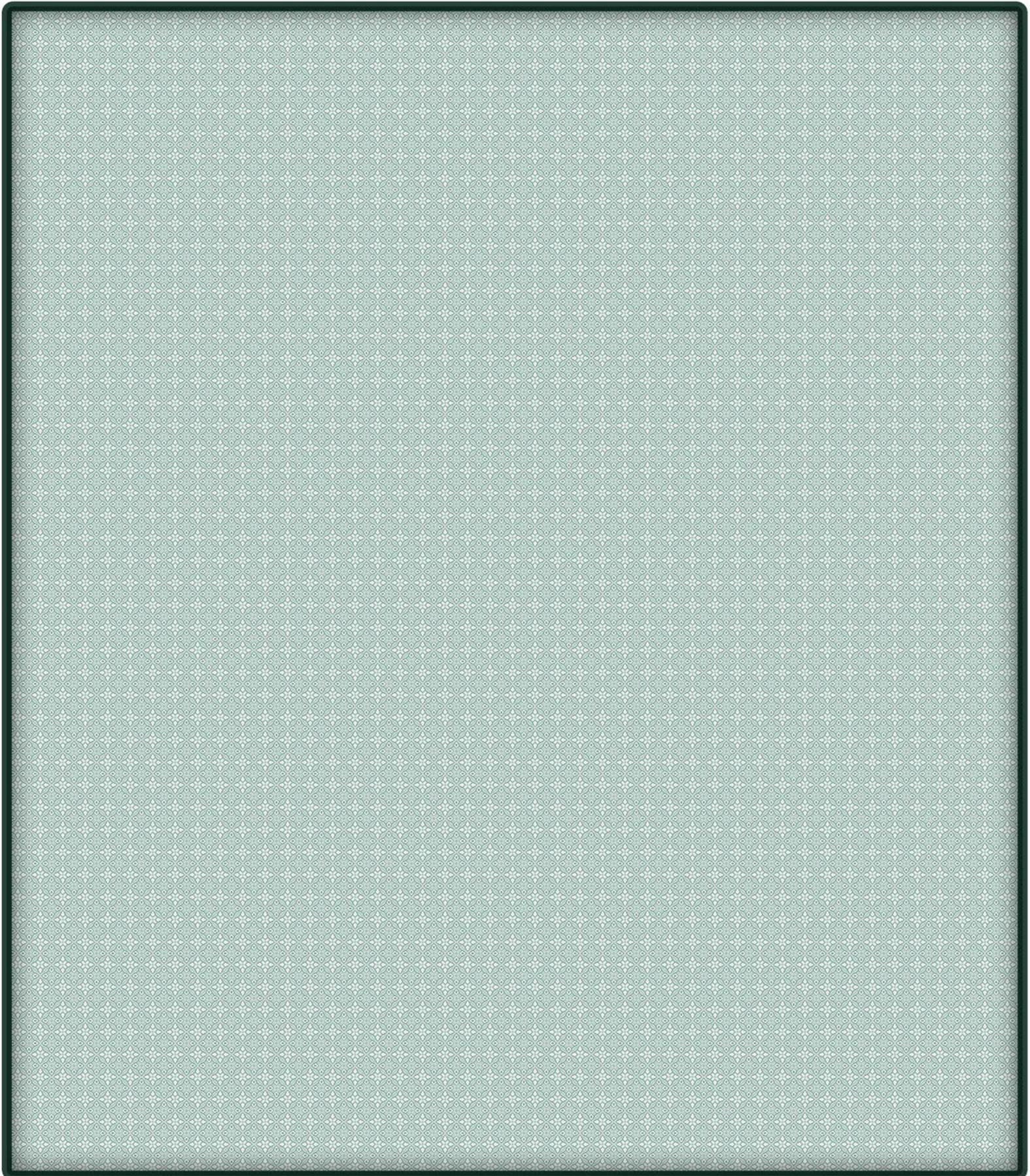
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #6

B I N G O

 <p>stress</p>	 <p>gloves</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	New York Division of Human Rights	 <p>18 hours</p>
New York Division of Labor Standards	Yes	 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	\$ _____ per hour	 <p>discarded needles</p>
 <p>dry cleaning</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	FREE  <p>SPACE</p>	 <p>4 hours</p>	 <p>elevated water slides</p>
 <p>mining</p>	 <p>6:00 am</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	OSHA NYS DOL /PESH	 <p>report unsafe conditions</p>
 <p>babysitting</p>	 <p>meat slicer</p>	 <p>young workers</p>	 <p>the employer</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>

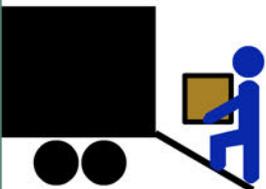
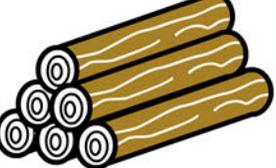
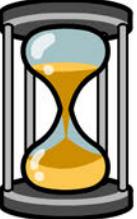
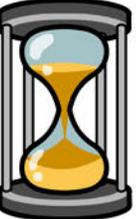
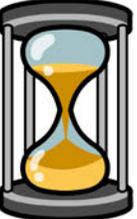
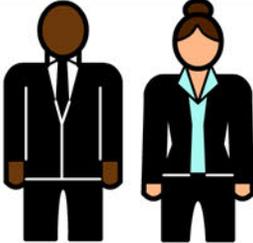
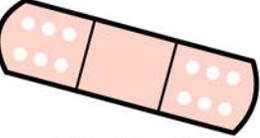
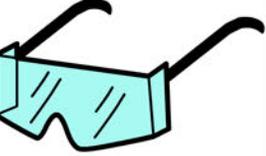


