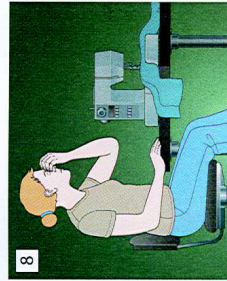
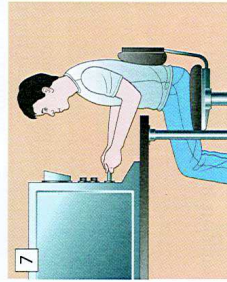
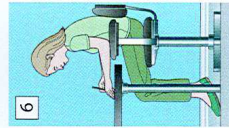
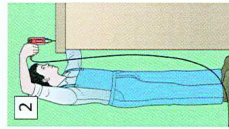
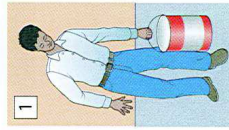


8 Take care

Causes and results

- 1 Look at the pictures. Are these people working efficiently? What health and safety risks can you see? Could they result in:
 - a broken or fractured bones?
 - b RSI (repetitive strain injuries)?
 - c back problems?
 - d something else? (What?)



- 2 Ergonomics is the study of ways in which equipment can help people work safely and efficiently. Read a text about ergonomics. Which two pictures does it refer to?

On a well-designed work station, the controls used most often are located within easy reach. The goal is to eliminate any non-essential movements. Poorly designed work stations are not only inefficient, they also can cause discomfort and lead to injuries. In this picture, the user's chair is adjustable and provides good back support. However, the lack of support for the wrist or elbow could result in RSI.

Many injuries and accidents result from lifting. Wherever possible, lifting equipment should be employed to transport heavy loads. When this is impractical, workers should be trained in lifting techniques. Here we can see a worker placing unnecessary strain on their back. The load should be transported by cart or divided between two buckets so it can be balanced. While some accidents are caused by laziness, very often they are due to a lack of training or poor organization of the work flow.

- 3 The prefix *in-* has a negative meaning (efficient / inefficient). Find more prefixes with negative meanings in the text.

- 4 Add an appropriate prefix to complete these sentences.

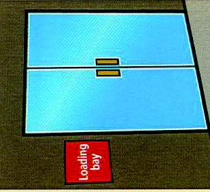
- 1 Many workplace injuries are due tosufficient orproper training.
- 2adequate ventilation leads to fatigue, and so does equipment that requiresnatural andnecessary movements.
- 3 Many fatal andfatal accidents result from poorly designed tools.
- 4 Workingstop also results in fatigue. Breaks should be provided.
- 5 Aorganized workplace is ansafe workplace.

Think of a few more words that begin with the prefixes *in-*, *non-*, *dis-*, *un-*, and *im-*.

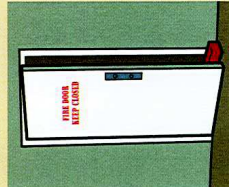
Causes and results

Poor design can cause discomfort. Discomfort can be caused by poor design. Laziness can lead to accidents. Some accidents are due to laziness. Lack of training can result in injuries. Injuries can result from lack of training.

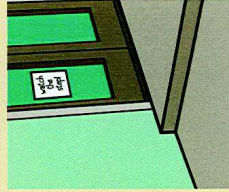
- 3 People entering the loading bay have sometimes been knocked over by people leaving.



- 4 Fire doors are being propped open.



- 5 Several people have fallen over this step in the reception area.



- 5 Work with a partner. Describe some of the pictures in 1 in terms of causes and results.

Examples

Carrying heavy loads can cause back strain. Back strain can be caused by carrying heavy loads. Suggest ways to prevent the problems.

Example

The worker should be trained to balance the load.

- 6 Turn to file 1 on page 88.

- 7 Work in pairs or groups. Read about some workplace problems and discuss ways to solve them.

- 1 The crane operators don't like the new remote controls.



- 2 Some drivers are confused by this sign. Someone drove a petrol tanker the wrong way through the car park last week and collided with a truck.



- 6 A worker in the welding shop was injured in an explosion last week.



