

Welding Shop Safety

Workplace Safety

condition of being safe from risk or danger in the workplace

Unsafe Acts

any act which differs from normal, safe actions and could result in an accident or injury

Ultraviolet Light

type of light wave which is not visible to the human eye and causes burns to body cells; short wave light waves

Unsafe Conditions

any condition which differs from normal, safe conditions and could result in the incidence of accident or injury

Arc Radiation

ultraviolet light and heat emitted from any arc welding or cutting process; can cause burns to the skin and eyes if proper protection is not worn

Natural Ventilation

supplying fresh air to a location and moving foul air away from the location

Forced Ventilation

use of mechanical means to facilitate air movement

Air Supplied Respirator

respirator which contains its own air source or filters air through a filtration system before the user inhales the air

Housekeeping

management of a location in terms of neatness and cleanliness

Policy

plan

Procedure

action in response to a policy

Lock-Out/Tag-Out

safety procedure used to ensure equipment is not used while under repair or while maintenance work is performed

Welding Shop Safety

Decibel

unit for measuring sound level

Code of Ethics

standards of conduct within an industry or environment

Pounds Per Square Inch

unit of pressure; used to describe pressurized or compressed gases

Burn Rating

term used to describe how long it takes a material to burn completely

Hazardous Materials

any solid, liquid or gas which could cause detrimental health effects

Safety Colors

colors which designate certain parts, hazards and other actions on equipment and buildings

Focal Colors

colors which highlight parts of equipment as well as waste containers

Insulation

material used to coat electrical cords and leads which prevents electricity from exiting the cords except at plugs

Grounded

connected to an electrically neutral location

Non-Conductive

substance which does not transmit electrical charges

Fire Triangle

composed of the three needs for a fire to start: oxygen, heat source, flammable material

Fire Classes

classification of fire based on flammable material involved in the fire or the cause of fire

Welding Shop Safety

Class A Fire

fire burning ordinary flammable materials such as paper or wood

Class B Fire

fire burning flammable liquids such as gasoline

Class C Fire

fire caused by electricity

Class D Fire

fire caused by combustible metals

Hot Work

according to OSHA standards, any riveting, welding, flame cutting or other operation which produces sparks and/or fire

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)

United States federal agency which monitors health and safety in place of employment and is responsible for the development of these standards

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

document provided by a manufacturer listing the hazardous chemicals, healthy and physical hazards, exposure limits and safety precautions associated with a particular substance

Hazard Communication Standards

notifications of hazardous conditions in an environment

Right to Know Laws

legal rights for workers to have notification of any and all potentially hazardous conditions in their workplace

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

United States federal agency responsible for monitoring and enforcing standards related to pollution and contamination in the environment and workplaces

Personal Safety/Protective Equipment

devices or equipment worn by students, teachers, employees working in a potentially dangerous area

Welding Shop Safety

Lens Shade Number

number indicating the level of darkness of lenses used in the welding and cutting industry; scale is from 1 to 14 with 1 being the lightest and 14 being the darkest

Source Extraction Ventilation

ventilation system which extracts exhaust and hazardous fumes at the source