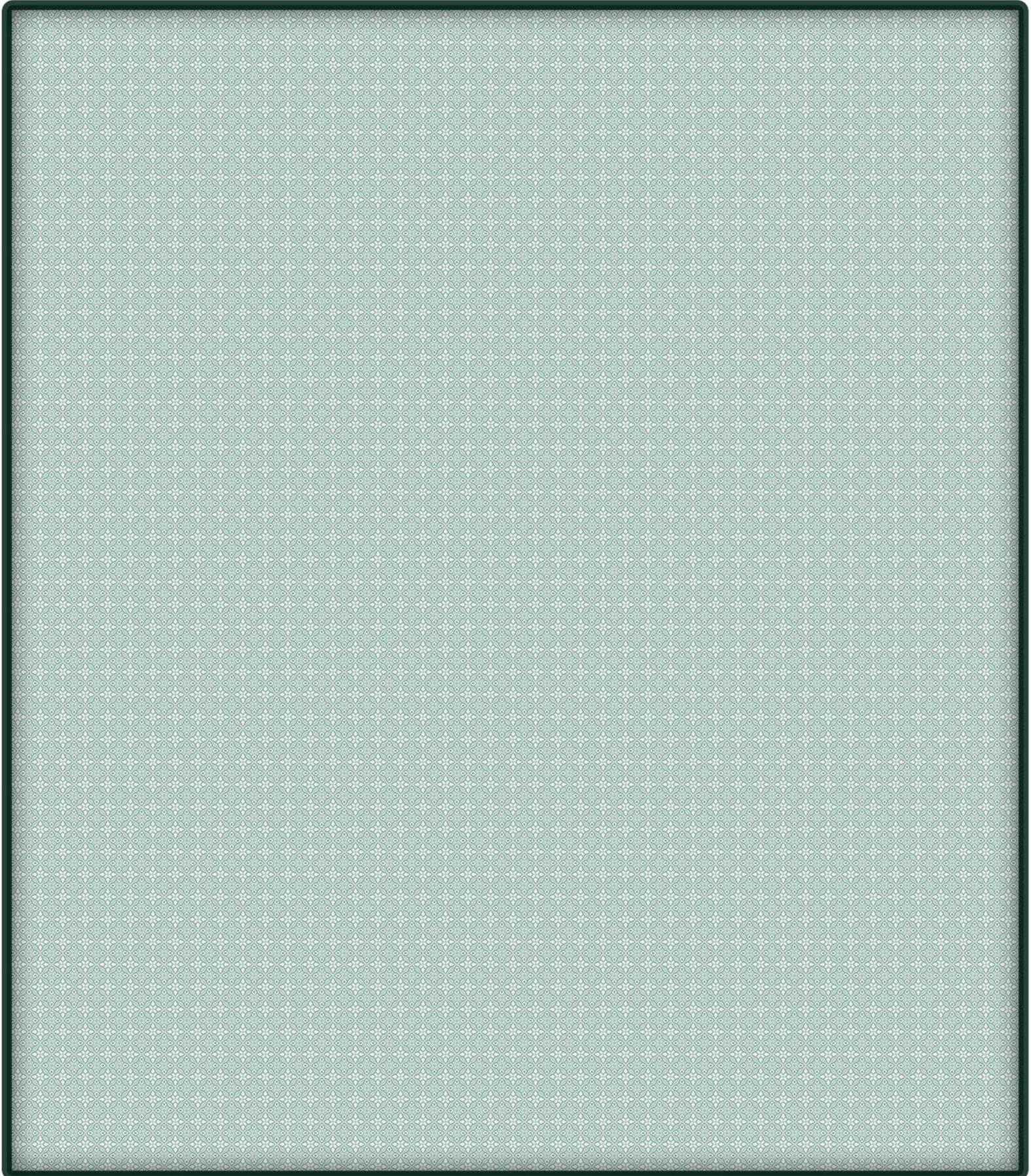
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #7

B I N G O

 <p>follow safety rules</p>	 <p>load/unload trucks</p>	 <p>6:00 am</p>	 <p>logging & sawmilling</p>	 <p>18 hours</p>
 <p>8 hours</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>yard work</p>	 <p>forklift</p>	 <p>cleaning products</p>
 <p>lakes & rivers</p>	<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	<p>New York Division of Labor Standards</p>	 <p>4 hours</p>
<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>	<p>New York Division of Human Rights</p>	 <p>the employer</p>	 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	<p>Yes</p>
 <p>safety glasses</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>poor computer workstations</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	<p>OSHA NYS DOL /PESH</p>

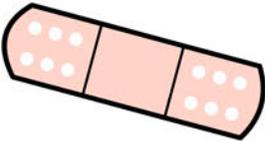
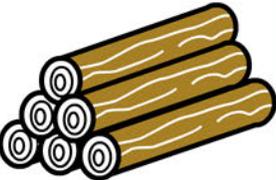
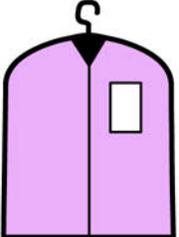
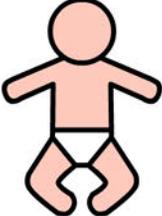
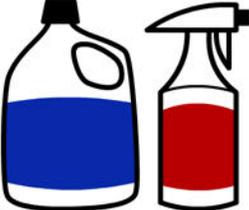
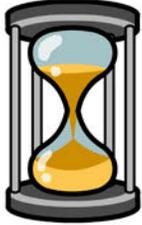
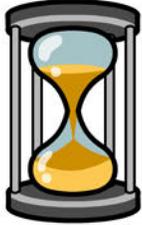
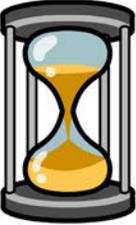
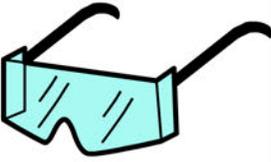
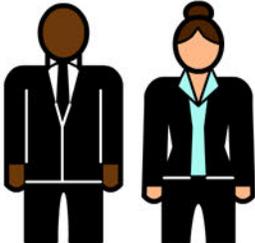


