JAY INDUSTRIES, INC.

Environmental, Health & Safety Orientation

October 2022

GHS HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM) TRAINING

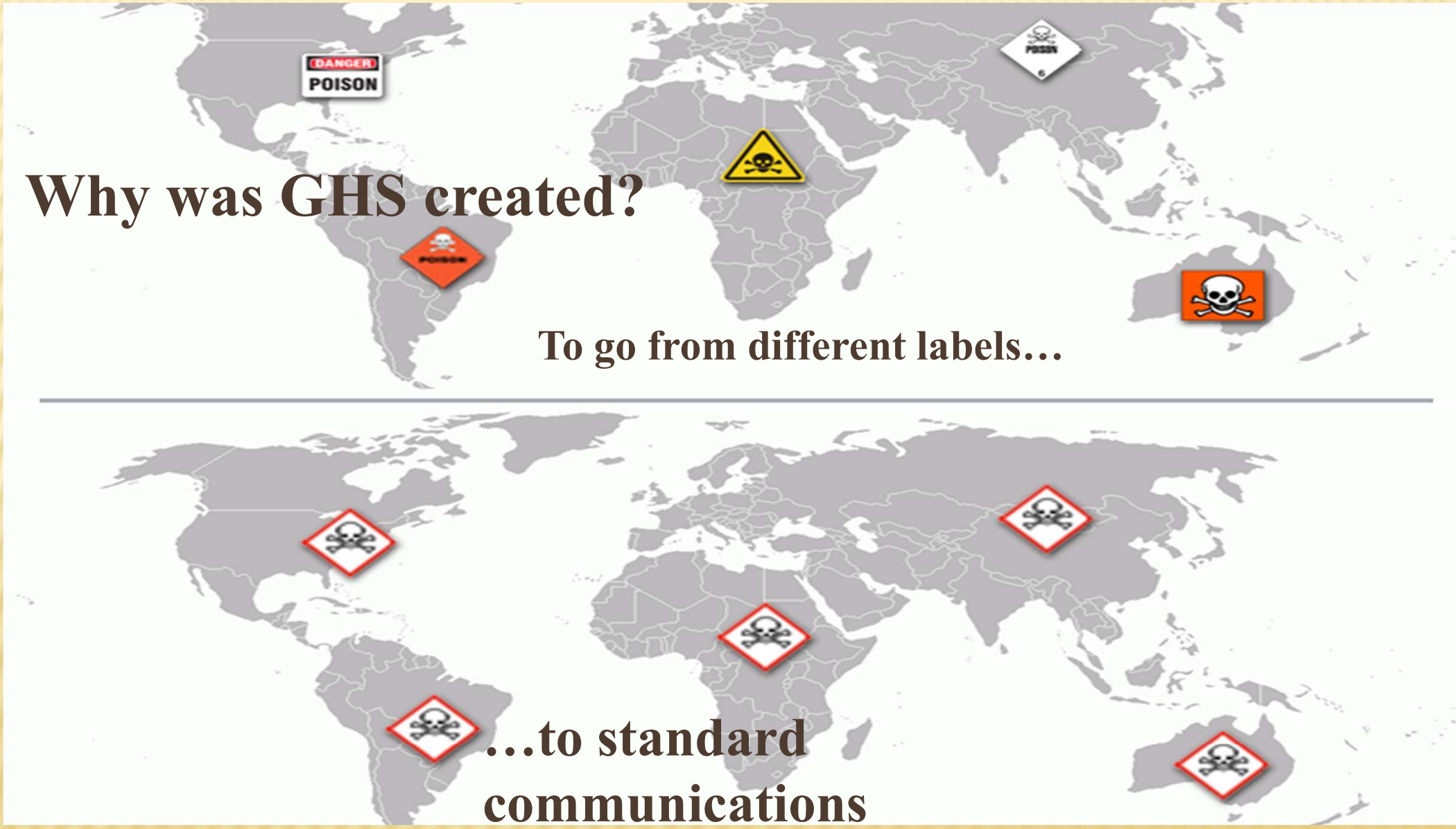
This gives you the right to understand the chemical hazards on your job and ways to protect yourself.

Major spills of dangerous chemicals must be cleaned up by properly trained employees with special protective clothing.

CHEMICAL SPILLS

- Report releases and spills of hazardous chemicals
- Avoid exposure
- Know the chemicals you work with

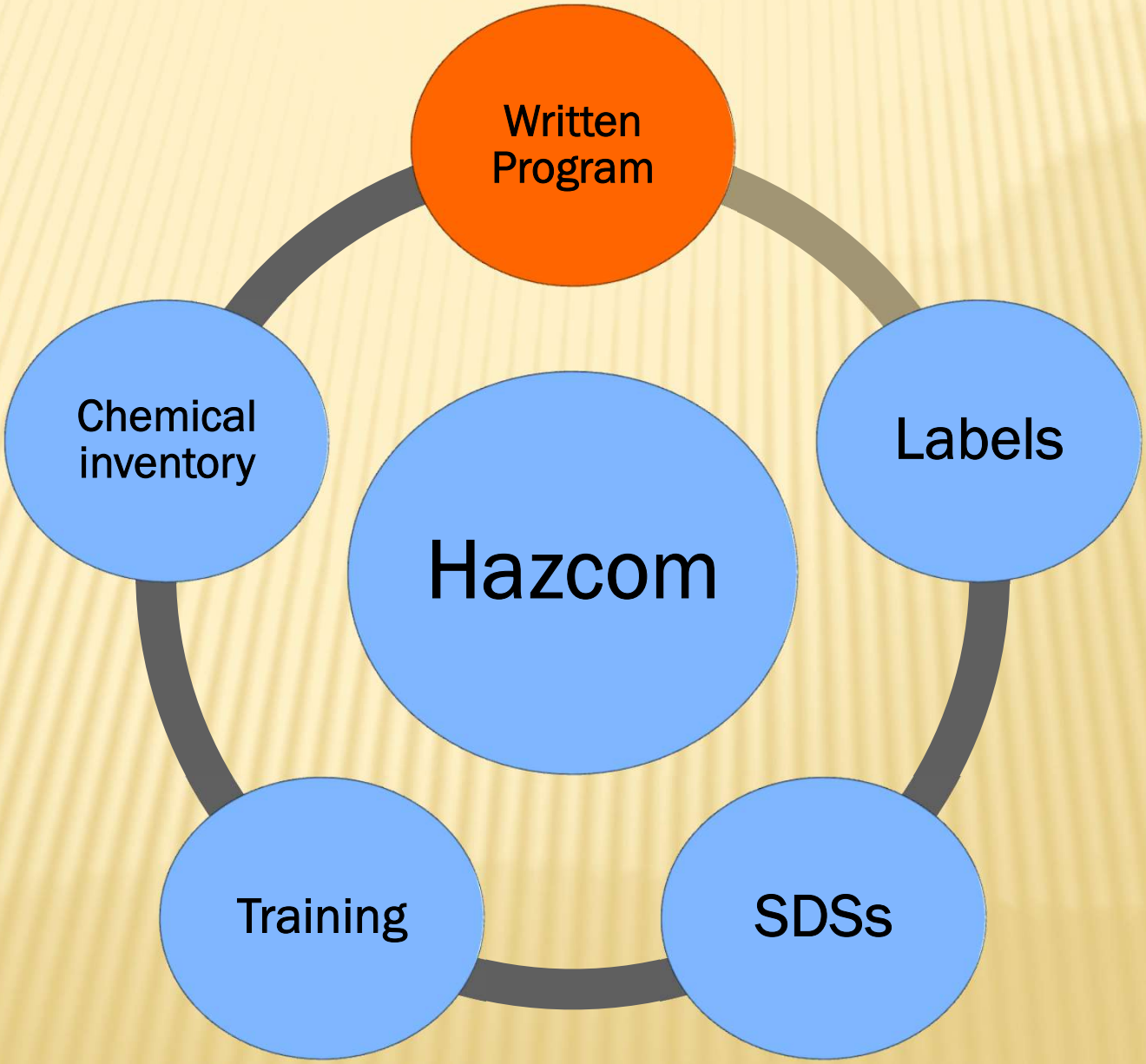
Why was GHS created?



