CAPACITARTE

Es ser líder de tu vida

Health & safety

The average person finds it difficult to assess risks. For this reason, work practices need to be regulated. Examples of dangerous activities are:

- Welding or grinding without **goggles**
- Working on construction site work without a **hard hat.**
- Working in **noisy** factories, cabs, on airport tarmacs and with outdoor machinery without **ear protection**.
- Working in chemical areas without **protective** clothing
- **Smoking** near **hazardous substances**.

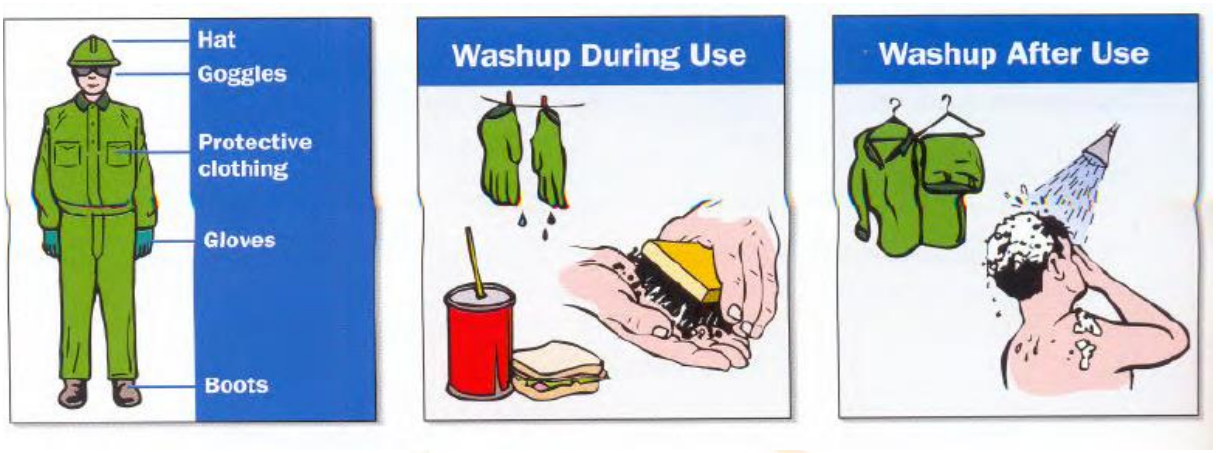
Without regulations some employees will take risks. Health and safety is a part of employment (labour) law. It covers general matters such as:

- **Occupational health**
- **Accident** prevention regulations
- Special regulations for hazardous occupations such as mining and building
- Provisions for risks such as **poisons**, **dangerous machinery**, **dust**, **noise**, **vibration**, and **radiation**.
- The full range of **dangers** arising from modern industrial processes, for example the widespread use of **chemicals**.

The key concerns for health and safety are to assess the risks and hazards by identifying and quantifying the effects so that appropriate protective measures can be taken.

Risks and hazards	Combustion – contamination – drains – dust – explosion – flammable – friction – fumes – fumigation – gas – harmful – shock – spraying – toxic – vapour
Effects	Adverse effects – birth defect – burn – cancer – dizziness – drowsiness – genetic damage – impair fertility – irreversible effect - vomiting
Protective measures	Avoid contact with – dispose of – dry – handle – keep precautionary – protect – recycle – rinse – seal tightly – wash – well-ventilated

The following health and safety notices show some protective measures that can be taken:



Safety vs. Security

Safety.

Traditional safety science has a long history going back to early in the 20th Century beginning long before security science. Safety practices focus on protection from natural and man made risks. They are applicable to people at work, residents in their homes, employees in commercial or public buildings, to out-of-doors areas, and to consumer products of every description. Safety is seldom perfect and all encompassing. There is therefore some element of risk or a standard of insurance. In this, safety measures are taken to reduce risk.

Incidental internal challenges to safety can be physical (e.g., blocked emergency exits, compromised chemical storage, structural design defects, inadequate locking systems, slippery floors), social and psychological (e.g., age or gender discrimination), financial (e.g., computer failure, mission or process loss), political (e.g., harassment), or occupational (e.g., mold or asbestos contamination). Taking these into account a generic definition looks like the following:

Safety involves whatever contributes to maintaining the "steady state" of a social and physical structure or place in terms of whatever it is intended to do. Safety connotes stability over time, continuity of function and reliability of structure.