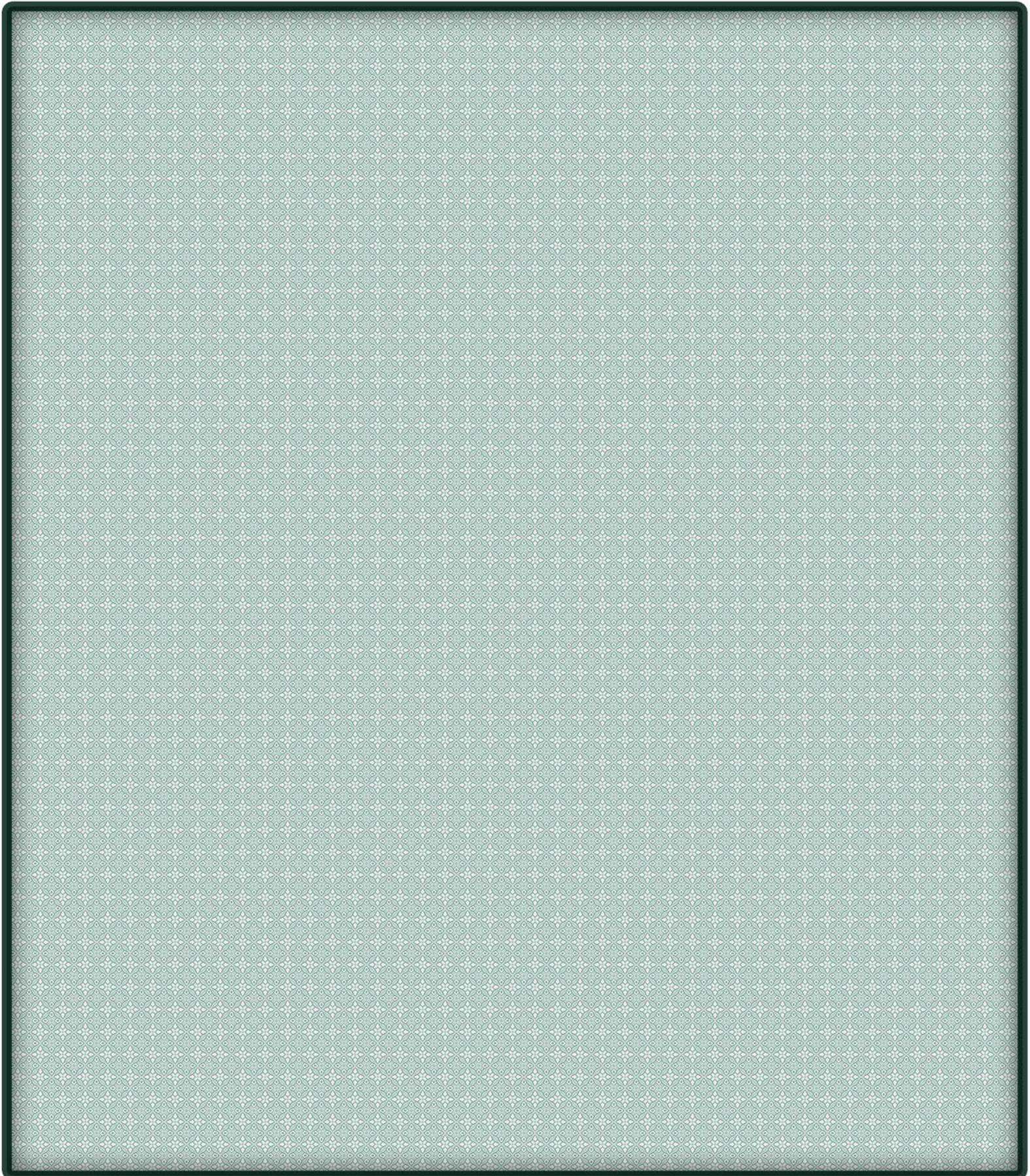
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #8

B I N G O

 <p>get safety training</p>	 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	<p>Yes</p>	 <p>logging & sawmilling</p>	 <p>poor computer workstations</p>
<p>New York Division of Labor Standards</p>	 <p>dry cleaning</p>	 <p>babysitting</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	 <p>cleaning products</p>
<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	<p>OSHA NYSDOL /PESH</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>
<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>	 <p>compactor</p>	 <p>4 hours</p>	 <p>9:00 pm</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>
 <p>18 hours</p>	 <p>safety glasses</p>	 <p>ocean beaches</p>	 <p>the employer</p>	<p>New York Division of Human Rights</p>

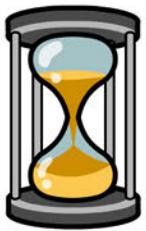
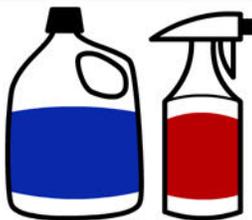
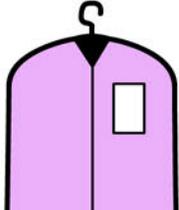
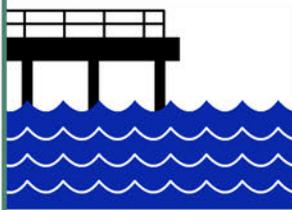
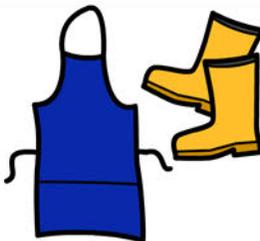
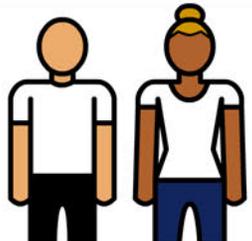
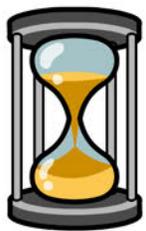
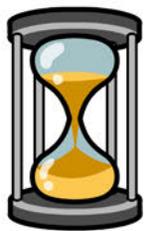
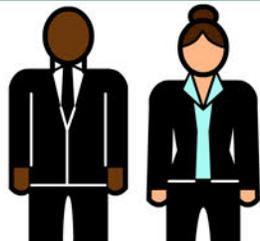
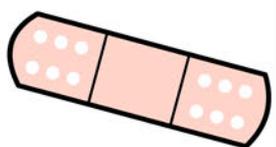