To go from different labels…

…to standard communications

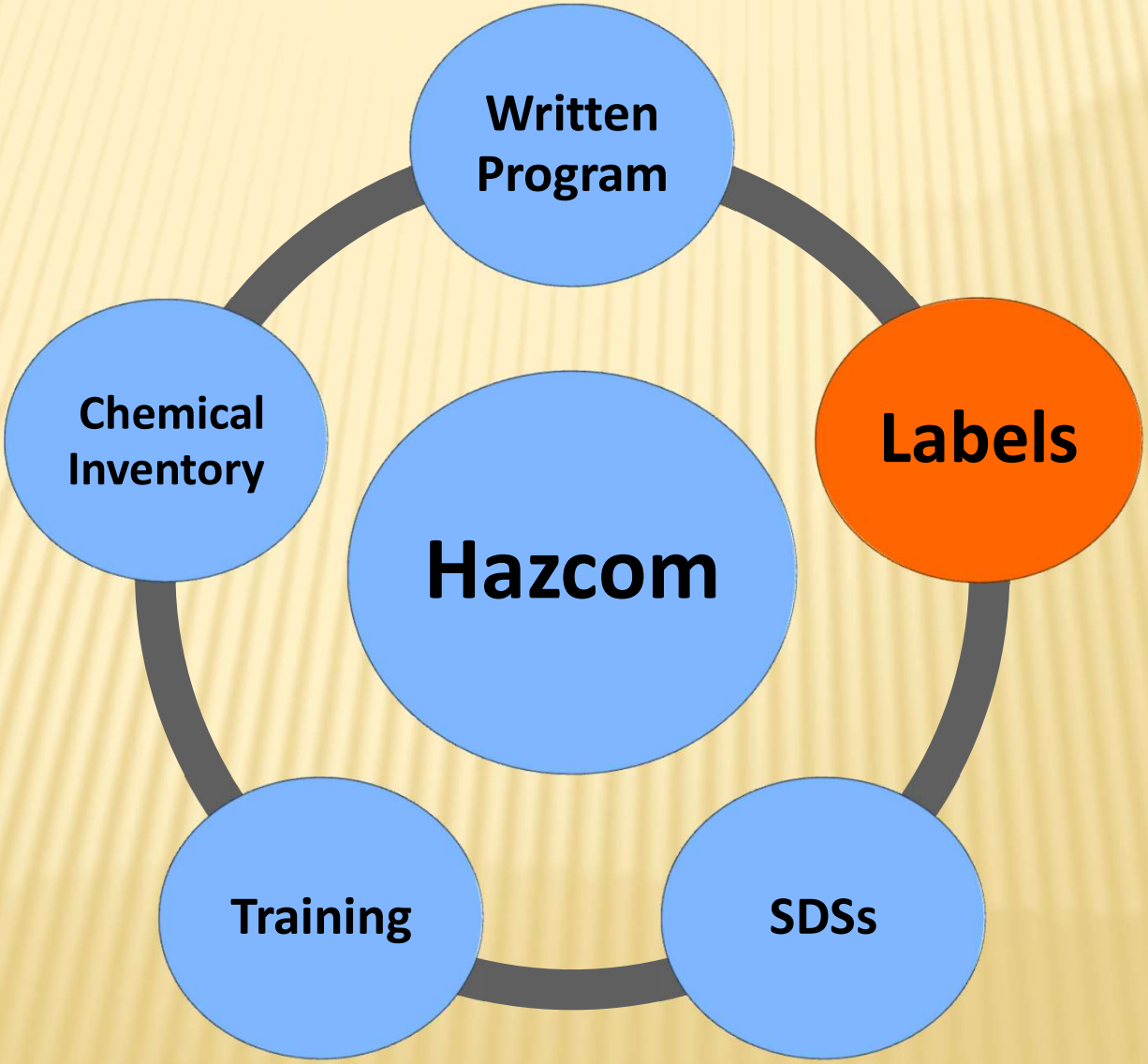
Hazcom includes all of these parts



Written Program – First Requirement

- Written program addressing hazardous chemicals
- Information that the employee can use to learn about the chemicals they are handling
- Proper labeling of chemicals
- How the employee will learn about new and non-routine chemicals.

Labels: Second Requirement



ALL LABELS MUST HAVE THESE ELEMENTS:

- Signal words
- Hazard statement
- Hazard pictograms
- Precautionary statements
- Supplier identifier
- Supplemental information
- Product identifier

Here is an OSHA sample label

Example 1: HS85 Label

HS85
Batch number: 85L6543

Warning
Harmful if swallowed

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

First aid:
If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

GHS Example Company, 123 Global Circle, Anyville, NY 130XX Telephone (888) 888-8888

There are 9 symbols called pictograms

There are physical hazards

and health hazards

Flames

Flammables
Self-Reactives
Pyrophorics
Self-heating
Emits Flammable Gas
Organic Peroxide

Flame Over Circle

Oxidizers

Exclamation Mark

Irritant
Dermal Sensitizer
Acute Toxicity (harmful)
Narcotic Effects
Respiratory Tract Irritation

Sensitizers and allergens can cause skin and breathing irritations.

Example: Powder coating

Exploding Bomb

Explosives
Self-Reactives
Organic Peroxides

Corrosion

Corrosives

Corrosives can severely damage the body

- Acids and bases are corrosive chemicals
- Damaging to the skin, eyes and lungs
- Extent of damage depends on how long the corrosive is on the skin and the strength of the corrosive

Gas Cylinder

Gases under pressure

Health Hazard

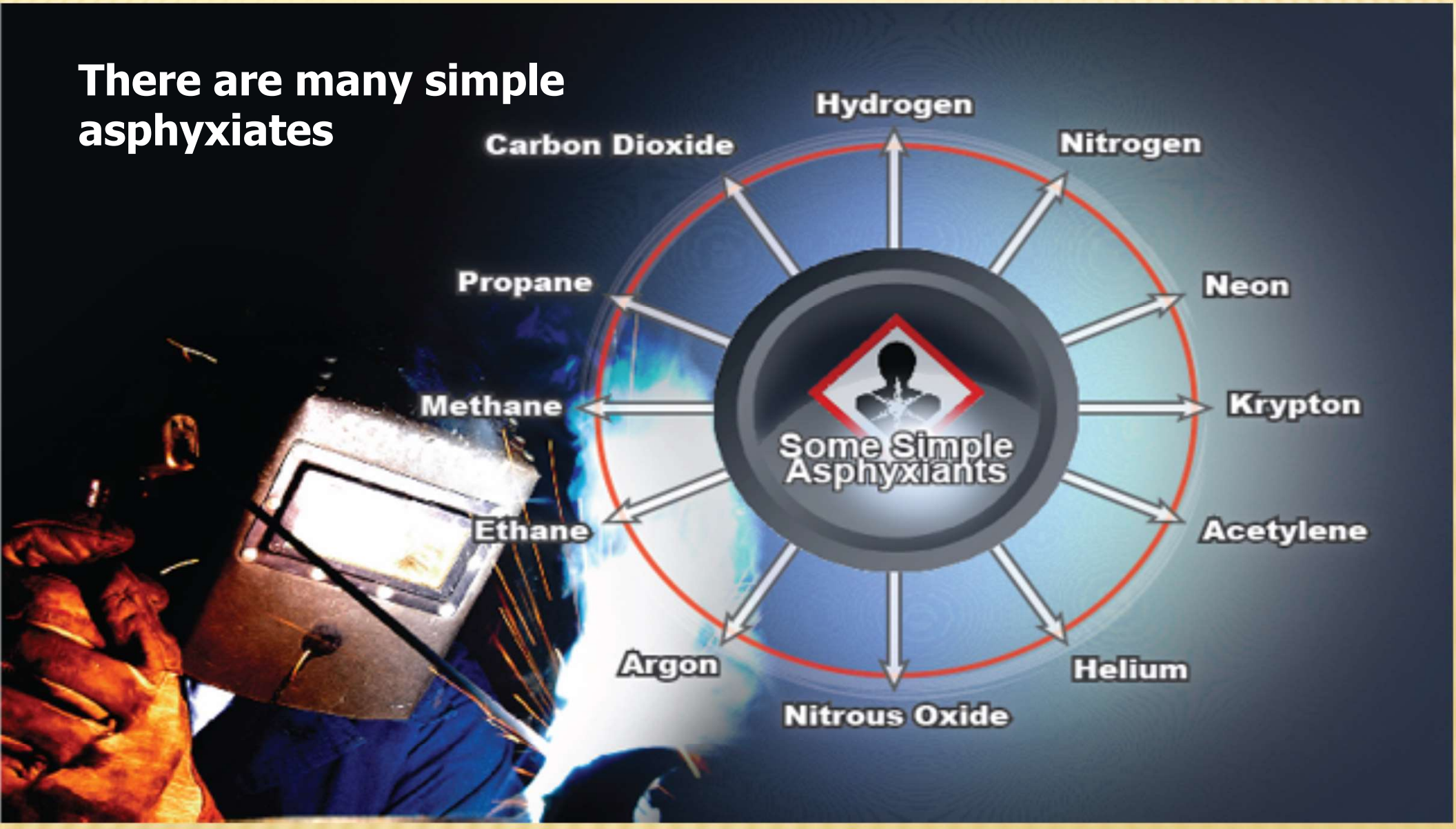
Carcinogen
Respiratory Sensitizer
Reproductive Toxicity
Target Organ Toxicity
Mutagenicity
Aspiration Toxicity

Skull and Crossbones

Acute Toxicity (severe)

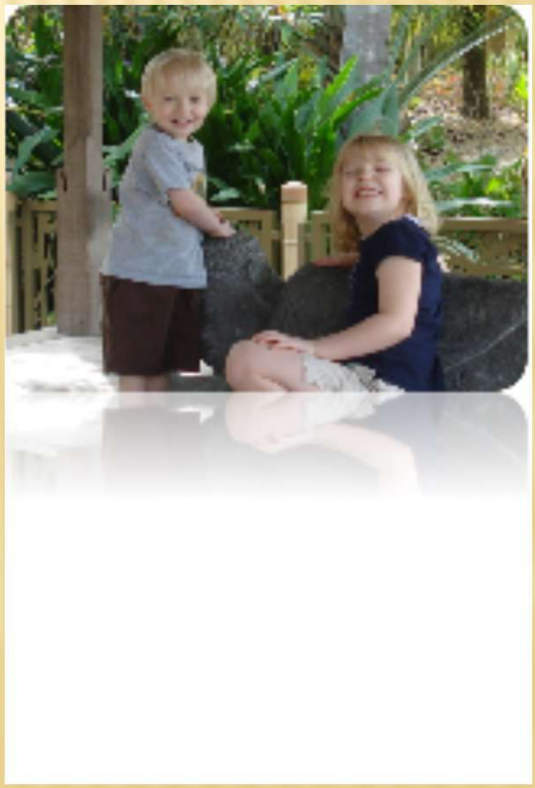
If a chemical replaces air so there isn't enough oxygen to breathe, it causes asphyxiation.

There are many simple asphyxiates



What are teratogens?