- 8 What things can cause health and safety problems in your school or workplace? How can you reduce the risks?

Reporting accidents

- 1 Listen to a recording of an accident. What do you think happened?
- 2 Read the witness report and find out if you were right.
- 3 A health and safety officer interviewed the witness about the accident. Put these words in the correct order and write the questions they asked.
 - 1 did accident happen the when?
 - When did the accident happen?
 - Mr Patterson at where time the was?
 - was doing what he?
 - first the switch did machine off he?
 - caused the circuit what short?
 - the when got what shock happened he electric?
 - the did do paramedics what?
- 4 Work with a partner. Act out the interview. Use the questions in 3.

Past Continuous and Past Simple

Use the Past Continuous to set the scene and describe the situation.

He **was trying** to clear a paper jam. He **was wearing** a wedding ring.

Use the Past Simple to describe short completed actions or events.

He **got** an electric shock. He **hit** his head on a cupboard.

Use the Past Simple for actions that interrupted longer actions or happened later. He **was trying** to clear the jam when he **got** a shock. I **called** for help.

ACCIDENT WITNESS REPORT

Date, Time & Location of Accident:

8.35 a.m., 27 Feb, Building 045, Room 116

Name & Phone No. of Witnesses:

Elaine Jenkins, ext. 1489,

Margaret Down, ext. 1486

Describe the accident in detail (explain the situation and exactly what happened):

Christopher Patterson was trying to clear a paper jam from the photocopier in room 116, but he did not switch off the machine first. He was wearing a wedding ring and we think that caused a short circuit. He got an electric shock which threw him backwards, and he hit his head on a cupboard.

We called for an ambulance. When the paramedics arrived, they bandaged his hand and took him to Brighton Hospital for observation.



- 5 Complete these descriptions of some more accidents. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Example

He **fell** (fall) asleep while he **was driving** (drive).

1 I (carry) the box to my workbench when I (trip) over a cable.

2 The bottle (explode) while I (open) it. It (cut) my arm.

3 He (talk) on his mobile phone and he (not pay) attention to the road.

He (drive) into a tree.

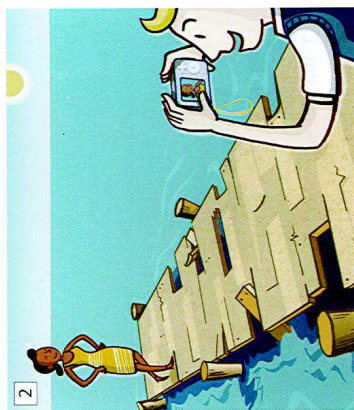
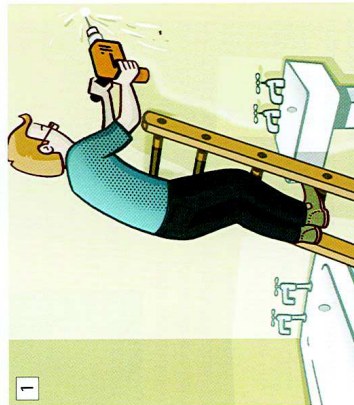
4 She (try) to reach something on the top shelf when she (knock) the bottle of acid over with her elbow. It (spill) down her arm.

5 He (slip) and (fall) when he (repair) the roof. We (have to) call an ambulance.

6 A titanium part (catch) fire and (cause) serious damage.

7 We (want) to save time so we weren't using the safety guards. It (be) a mistake. Jim (wear) a long-sleeved shirt and some of the fabric (get) caught up in the rollers.

- 6 Look at the pictures. What accidents could happen here? Say what happened next.



- 7 Listen and find out if you were correct. Make sentences with the Past Continuous and Past Simple. Explain what happened.

- 8 Work in pairs or groups.

- 1 Listen to another accident.
- 2 Discuss what happened. Prepare to tell the class your version of the story.
- 3 Listen to everyone else's story and tell them yours. Are they exactly the same?
- 4 Write a short witness report. Use the report in 2 as a model. One person writes and the other checks spelling and grammar.