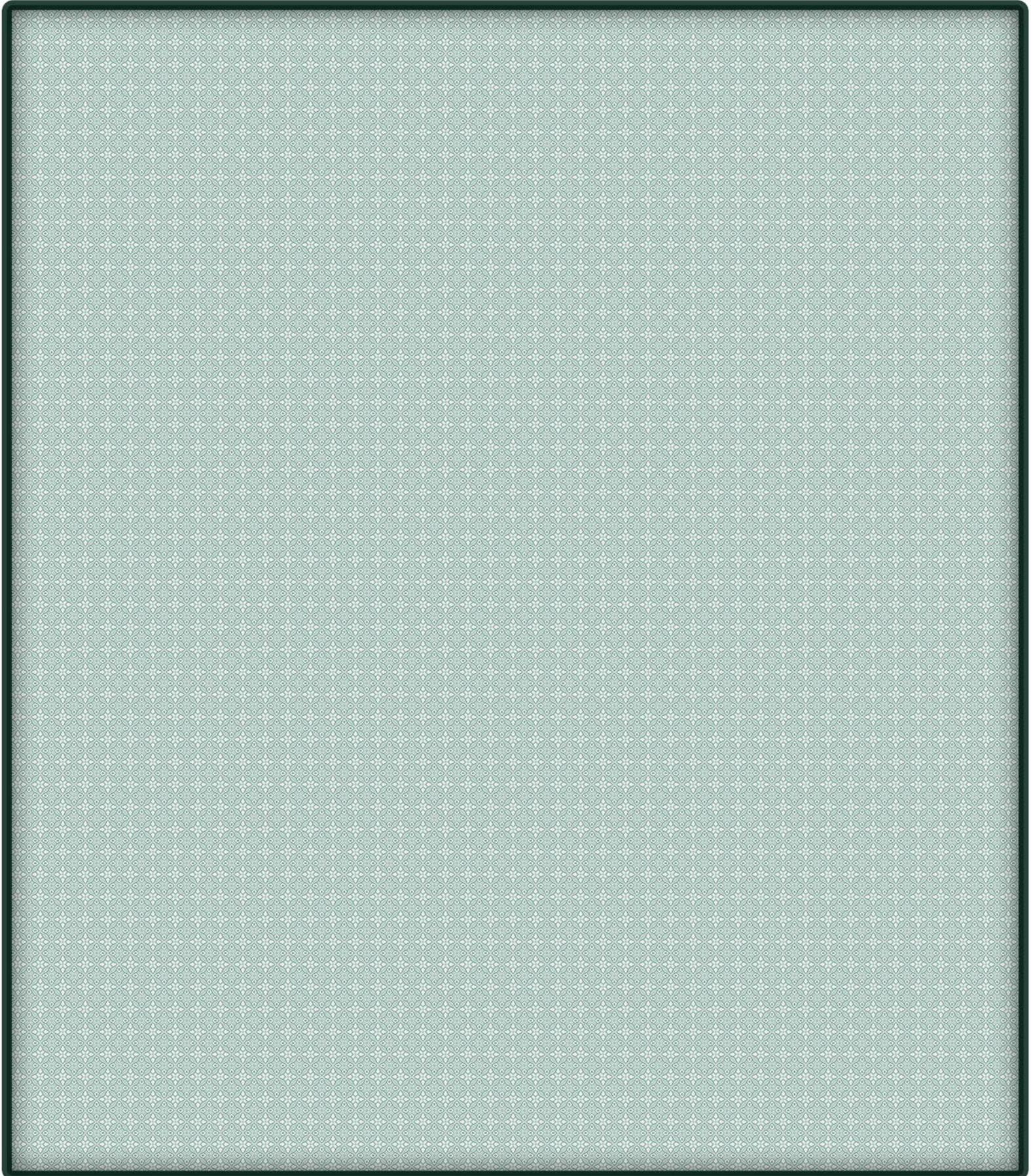
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #9

B I N G O

OSHA NYSDOL /PESH	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 9:00 pm	 meat slicer	 18 hours
 cleaning products	 dry cleaning	 poor computer workstations	New York Division of Labor Standards	New York Division of Human Rights
 yard work	 quarries & piers	FREE  SPACE	 special clothing	 young workers
 7:00 pm	 8 hours	 10:00 pm Midnight with written consent	 4 hours	\$ _____ per hour
 mining	Yes	 assess hazards	 the employer	 Medical treatment & lost wages

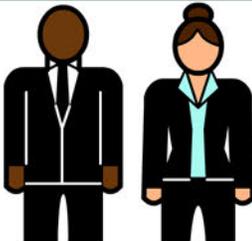
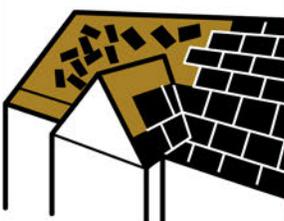
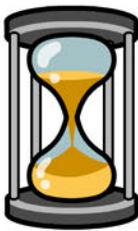
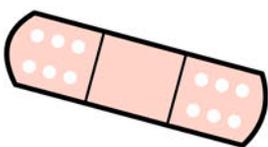
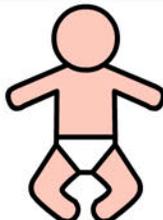
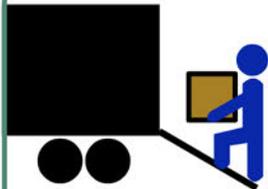
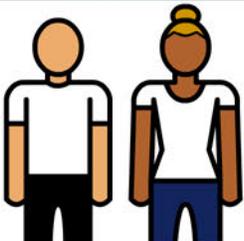
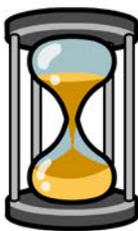
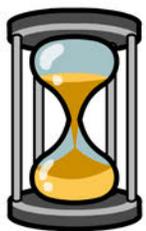