The content of a "steady state" of a place, person or function changes from one situation to

another. It can be operationally defined in terms of an organization's vision and mission statements, personnel policies, and operations manuals. Hospitals, K-12 schools, recreational parks, department stores, colleges and universities, banks, and military installations all differ in what is necessary to make them safe. But our definition with focus on a situation-specific "steady state" applies equally to all. This lays the basis for what constitutes security, which is to say that, the definition and content of security derives from the definition and content of safety.

Security.

Drawing from the definition of safety, then:
Security is the process or means of delaying, preventing and otherwise protecting against external or internal dangers, loss, criminals, and other individuals or actions that threaten to weaken, hinder or destroy an organization's "steady state," and otherwise deprive it of its intended purpose for being.

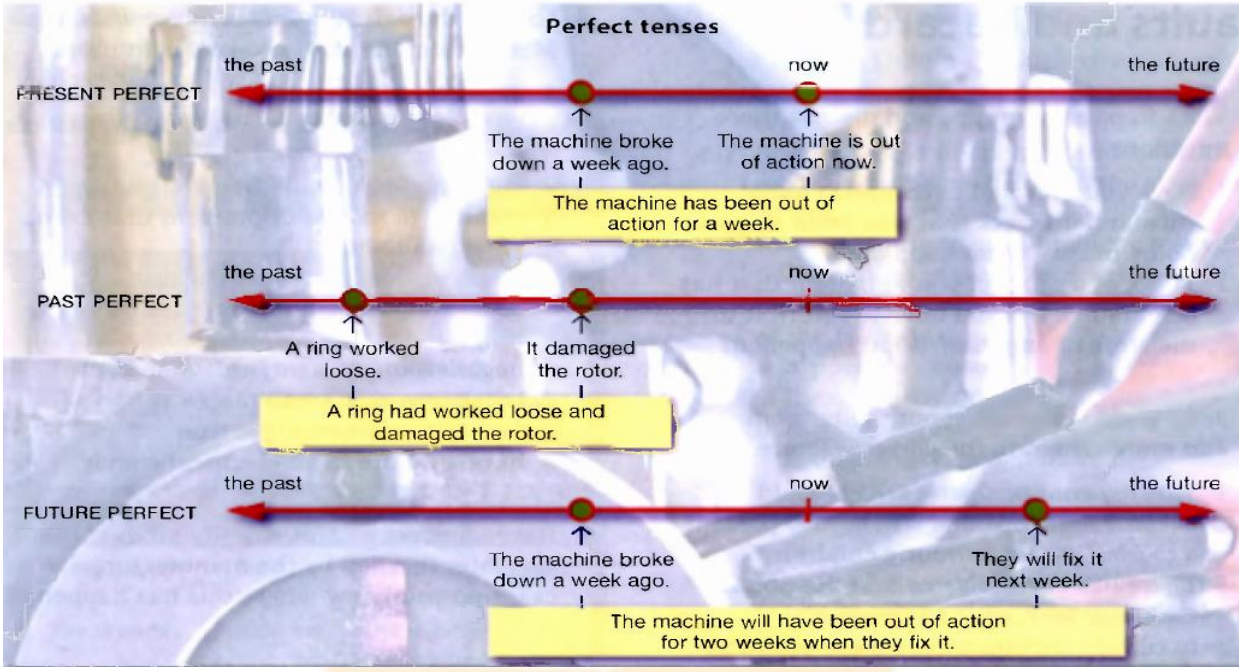
Causes and results

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.

Explaining problems

The verb **seem**, **appear**, **sound** and **look** can make statements more tentative and polite.	
The activation key doesn`t work	The activation key doesn`t ***seem to*** work
They are commonly used to give negative information politely.	
It ***appears*** to be faulty.	It ***looks*** like the system`s a little slow today.
It ***sounds*** as if your antivirus program might be causing the problem.	

Verb tenses to describe problems



Describing changes: problems and damages

Go, get, and become
• We often use ***get*** and ***become*** before adjectives to describe changes. ***Get*** dirty, ***become*** dirty, ***get*** twisted, ***become*** twisted… • Get is more common that become in informal and spoken English. • We also use ***go*** to talk about changes for the worse. The joints are ***going*** rusty. Something ***went*** wrong with the brakes.