- Compounds that can harm the developing fetus, causing birth defects or death
- Heavy metals, particularly lead and mercury



Environmental pollutant

Part of GHS, but not enforced by OHSA

Here is a signal word, precautionary statement and pictograms on a label

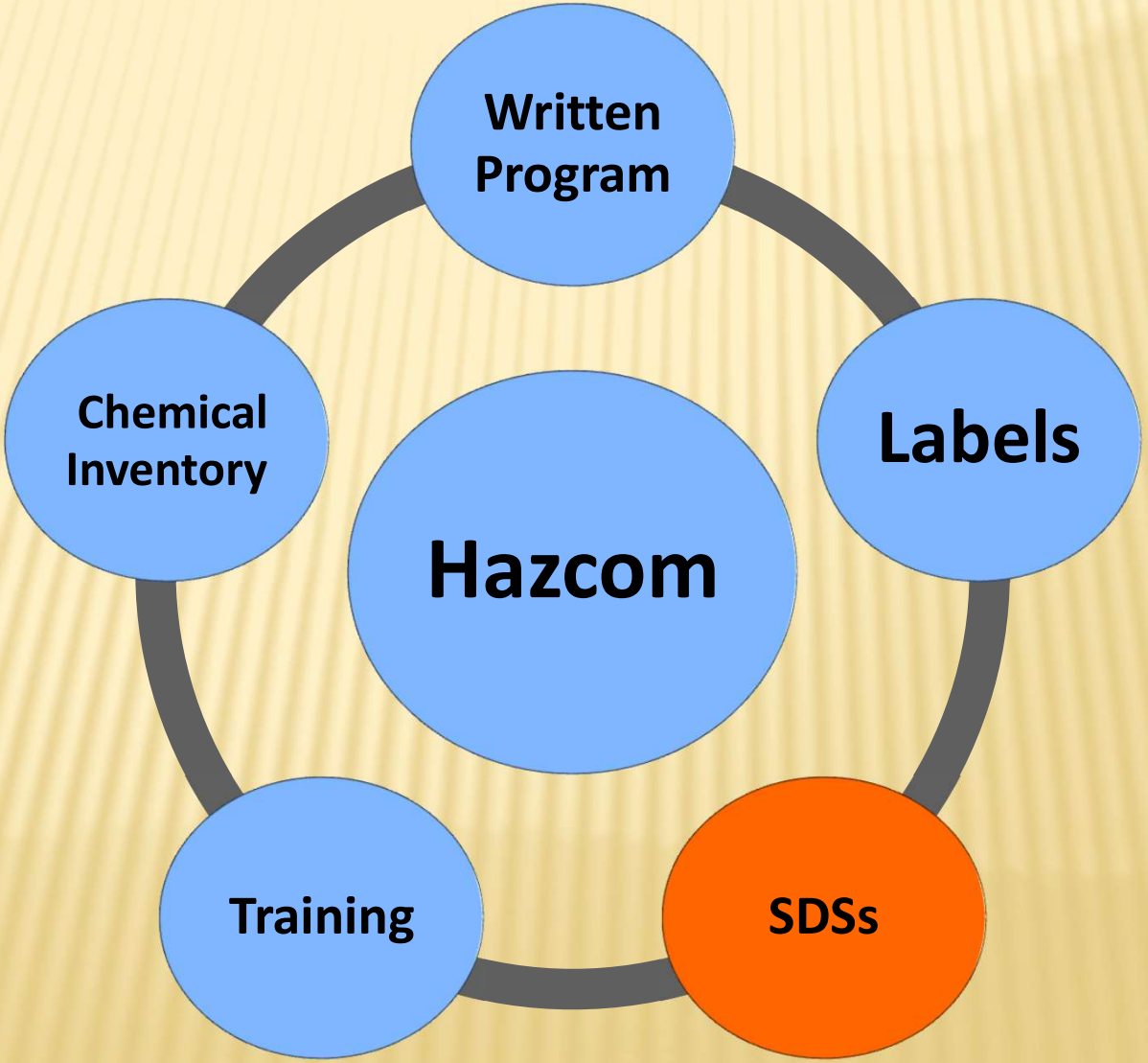
WARNING

Causes Skin And Eye Irritation

No skin or eye protection

If you pour a chemical into another container, it must be labeled.

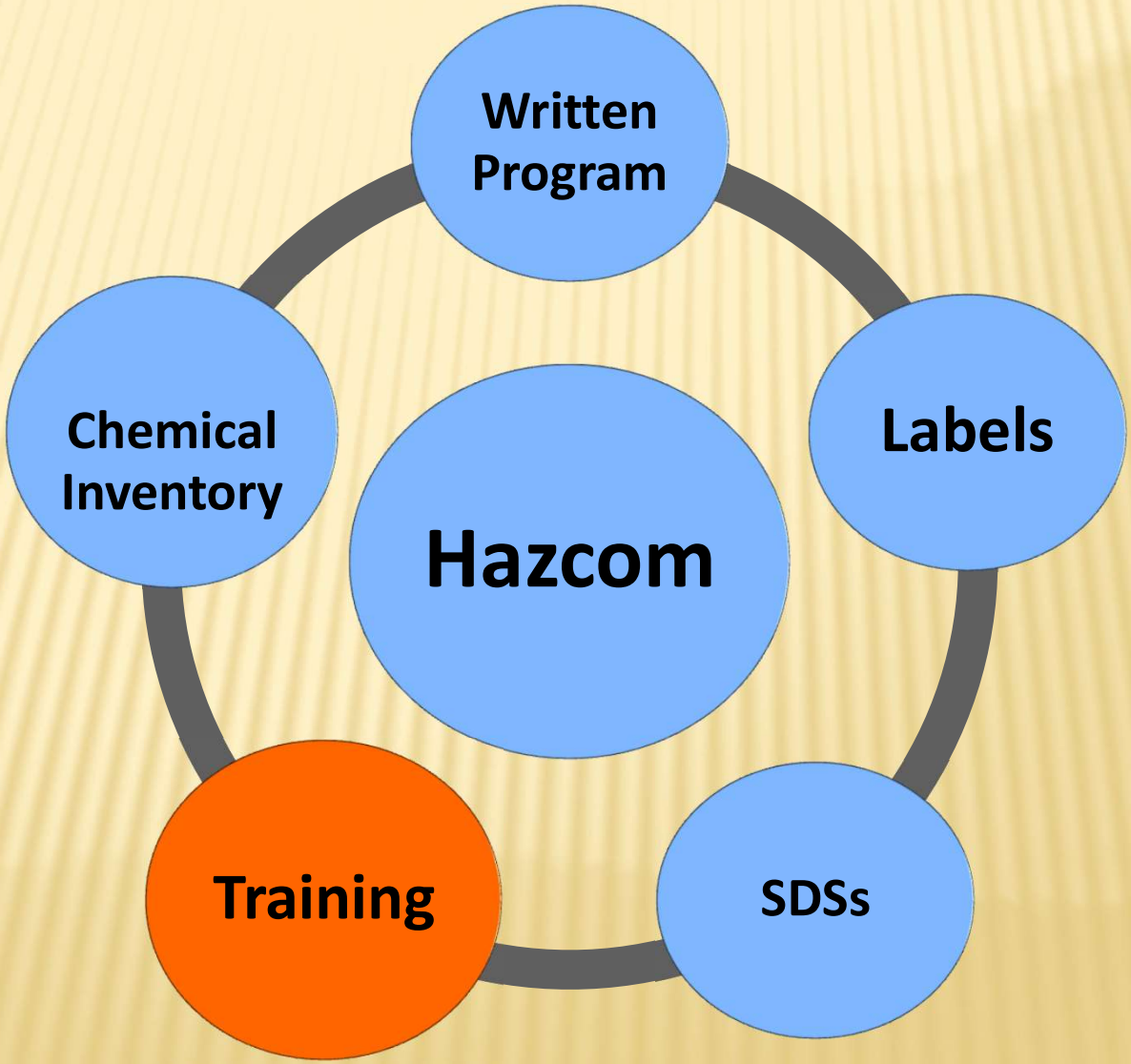
Safety Data Sheets: Third requirement



Safety Data Sheets contain 16 sections:

1. Identification
2. Hazard Identification
3. Composition, information on ingredients
4. First-aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure controls, personal protection
9. Stability and Reactivity
10. Physical and chemical properties
11. Toxicological Information
12. Ecological information
13. Disposal considerations
14. Transport information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information

Employee Training: Fourth Requirement



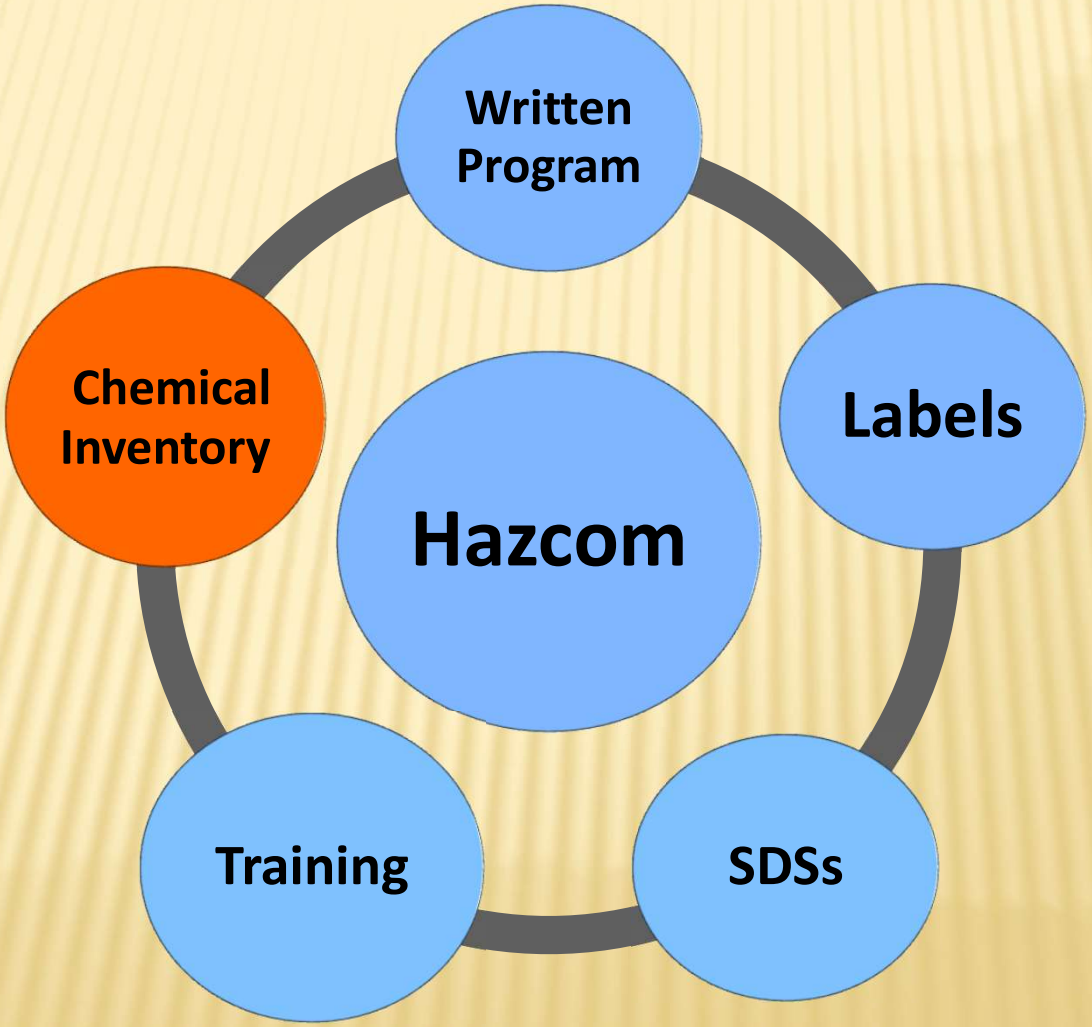
Workers must be trained on:

- Requirements of the Hazcom standard
- Operations in their work area where hazardous substances are present
- The physical and chemical nature of those hazards

Workers must also be trained on:

- Methods to detect the presence or release of a hazardous substance
- Protective measures to take
- Location and details of their employer's written Hazcom program
- Location and availability of SDS sheets
- Special employee rights under Hazcom
- Labeling systems

A list of hazardous chemicals known to be present at your site must be available: Fifth Requirement



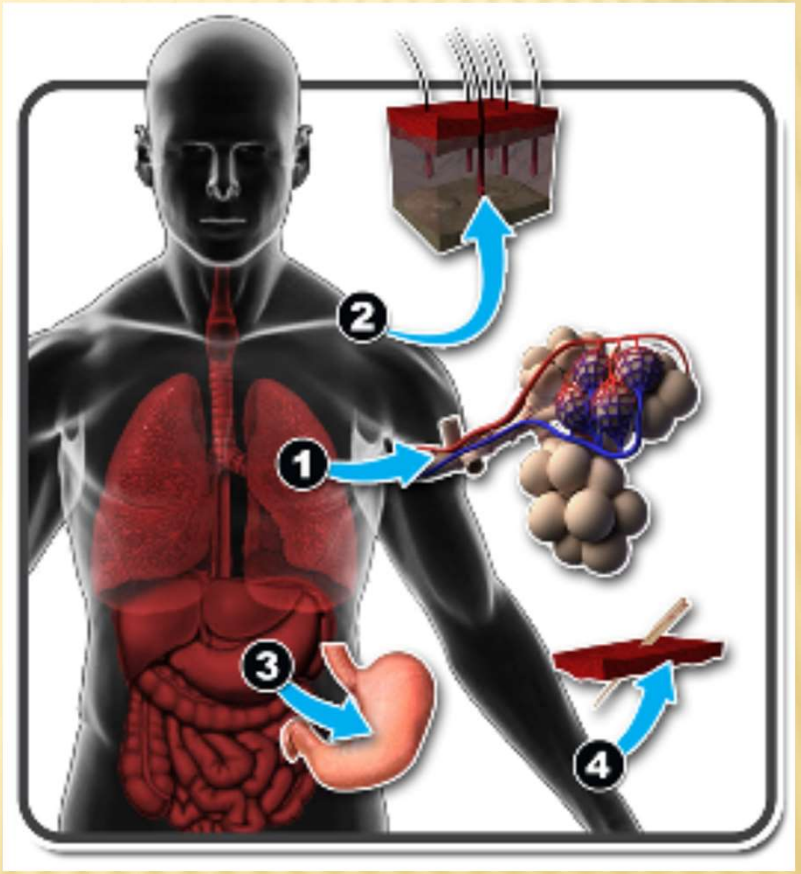
SDS info is on PLEX Shop Floor screen.

All chemicals are found in one of three forms: solid, liquid or gas.

Form	Examples
Solid	**dust, fiber, fume**
Liquid	**aerosol, mist, gels, adhesives**
Gas	**acetylene, oxygen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen**

How do chemicals enter your body?

1. Breathing (Inhalation)
2. Absorption through the skin
3. Swallowing (Ingestion)
4. Injection



It depends on the task and the form of the chemical.

Acute vs. chronic exposure:

Acute

- High exposure over a short time period (minutes to a few days)
- After exposure stops, damage may or may not reverse

Chronic

- Low exposure over a long time period (years)
- Can cause disease or other irreversible effects

Other labeling systems we use:

- Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 M
- Department of Transportation (DOT) placards

GHS Handout
GHS Quiz

Any Questions?

Lockout/Tagout

Awareness

What is it?

- A system of practices to safeguard workers from the unplanned start-up of machinery.

Dangerous Statistics

- 3 million workers service equipment
- Proper lock out/tag out prevents 120 fatalities and 500,000 injuries per year

Leading Causes of Injury

- Failure to shut off equipment
- Failure to disconnect equipment from power source
- Unexpected startup
- Failure to remove tools before restarting equipment

Defining Lockout/Tagout

- **Lock out**: Physically lock access to all energy that powers the equipment
- **Tag out**: Placing a tag on the lock out device to warn others that the equipment must not be restarted. Also states who is qualified to remove the tag

- A tag out offers NO protection; only information

Authorized Employees – those who maintain or service the equipment

- Must know all energy sources and hazards
- Must inform workers when/why equipment is being serviced

Affected Employees – those who operate the machine or equipment

- Must understand lockout/tagout procedures
- Must NEVER remove locks or tags that they did not attach

All Other Employees

- Those who work in the area where lockout/tagout is used
- Must understand the system

OSHA requirements for LOTO

- Written LOTO program and policies
- Three elements:
  - Implementation of company-wide safety policies
  - Devising specific LOTO procedures for each piece of equipment
  - Maintaining control of locks and tags

LOTO Six Steps

- Notify employees in that area
- Identify the power sources
- Disconnect the power
- Apply locks and tags
- Drain stored energy
- Test equipment

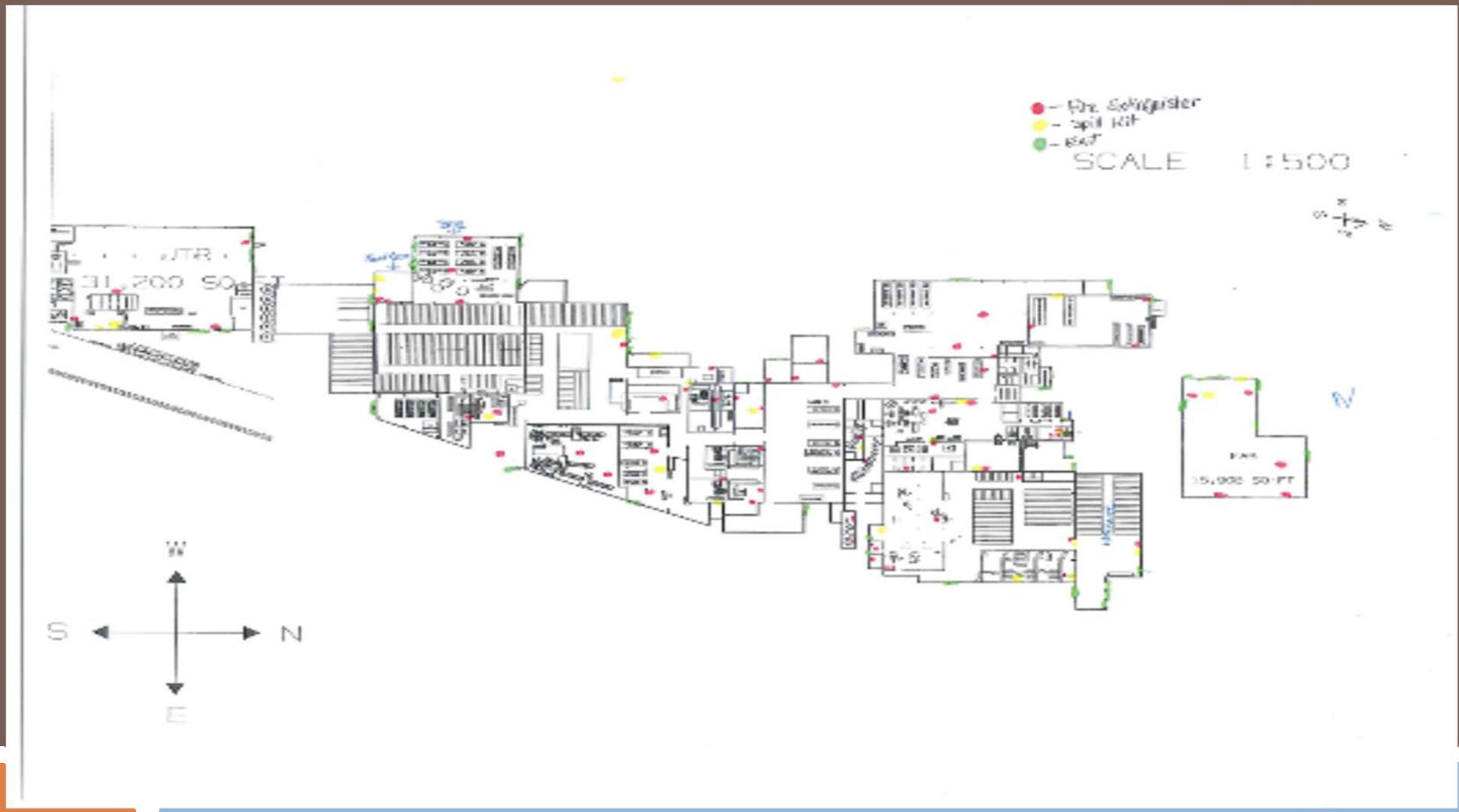
Restarting the Equipment

- Authorized employee's responsibility
- Must ensure:
  - Tools, spare parts, debris are removed from area
  - Safety guards are back in place
  - Machine is in safe working condition
- Move people away from equipment