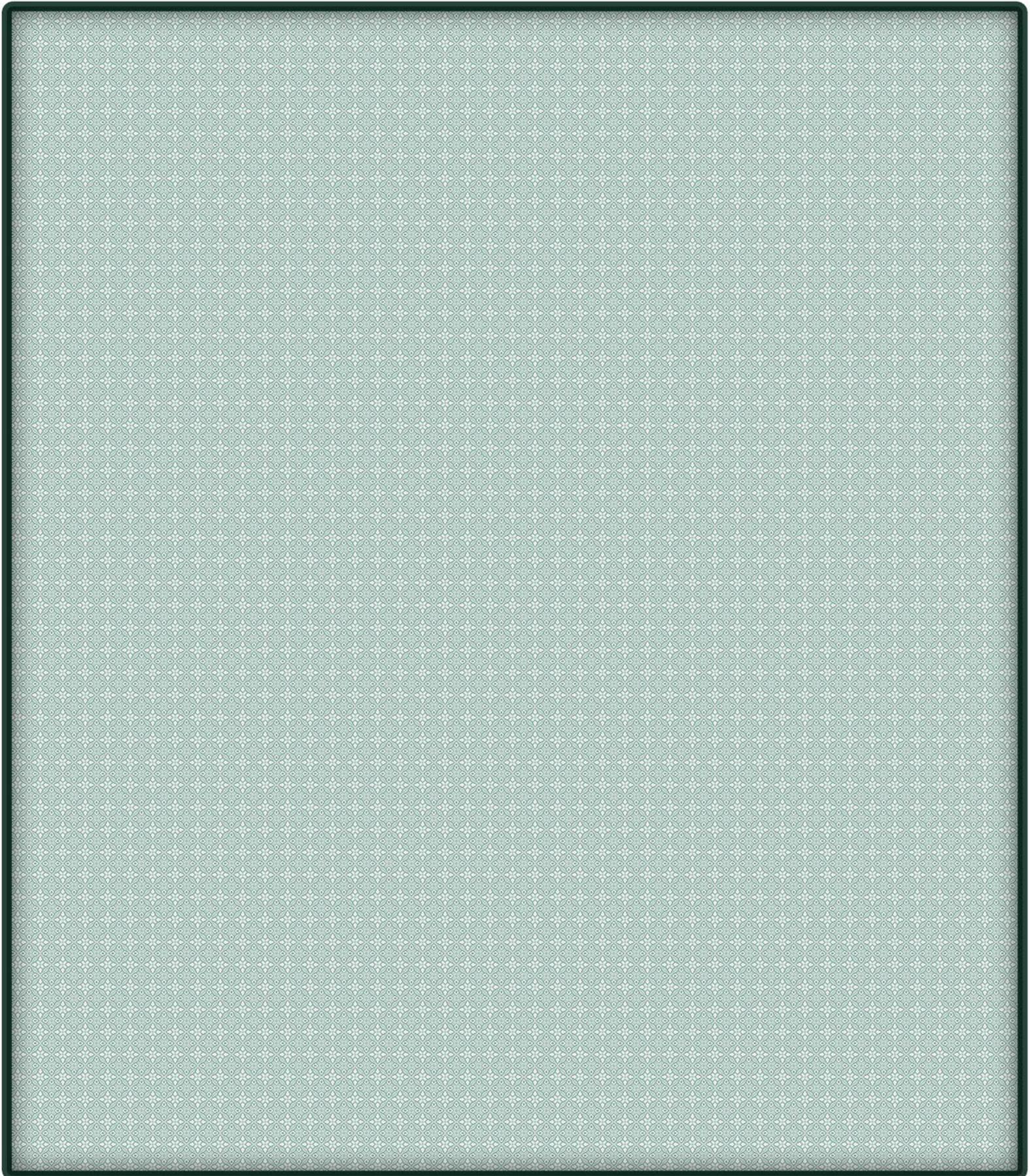
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #10

B I N G O

 <p>the employer</p>	 <p>roofing</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>New York Division of Human Rights</p>	 <p>18 hours</p>
 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>babysitting</p>	<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	 <p>load/unload trucks</p>
 <p>stress</p>	 <p>baler</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	<p>OSHA NYS DOL /PESH</p>	 <p>9:00 pm</p>
<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>	 <p>young workers</p>	 <p>discarded needles</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>
 <p>4 hours</p>	 <p>report unsafe conditions</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>ear plugs</p>	<p>New York Division of Labor Standards</p>



Labor Law

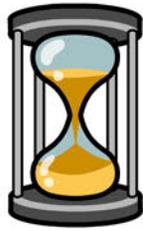
Student Handout 15

Board #11

B I N G O



yard work



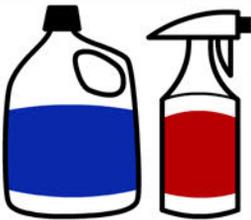
18 hours

OSHA
NYSdol
/PESH



10:00 pm
Midnight with
written consent

\$ _____
per hour



cleaning
products



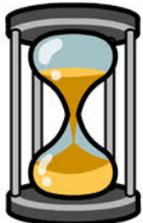
gloves

New York
Division of
Human
Rights

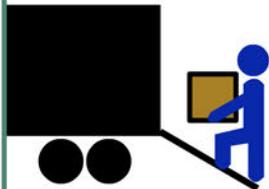
Yes



poor computer
workstations



8 hours



load/unload
trucks



FREE
SPACE



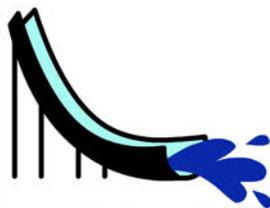
6:00 am



10:00 pm
Midnight with
written consent



follow safety
rules



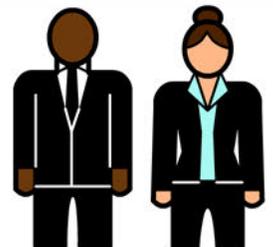
elevated
water slides



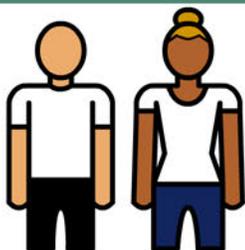
mining



7:00 pm



the employer



young workers

Tell
supervisor;
get treatment;
fill out
claim form.



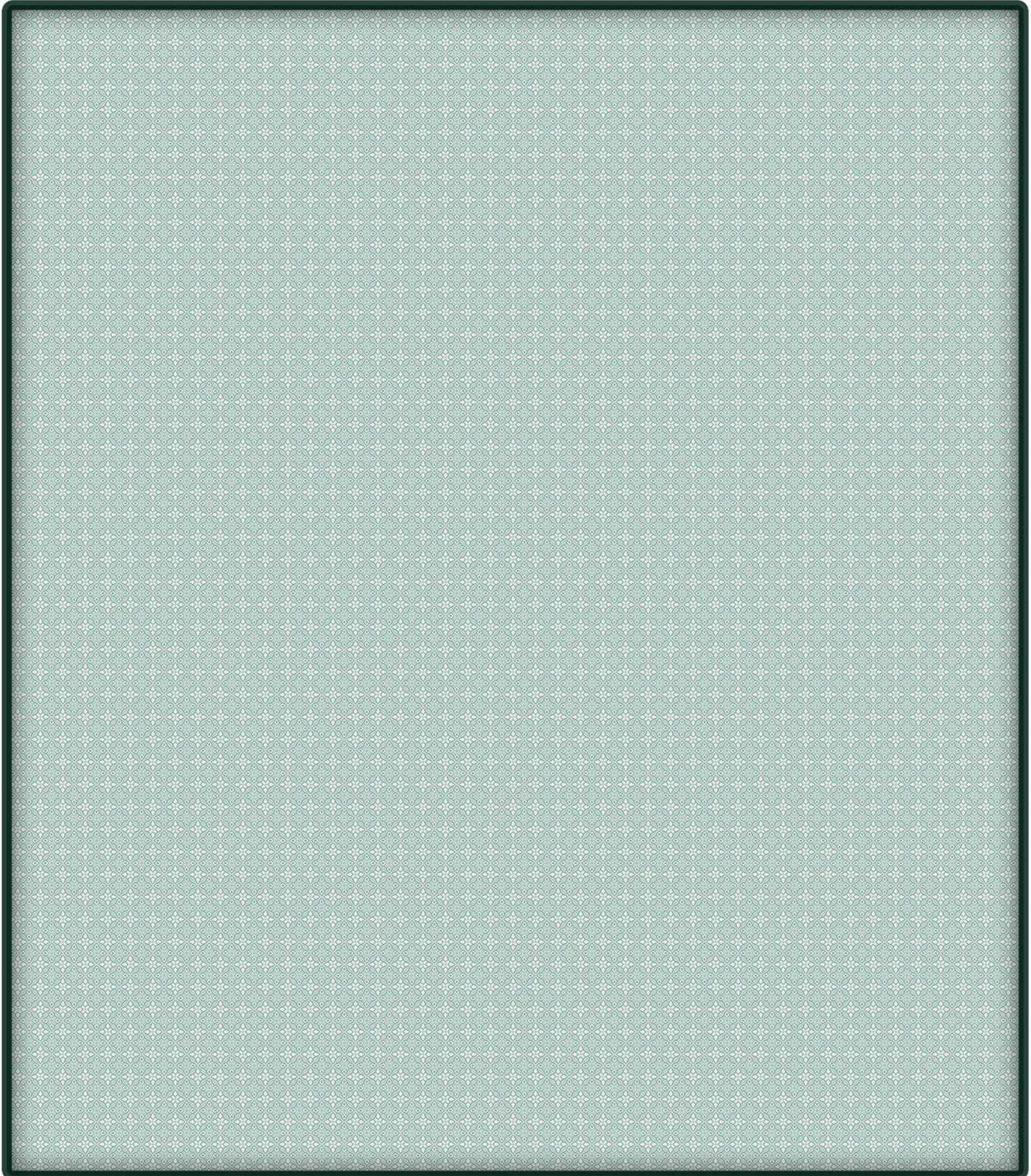
meat slicer



4 hours



9:00 pm

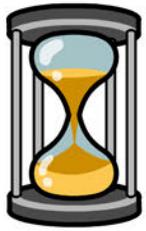
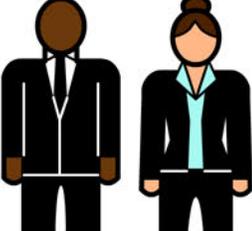
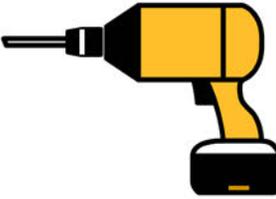
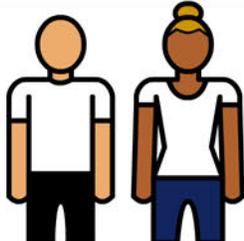
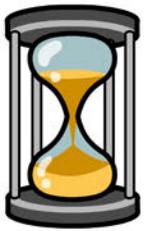
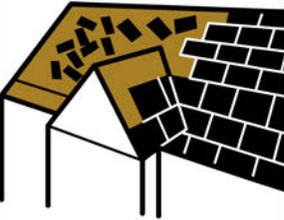
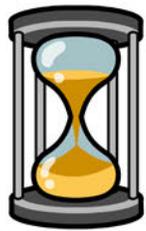