Summary

- Lockout/tagout prevents injuries and fatalities
- Know your role: Authorized, affected or other
- Follow six steps:
  - Notify employees
  - Identify power sources
  - Disconnect power
  - Apply locks and tags
  - Drain stored energy
  - Test equipment

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN



Alarms

- We have a fire alarm system
- We may sound the alarm using our telephone paging system
- Listen and follow directions
- If you have an Emergency requiring evacuation – tell your supervisor at once

Evacuation

- Listen & follow directions
- Know two ways to get out of your work area FAST
- Exit by going AWAY from the emergency to the nearest exit
- Find your department's designated meeting place
- Stay with those you work with; don't leave until released
- Once outside, never re-enter for any reason

Tornado

- Watch
  - Weather will be monitored by radio or internet
- Warning
  - If appropriate, outside watch will be posted
  - Senior supervisor will determine whether to take shelter

Taking shelter

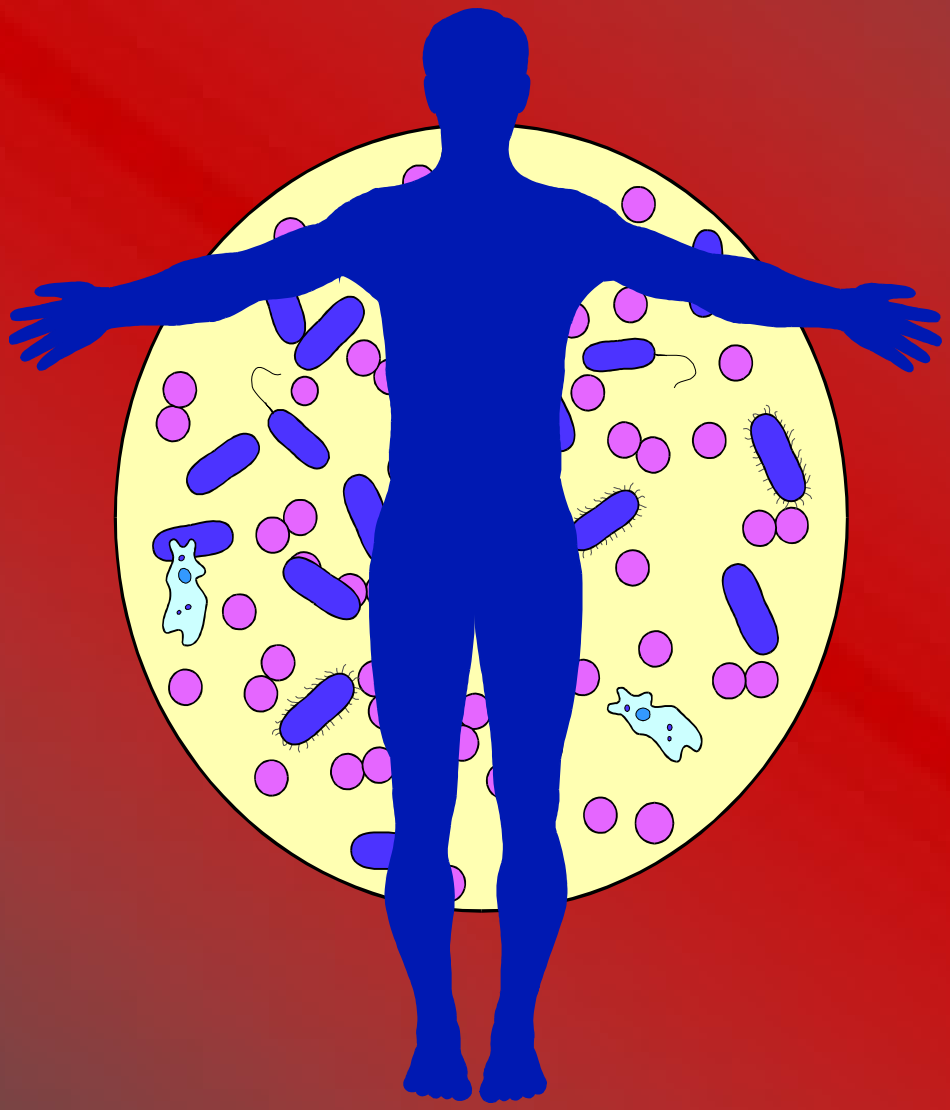
- Calmly go to the shelter
  - All restroom areas, rooms in lower levels, or offices without windows

- Don't leave shelter until All Clear is given

FIRE and TORNADO DRILLS

- Jay Industries holds Fire Drills and Shelter in Place reviews
- Know your work area and at least TWO exits out of the building
- Know where the nearest shelter is located

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



Bloodborne Pathogens Goal

- Eliminate or Minimize
- Employee Exposure to
- Bloodborne Pathogens at work

Occupational Exposure
Are you at Risk?

- **Janitorial Staff** – may clean up blood or other potentially infectious material
- **Maintenance Staff** – may clean up a machine after an injury
- **First Aid Responders** – any employee who is trained to administer First Aid and CPR in case of an accident or injury

Blood

- Blood
  - » Human Blood
  - » Human Blood components, and products made from blood

Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)

- OPIM
  - » Semen, Vaginal Secretions
  - » Amniotic Fluid, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Synovial Fluid
  - » Pleural Fluid, Saliva, Sweat, Vomit, Urine
  - » Skin, tissue, cell cultures
  - » Other bodily fluids

Universal Precautions

- Universal Precautions
  - All potentially infectious materials must be handled as if it contains bloodborne pathogens.
  - Proper work practice controls, engineering controls, and PPE must be used to prevent further contamination and exposure.

Common Bloodborne Pathogens

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Hepatitis A (HAV)

Less common but found in U.S.A.:

- Syphilis-Malaria-Brucellosis

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- AIDS is the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- HIV depletes the immune system so it can no longer fight diseases
- HIV is life threatening
- Currently there is NO VACCINE against HIV

HIV Facts

- HIV is less infectious than Hepatitis B because there are not as many virus particles present in bodily fluids
- 1 teaspoon of blood contains about 15 HIV particles
- HIV is more fragile that Hepatitis B and easily destroyed on surfaces outside the body

Hepatitis B (HBV)

- HBV can live on surfaces at room temperature for up to 10 days, even if blood is dried
- It is smaller and more common than HIV
- In 1 tsp of blood, there can be up to one billion (1,000,000,000) HBV particles
- There are 1 to 1.4 million chronic carriers in USA (according to CDC)

More on Hepatitis B

- Can lead to Cirrhosis, Liver Disease and Liver Cancer
- HBV is most common form of Hepatitis
- 300,000 new cases per year, with 10,000 due to work exposure
- Recovery is good if properly diagnosed
- It is easier to catch than HIV
- Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea and vomiting
- VACCINATION has been available since 1982

Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States
- According to the CDC, there are 2.7 to 3.9 million people with Hepatitis C
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death
- There is no VACCINE to prevent HCV

Hepatitis A (HAV)

- Contracted through contaminated food or drinking water which contains infected fecal matter
- There is a VACCINE available to prevent HAV

REMEMBER

- It is likely that someone you know or work with has a form of Hepatitis
- It hurts your liver

Healthy Liver

HBV Infected Liver

Potential Transmission

- Contact with another person's blood or other body fluid
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles

Jay Industries, Inc.
Exposure Control Plan (ECP)

- Potential exposure determination
- Safe work practices
- Decontamination
- Selecting and using PPE
- Handling biowaste
- Labels and signs
- Training requirements
- Recordkeeping requirements

Universal Precautions

- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
- Proper cleanup and decontamination

Engineering Controls

- Used needles must be disposed of in a Sharps container
- Sharps containers are red plastic jugs found near main restrooms or large first aid cabinets
- Proper disposal prevents used needle sticks
- Contact EHS if the Sharps container is full and needs replaced.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Available at NO cost
- Found in the BBP kits near the First Aid cabinets
- Once used, put all contaminated items in the RED biohazard bag
- Notify EHS for pick up of RED bag and replacement of kit

BBP KITS CONTAIN:

BBP kit contains:

- Masks
- Gowns
- Gloves
- Safety glasses
- Shoe covers
- Hand wipes
- Red biohazard bag

Protective Equipment

- Bleeding control – **latex gloves**
- Spurting blood – **latex gloves**, protective clothing (gown), respiratory mask, eye/face protection (goggles or glasses)
- Post-accident cleanup – **latex gloves**
- Janitorial work – **latex gloves**

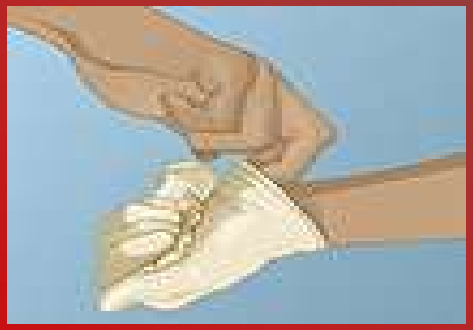
Remove gloves safely without spreading germs

1. Grasp the palm of one glove near your wrist.

•Carefully pull the glove off.