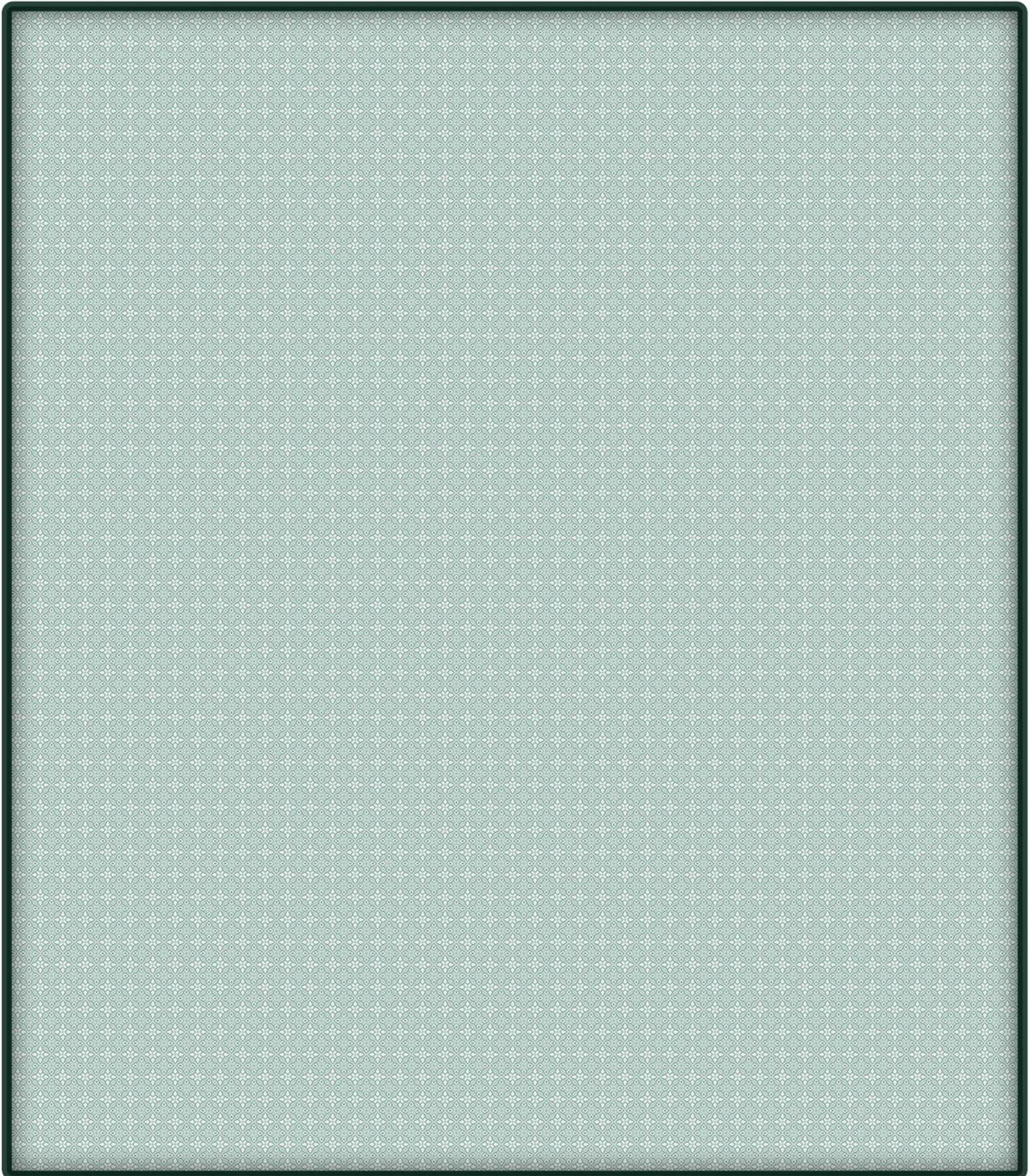
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #12

B I N G O

<p>OSHA NYSDOL /PESH</p>	<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	 <p>9:00 pm</p>	 <p>18 hours</p>
 <p>the employer</p>	<p>New York Division of Labor Standards</p>	<p>New York Division of Human Rights</p>	<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>	 <p>cleaning products</p>
 <p>power-driven equipment</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	 <p>young workers</p>	 <p>6:00 am</p>
 <p>4 hours</p>	 <p>ear plugs</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	 <p>forklift</p>	 <p>poor computer workstations</p>
 <p>yard work</p>	 <p>assess hazards</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>roofing</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>

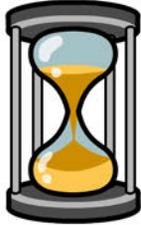
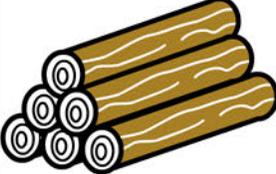
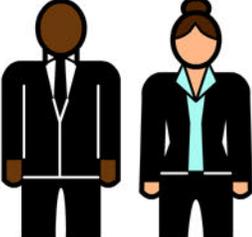
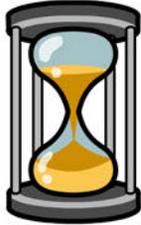
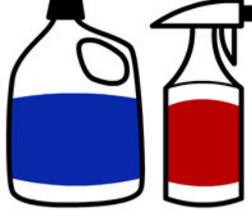
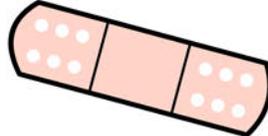
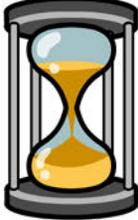
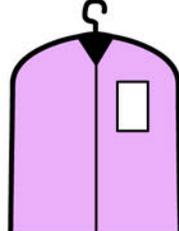


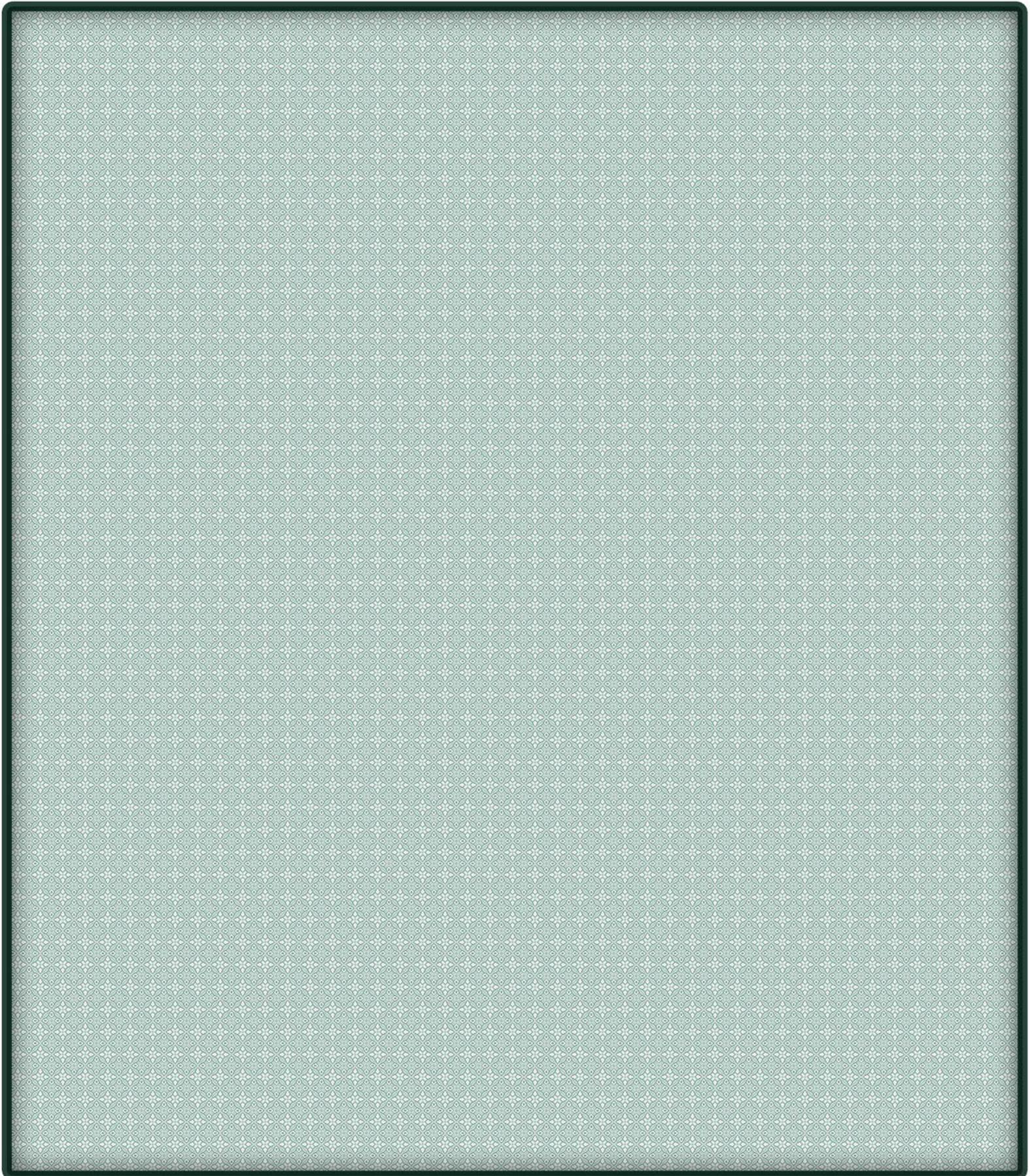
Labor Law

Student Handout 15

Board #13

B I N G O

 <p>poor computer workstations</p>	 <p>8 hours</p>	<p>Yes</p>	 <p>logging & sawmilling</p>	<p>OSHA NYSDEL /PESH</p>
 <p>the employer</p>	 <p>18 hours</p>	 <p>yard work</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	 <p>cleaning products</p>
 <p>ocean beaches</p>	 <p>10:00 pm Midnight with written consent</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	<p>New York Division of Human Rights</p>	 <p>meat slicer</p>
<p>\$ _____ per hour</p>	 <p>Medical treatment & lost wages</p>	 <p>7:00 pm</p>	 <p>4 hours</p>	 <p>assess hazards</p>
 <p>6:00 am</p>	<p>Tell supervisor; get treatment; fill out claim form.</p>	 <p>dry cleaning</p>	 <p>9:00 pm</p>	 <p>special clothing</p>



ELENA'S STORY

SCENE: Sandwich shop. Elena is a 15-year-old high school student. Mr. Johnson is her supervisor, and Joe is one of her co-workers. It is Thursday evening.

Mr. Johnson: Elena, Andre just called in sick so I need you to work extra hours. I'd like you to stay until 10 tonight.

Elena: But Mr. Johnson, I have a test tomorrow and I need to get home to study.

Mr. Johnson: I'm really sorry, but this is an emergency. If you want to work here you have to be willing to pitch in when we need you.

Elena: But I've never done Andre's job before.

Mr. Johnson: Here's what I want you to do. First, go behind the counter and take sandwich orders for a while. Ask Joe to show you how to use the meat slicer. Then, when it gets quiet, go mop the floor in the supply closet. Some of the cleaning supplies have spilled and it's a real mess.

Later: Elena gets the mop and goes to the supply closet.

Elena: Hey, Joe! Do you know what this stuff is that spilled on the floor?

Joe: No idea. Just be careful not to get it on your hands. You really should wear gloves if you can find any. Andre got a rash from that stuff last week.

DEVELOPING YOUR ROLE PLAY

1. Discuss with the class what laws are being violated here.
2. Work in your small group to come up with a different ending to the story. Choose one problem in the story to focus on. Think about these three questions:
 - How should Elena approach her supervisor about these problems?
 - What are the different ways her supervisor might respond?
 - Where else could Elena get help?
3. Practice role playing your ending with your group. You will perform for the class later.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN? COURSE EVALUATION

Please answer these questions to help us evaluate how much you have learned.

YOU DON'T NEED TO GIVE YOUR NAME.

1 The law says your employer must provide you with a safe and healthy workplace.

TRUE

FALSE

2 The law sets limits on how late you may work on a school night if you are under 16.

TRUE

FALSE

3 If you are 16 years old, you are allowed to drive a car on public streets as part of your job.

TRUE

FALSE

4 If you're injured on the job, your employer must pay for your medical care.

TRUE

FALSE

5 How many teens get seriously injured on the job in the United States?

ONE PER DAY

ONE PER HOUR

ONE EVERY 9 MINUTES

6 If you had a health and safety problem on the job, what are two things you'd do?

7 Name at least two new things you learned about health and safety.

8 What did you like best about this health and safety training?

9 What suggestions do you have for improving this health and safety training?

Certificate of Completion

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

recognizes...

for successfully completing the basic skills training course in workplace safety and health



Talking Safety

Instructor



WORKPLACE
SAFETY AND HEALTH



www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/youth

Date

YOUNG WORKER SAFETY RESOURCE CENTER
www.youngworkers.org