2. Hold the glove in the palm of the still-gloved hand.

•Slip 2 fingers under the wrist of the remaining glove.



3. Pull the glove until it comes off inside out.

•The first glove should end up inside the glove you just took off.

•Dispose of the gloves in a red bag.

4. Always wash your hands after removing gloves. Gloves can have holes in them that are too small to be seen.

Safe Work Practices

- Remove contaminated PPE or clothing as soon as possible
- Clean and disinfect contaminated equipment and work surfaces
- Thoroughly wash up immediately after exposure
- Properly dispose of contaminated items in a red biohazard bag
- Call EHS for pick up and disposal of red biohazard bag

First Aid Responders

- If you get blood on you:
  - Wash it off as soon as possible
  - Use soap and water to wash
  - Immediately flush your eyes with running water at a sink or eyewash station
  - Report the incident to your supervisor

Decontamination

- Wear protective gloves
- Disinfectant/cleaner provided in bodily fluid disposal kit
- Or use ¼ cup bleach per gallon of water
- Properly dispose of contaminated PPE, towels, and rags in red biohazard bag

DO NOT THROW CONTAMINATED MATERIALS IN THE TRASH CAN.

How do I clean up safely?

- Wear protective gloves
- Disinfect using solution in kit or ¼ C household bleach per one gallon water
- If fluids are dry:
  - Spray with disinfectant; wipe dry with paper towel
- If fluids are wet:
  - Place paper towel or absorbent material over fluid to soak it up
  - Then spray the area with disinfectant; wipe dry
  - Put all contaminated materials in a red biohazard bag

Regulated Medical Waste

- Contact EHS for pick-up and disposal of regulated waste/red biohazard bag
- DO NOT THROW CONTAMINATED MATERIALS IN THE TRASH CAN

Labels and Signs

- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol, and the term "Biohazard" must be attached to:
  - Containers or bags of regulated biohazard waste
  - Sharps containers used to store, transport, or ship used needles

Exposure Incident

- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids to supervisor
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are offered

What to do if exposure occurs?

- Wash exposed area with soap and hot water
- Flush splashes to nose, mouth, or skin with water
- Irrigate eyes with water or saline
- Report the incident to a supervisor
- Complete an Accident/Incident report
- Contact Human Resources for direction

Jay Industries, Inc.

Fire Prevention and Fire Extinguisher

What makes a fire?

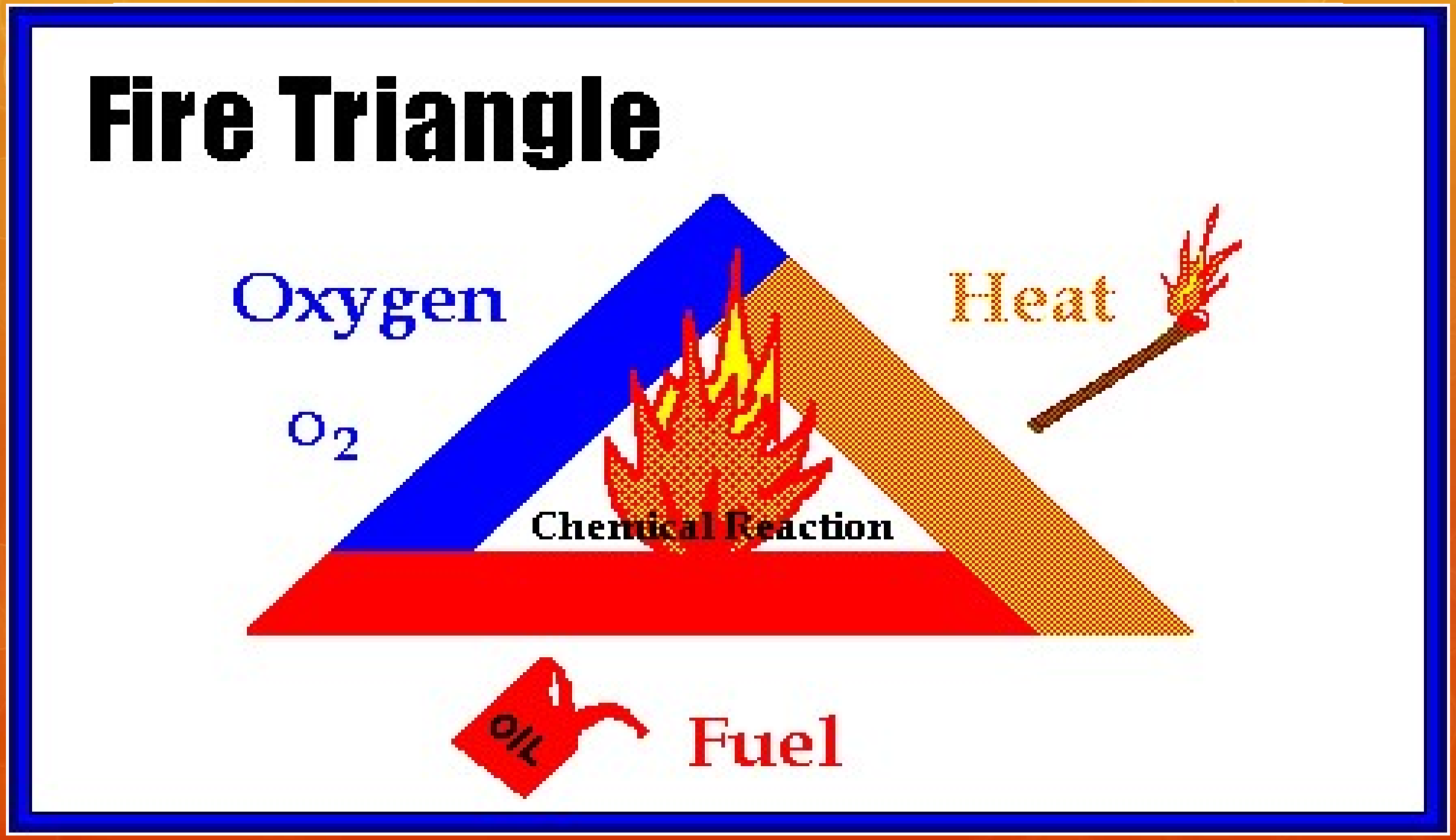
The Fire Triangle plus One describes the four elements that must be present for a fire to exist:

1. Oxygen for combustion;
2. Heat to reach ignition temperature;
3. Fuel to support the combustion;

4. A Chemical Reaction between the other three elements.

To prevent a fire, keep the FOUR elements separate.

Take away one of the sides of the triangle, and the fire goes out.



Types of Fires

Class A Ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth and plastics; solids that are not metal.

Class B Flammable liquids such as gasoline, petroleum based oil, paint, and solvents. Also, flammable gases such as propane and butane.

Class C Energized Electrical equipment, such as motors, transformers and appliances. If there is no power, Class C becomes one of the other classes. Energized means it is plugged into an electrical source.

Class D Combustible metals such as postassium, sodium, aluminum and magnesium

Class K Cooking oils, grease, animal and vegetable fats

Types of Fire Extinguishers at Jay Industries

- ABC=Regular Fire
- CO2=Machinery/Electrical
- Purple K=Flammable Liquids
- Halotron=Energized Electrical Equipment

Use of Fire Extinguishers

- Some fire extinguishers can be used on several types of fires (A-B-C)
- Some fire extinguishers have warnings about their use
- It can be ineffective, dangerous, or damaging to use the wrong type of fire extinguisher

Imagine there is a fire in your workplace…

…how do you make a decision to flee the building or fight the fire?

Fire Size and Intensity

- A fire can increase in size and intensity in a matter of seconds
- Portable fire extinguishers contain chemicals in limited amounts and only last for seconds or minutes
- If you fight a fire, make sure you have an escape route behind you that is open and clear

Only fight a fire if:

- The fire is small and contained
- You are safe from toxic smoke
- You have a means of escape
- Your instincts tell you it’s ok

When to use an Extinguisher?

In the early stages of a fire.

If the fire grows or spreads out, evacuate the building, closing doors or windows behind you.

If the fire is not too big.

Make sure you have a safe route to leave if necessary

Know the Fire Extinguishers in your workspace BEFORE a fire:

- Where is it located?
- What type is it?
- What instructions or warnings are on it?
- Pick it up and hold it, so you know how heavy it is

Triple A-A-A Rule

- **A**ctivate the building paging/alarm or call 9-1-1. Or have someone do it for you. Make sure other employees are notified
- **A**ssist any persons in immediate danger, or those incapable, to exit the building, without risking your own safety. Or have someone help with this task.
- **A**ttempt to extinguish the fire.

P-A-S-S

P=Pull the pin

A=Aim the nozzle or hose at base of the fire from recommended safe distance

S=Squeeze the operating lever to discharge the fire extinguisher contents

S=Sweep the nozzle or hose from side to side from a safe distance. Move around the fire as it is diminished. Watch the area in case it re-ignites or spreads

Other fire extinguisher tips:

- Tell other employees-make sure they know what you are doing
- Stand a safe distance away
- Identify a safe emergency exit for yourself
- If it is too hot, spreading too fast, too high, too smoky, or presents other dangers, you need to evacuate

If you catch on fire:

STOP

DROP

ROLL

Emergency Action Plan

Your building has an emergency action plan.

It is posted on our intranet and reviewed yearly.

Potential Fire Hazards & Solutions

- Flammables-proper storage and containers
- Trash and Debris-Good housekeeping
- Smoking-only in designated areas
- Welding-follow work procedures
- Machinery hazards- Proper cleaning and maintenance

Fire Extinguishers are inspected and tested regularly

Located correctly?

Visible and properly marked?

Accessible and not blocked?

Pressure indicator correct?

Hung up correctly and not sitting on the floor?

Used Fire Extinguishers

- If you use a fire extinguisher, take it to the tool crib for a spare
- Supervisors will notify EHS of any fire extinguisher use.
- Never remount a used Fire Extinguisher, even if you only used if for a few seconds
- Always replace a used Fire Extinguisher with a new one RIGHT AWAY

Fire Prevention Plan – Employees

Every employee must do their part to prevent fires through

- Housekeeping
- Prompt clean up of trash and spills
- Knowledge of flammables in their work area

Fire Prevention – Reports/Drills

- Any fire, no matter how small, must be reported to the supervisor
  - Inspect or replace equipment
  - Determine and correct the problem, to prevent a repeat
- Fire drills are held at least annually.

Fire Prevention Plan – Know Hazards

Major Fire Hazards

- Fuel gases – acetylene, propane, oxygen, natural gas
- Flammable paints, thinners, and reducers
- Combustible paints, thinners and powders
- Oil and/or solvent soaked rags
- Paper, cardboard and combustible trash
- Flammable liquids, oils, fluids and lubricants

Fire Prevention Plan – Ignition Sources

Potential Ignition Sources

- Open flames – welding, lighters, cigarettes
- Electric motors – air compressors, tools
- Sparks
- Overheated electrical equipment
- Hot engine parts – exhaust or muffler

Fire Prevention - Housekeeping

- Smoking is prohibited in the plant area
- Flammable liquids, gases & aerosols must be stored in designated areas or containers
- Oil & solvent soaked rags must be placed in their designated areas
- Combustible material such as paper, cardboard must never be placed near heat producing devices or machines

Fire Prevention Plan - Housekeeping

- All spills must be cleaned up using proper procedures
- Any leaking tanks or barrels must be reported immediately for prompt repair
- Faulty machinery or equipment must be reported immediately
- Only authorized personnel may operate or repair machinery or equipment

Fire Prevention Plan - Maintenance

- Housekeeping, Maintenance & Storage
  - Fire extinguishers are inspected by the EHS department
  - Fire alarms and extinguishers are serviced and maintained every year
  - All heat producing equipment is serviced regularly

Do you know where the fire extinguishers are in your work area?

- Questions?
- Quiz
- Practical use of fire extinguisher

29 CFR 1910.132

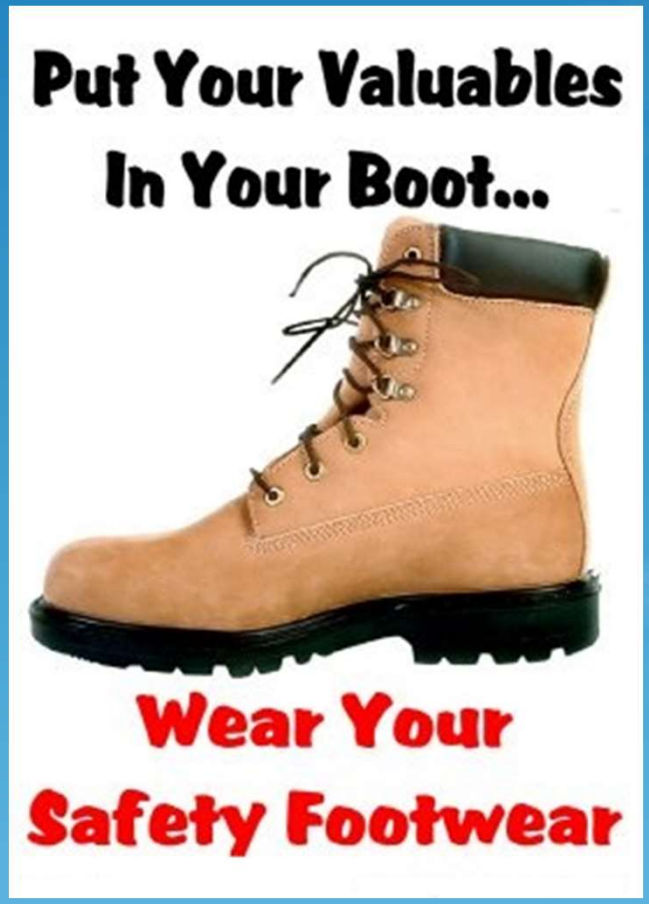
Personal Protective Equipment

Safety Glasses

- Required at all Metals divisions
- Some jobs and work areas require side shields in addition to safety
- Some jobs require special eye protection, like welding

Steel or Composite toe boots

- **Required on any Production job**



Hearing Protection

- Hearing protection is required in many areas of Jay Industries.
- Jay Industries has an in-house Hearing Conservation Program.
- Once lost, your hearing cannot be restored.
- Hearing protection is made available to anyone that wants protection from noise.
- Prolonged exposure generally causes permanent damage

Hearing protection makes sense

- You are ultimately responsible for your own hearing
- You have the most to lose if you suffer hearing loss
- Make sure you know how to wear the earplugs properly

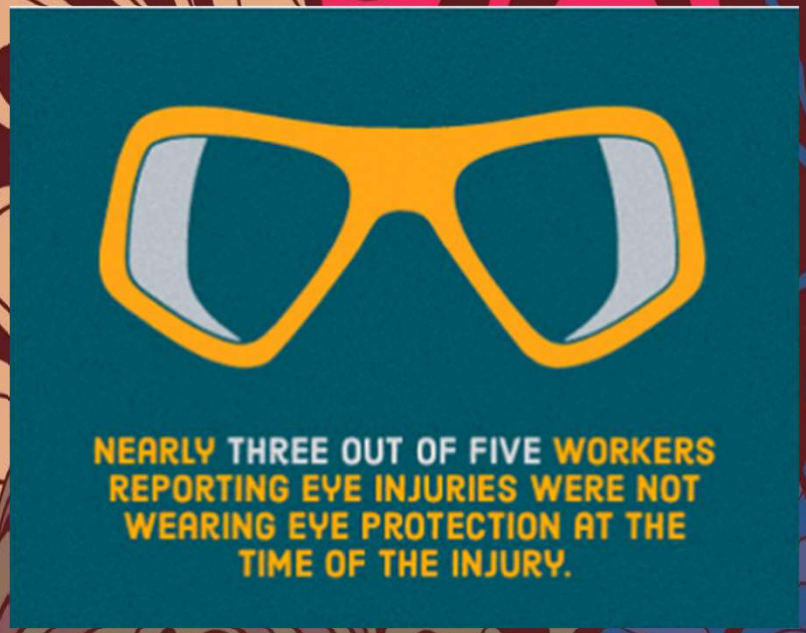
Special PPE for certain jobs

- Jay Industries has Confined Space, Respirator, Silica Dust, Ladder Training, Aerial Platform Training, and others, for certain jobs.

- If special PPE is a job requirement, you will be notified and trained on the proper use during OJT training.

Jay Industries, Inc.
Eye Safety
Eye Injury Facts

- Eye Injuries are almost always preventable
- It only takes a split second to injure your eye.
- An eye injury can last a life time.
- There are 2,000 work-related eye injuries every day in the U.S.A.
- Between 10% and 20% of eye injuries cause permanent vision damage.
- About 90% of eye injuries are preventable with the right PPE



What can hurt your eyes?

- Welding dust
- Liquid chemicals
- Gases under pressure
- Nails
- Metal dust
- Solvent splashes
- Wire
- Glass
- Insulation
- Sparks
- Arc Flash

When are you the most at risk?

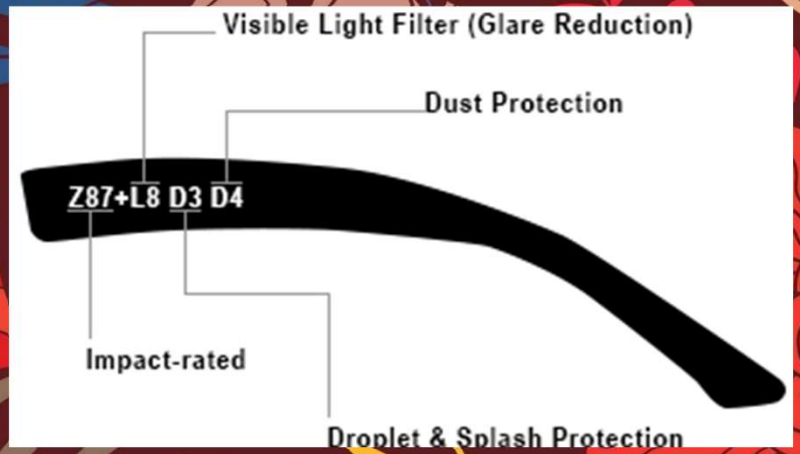
- Overhead work
- Cutting
- Grinding
- Sanding
- Welding
- Drilling
- Using power tools
- Walking by a work area

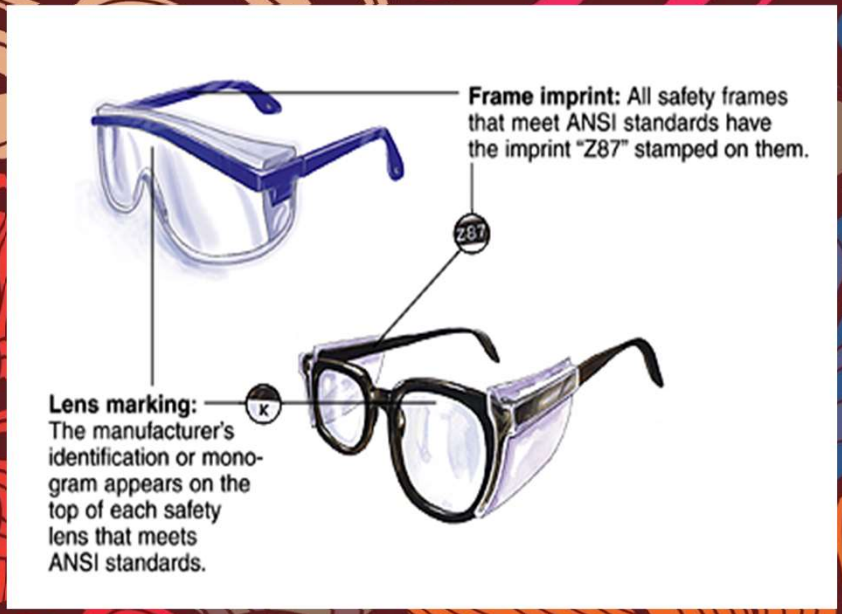
Wear the right kind of eye protection and make sure it fits!

- Goggles
- Safety Glasses
- Safety Glasses with side shields or wrap arounds
- Welding helmet
- Face shield

- Make sure they fit
- Make sure they are clean
- Use prescription lenses if you need them
- Inspect them regularly
- Replace them when damaged

All Safety Glasses must be ANSI Z87 compliant, and are marked on the frame and lenses.





Ordinary glasses are NOT effective eye protection.

Not designed to protect from impact

Hazardous when shattered

What hazards do Safety glasses protect?

- Protection against impact
- Tinted can be used to protect against optical radiation
- Can be used in torch soldering but must have a shade number of 1.5-3
- Cannot be used for gas or arc welding, which require a shade of 4 or higher

When do you need side protection or side shields on your Safety glasses?

- Use them when there are hazards from flying particles.
- Many newer styles have wrap around protection instead of side shields.
- Many eye injuries happen without adequate side protection or with poor fitting glasses.

When should you wear goggles?

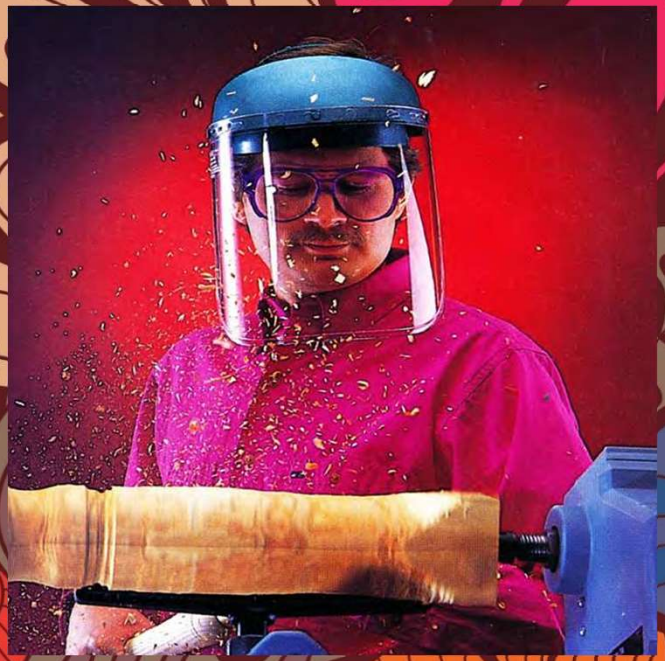
- They are stronger than safety glasses
- Use for higher impact protection
- Use them for greater particle protection
- Necessary for handling chemicals and preventing splashes
- Can be used for welding light protection, with the proper shading
- Use them anytime there are hazards from flying particles.

Welding helmet vs. Welding goggles?

- Helmets are required for arc welding requiring shade numbers 10-14
- Helmets should always be worn over safety glasses or goggles
- Welding goggles can be used for gas welding or cutting with shade numbers 4-8

What about face shields?

- They provide more impact protection
- Cover the face as well as the eyes
- Should be worn over safety glasses or goggles



What if you get something in your eye?

- Don't rub it!
- Use eye wash bottles immediately
- Rinse with clean water for 15-20 minutes
- Ask the supervisor to look at your eye
- If there is a cut or puncture, don't wash or touch the eye or eyelid – get medical attention ASAP
- If an object is embedded, don't remove it. Gently pack gauze around it to stabilize it and head for the ER.

Are your eyes ready for work?

- Do you have safety glasses?
- Are you wearing them?
- Do they fit properly?
- Are they the right protection for the jobs you are doing?
- Where are the EYEWASH STATIONS in your work area?
- Do you know when to get medical attention?

Wear eye protection!

- You make the choice.
- Wear eye protection!

- You only have two eyes.
- Wear eye protection!

- Blindness is forever.
- Wear eye protection!

- Develop the habit.
- Wear eye protection!

If you work without safety glasses, you might not die, but you could lose an eye.

ISO 14001 and the Environment

What is it?

A System to Manage our Environmental Aspects and Impacts

Reasons for Certification

- *Required by our customer*
- *Competitive edge in the global marketplace*
- *Cost savings thru pollution prevention*
- *Improved regulatory compliance*
- *Reduction in environmental liability*

Major Elements of ISO 14001

- *Continual Improvement*
- *Environmental Aspects*
- *Environmental Impacts*
- *Environmental Objectives & Targets*
- *Environmental Policy*

Continual Improvement

Using the Environmental Management System to improve the overall environmental performance of Jay Industries, Inc., in line with our Environmental Policy.

Environmental

Aspect

- *Elements of our activities, products or services that interact with the environment.*

Impact

- *Any change to the environment, positive or negative, which is wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects.*

Jay Industries is dedicated to:

P*reserving and*

I*mproving the*

E*nvironment.*

Why Recycle?

Estimated Decomposition Rates

Paper	Leaves	Orange Peel	Milk Carton	Plastic Bag
				
2- 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3- 6 Months	5Years	10-20 Years

Aluminum Can	Plastic 6 Pk Ring	Plastic Bottle	Glass Bottle	Styrofoam
				
200-400 Years	400-500 Years	400-500 Years	500 Years-Forever?	Never?

Americans represent 5% of the world population but generate 30% of the world's waste

- We throw away 4.3 pounds of waste per day per person
- Less than 2% of the total waste is U.S. is recycled
- Half our daily waste could be recycled-enough to fill a football stadium from top to bottom EVERY day
- Most Americans will throw away 90,000 pounds of waste in their lifetime

Better than recycling:

- **Reuse**-use it over and over until it is worn out
- **Reduce**-don't buy it
- **Recycle**

What do we Recycle & Reuse at Jay Industries/

- Cardboard
- Paper
- Aluminum Cans
- Scrap Metal
- Bad parts
- Plastic bottles
- Electronics
- Batteries
- Aerosol Cans
- Gloves
- Fabric rags
- Totes and Drums
- Oil
- Wooden Pallets & Boxes

Please do your part.

Plastic Bottles

Aluminum Cans

Violence in the Workplace

Training 10/11/22

Jay Industries, Inc.

CAN IT HAPPEN HERE?

What is violence in the workplace?

Any behavior in a work environment that a reasonable person would find:

- Intimidating
- Threatening
- Violent
- Abusive

The behavior affects a person's psychological or physical well-being

What actions are Workplace Violence?

Non Physical

- Threats
- Verbal Abuse
- Intimidation
- Harassment
- Stalking
- Hate Crimes

Physical

- Assault
- Stabbing, shooting
- Sexual Assault
- Suicide
- Homicide
- Multiple Killings

According to the F.B.I., there are four types of workplace violence incidents:

Type 1 – Violence by people that have no connection to the workplace, but enter to commit a crime

Type 2 – Violence directed at employees by customers, clients, suppliers, contractors or others

Type 3 – Violence against co-workers, supervisors or managers by a present or former employee

Type 4 – Violence committed at work by someone who does not work there, but has a personal relationship with an employee (domestic violence)

Why are people more violent?

- Mental health issues
- Anxious about the future
- Economic difficulties or job loss
- Drug/alcohol abuse
- Family problems
- Criminal activities
- Desensitization to violence
- Mass media exposure to violence
- “Copy Cat” phenomenon

Why are people violent at work?

Revenge – They want to remedy perceived injustices

Rejection - They don't fit in or want to "show" who is boss

Attention - Religious Fanatics or Mental Health Issues

Nature – They live their lives using criminal or violent tendencies

People blame their job for:

- loss of job or unexpected lay off
- their own money problems
- passed over for promotion or job change
- what they think is wrong or unfair treatment
- discipline for misconduct
- workplace or personal relationship failures

Workplace Violence Fatalities

- In the U.S.A. in 2014:
  - There were 4,679 total fatal work injuries
  - 749 people were murdered at work (almost two a day)
  - 271 people committed suicide at work

Homicides were the fourth highest leading cause of a workplace fatality.

Men vs. Women

- 32% of female victims of workplace homicides were killed by relatives or domestic partners
- 33% of male victims of workplace homicides were killed during a robbery

Myths

- It can't happen here.
- We don't need a violence or firearms policy.
- If we talk or train about workplace violence, then we may cause it to happen.
- If a person makes threats or jokes about violence, they are letting of steam and won't commit a violent act
- You cannot predict when a person will snap.
- Threats of violence are done by people who want attention

Jay Industries, Inc.

We have a violence policy.

We have a firearms policy.

We have workplace violence training.

Our goal is a safe and secure workplace

- Everyone is responsible
- Zero tolerance for workplace violence
- No weapons
- No threats or intimidation will be tolerated
- Reporting is the key

Active Shooter

Least common but most deadly

-Run – Hide – Fight Video
-Handout
-Quiz

SAFETY SIGNS

- Signs are posted to keep you safe
- Read and follow
- It could save your body or your life

SAFETY TRAINING AND EMERGENCY PLANS

Safety Training and Emergency Action Plans are located on the company intranet/green screen

Our training website is public.

www.jayindustriestraining.com

Questions?

SAFETY QUESTIONS, CONCERNS & REPORTS

If you have a safety concern, tell your supervisor right away.

Report all accidents, injuries and near misses to your supervisor ASAP.

If you have a question or concern about your Environment, Health or Safety, contact your supervisor or the EHS Department.

THANK YOU!
WE WANT YOU TO
STAY SAFE AND HEALTHY
AT
JAY INDUSTRIES, INC.