SYLLABUS DE CE COURS:

- Lors de ce cours vous allez travailler sur le vocabulaire de la sécurité au travail.
- 2 séances + homework + NAPO
- Vous travaillerez les 5 compétences.
- Plusieurs évaluations : deux interrogations de vocabulaire, une expression écrite (final task 2), une expression orale (final task 1), une final task de NAPO et une note de participation.
- Vous serez ensuite capable de parler de la sécurité au travail : vous pourrez donner des conseils aux collègues, faire un rapport d'accident, réclamer des améliorations à vos chefs, écrire un email ...



HAZARDS AT WORK

YOU ARE NOW A MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN OR A TRAINEE. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE EMPLOYEES.
WHAT A PRESSURE !!! DO NOT PANIC : HERE ARE SOME HINTS FOR A PERFECT JOB!



Safety at work.

Know the facts so you don't become a statistic.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC DIED AS BYSTANDERS to someone else's work activity in 2013

63%d

It only takes

15 MINS from noise levels above 105dba. Think a table saw or stadium sporting match



EYE INJURIES INJURIES around 500 HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER YEAR of office workers DON'T KNOW if they have a safety expert on site

> of office workers say their workplace DOES NOT communicate safety plans effectively

If you're as little as 5% DEHYDRATED your alertness and concentration is reduced 30-40%

THE MAJORITY OF WORK FATALITIES ARE CAUSED BY:



VEHICLE



BEING HIT BY FALLING OBJECTS



FALLS FROM A HEIGHT



As of September 2015

BEING HIT BY
MOVING OBJECTS

LARGEST PROPORTION OF SERIOUS INJURY CLAIMS



WATCH YOUR STEP Falls, trips & slips caused 26,135 SERIOUS CLAIMS

WORK-RELATED DEATHS **ANNUALLY ARE**

3x MORE ROAD FATALITIES IN AUSTRALIA 00 0 0

INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST **DEATH RATE** (2014)

- 1. Transport, postal & warehousing
- **2.** Agriculture, forestry & fishing **3.** Construction
- 4. Mining

INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST SERIOUS

INJURY RATE (2013)

- 1. Transport, postal & warehousing
- **2.** Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- **3.** Construction
- 4. Mining



Staples Australia Pty Limited. ABN 94 000 728 398 Phone 1300 676 200 www.staplesadvantage.com.au

References

www.tradieshealth.com.au http://blog.staplesadvantage.com/2015/08/04/6-startling-stats-on-office-safety/ www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

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A HEIGHT

FALLS FROM



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WATCH YOUR

Facility Solutions

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WORK-RELATED DEATHS

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- 2. Agriculture, forestry & fishing
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As of September 2015

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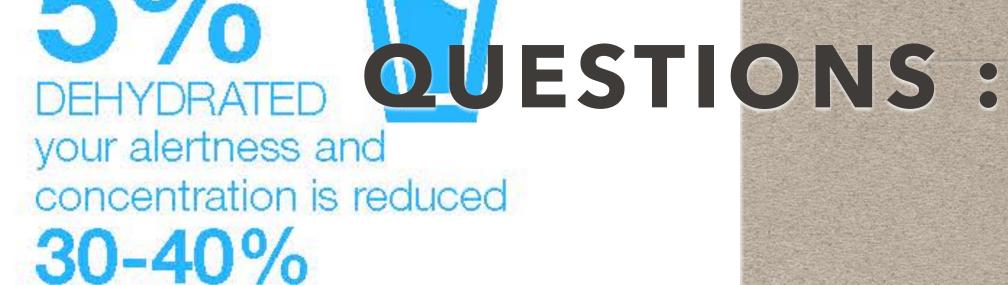
http://blog.staplesadvantage.com/2015/08/04/6-startling-stats-on-office-safety/ www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

QUESTIONS:

1/WHAT IS THE FIRST LARGEST PROPORTION OF INJURY CLAIMS?







LARGEST PROPORTION OF SERIOUS INJURY CLAIMS



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3x MORE

THAN ROAD FATALITIES IN AUSTRALIA

INDUSTRIES WITH THE

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- 2. Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- 3. Construction
- **4.** Mining

INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST SERIOUS INJURY RATE (2013)

1 Transport poetal & warehousing

1/ WHAT IS THE FIRST LARGEST PROPORTION OF INJURY CLAIMS? IT IS ABOUT THE WORKERS BACKS.

Salety at work.

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WATCH YOUR

LARGEST PROPORTION OF SERIOUS INJURY CLAIMS



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HOW MANY FALLS, TRIPS AND SLIPS CAUSED A SERIOUS CLAIM THAT YEAR?



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FALLS FROM A HEIGHT

BEING HIT BY MOVING OBJECTS



LARGEST PROPORTION OF SERIOUS INJURY CLAIMS



STEP Falls, trips & slips caused 26,135 SERIOUS CLAIMS

DEHYDRATED WANY FALLS, TRIPS AND YOUR alertness and MANY FALLS, TRIPS AND 30-40% CLAIM THAT YEAR? THERE WERE 26 135 SERIOUS

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WORK-RELATED DEATHS ANNUALLY ARE



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HOW LONG DO YOU NEED TO HEAR A NOISE EVERY WEEK TO HAVE YOUR EARS DAMAGED?



Safety at work.

now the facts so you on't become a statistic.

66 4 MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC DIED AS BYSTANDERS to someone else's work activity in 2013

33% serious claimants are MALE

It only takes HEARING DAMAGE from noise levels above 105dba.

Think a table saw or stadium sporting match



INJURIES

- A HOSPITAL

EYE

result in

around

TO HEAR A NOISE EVERY WEEK TO HAVE YOUR EARS DAMAGED? IT IS ONLY 15 MNS PER 28 / WEK. of office workers DON'T KNOW if they have a safety expert on site

HOW LONG DO YOU NEED

17% of office workers say their workplace **DOES NOT communicate** safety plans effectively

If you're as little as DEHYDRATED your alertness and concentration is reduced 30-40%

asbestos: amiante scaffolds: échafaudage

dust: poussière

to get the hang of it (familier): s'habituer à faire quelque chose, attraper le tour de main

to see life through rose-tinted specs: voir la vie en rose, ne voir que le bon côté des choses

conviction: condamnation

lame excuse: mauvais prétexte

warning signs: panneaux

d'avertissement

workload: charge de travail



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- 1 Y V	
Problem	Picture
hazardous building materials	
no safety equipment available	
exposure to dangerous substances	
ignoring employees' complaints	
no warning signs	
excessive workload	
insufficient training	

WHO COULD HAVE KNOWN THAT ASBESTOS WAS DEADLY? HARD HAT? GLOVES' OF DUST FOR GAWD SAKE! TRAINING? NAH-YOU'LL SOON GET YOU DON'T LOOK THESE MIGRANT HORKERS JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND SAFETY! WE DON'T NEED THE UNION HERE, I'LL TAKE CARE OF YOU! SICK OF THE SAME LAME EXCUSES? CONTACT: Workers' Memorial Day - 28 April

because our health and safety at work is no joke www.hazards.org/wmd

A Identify the source: Who is the poster intended for?

B Fill in the chart.

Problem	Picture
hazardous building materials	
no safety equipment available	
exposure to dangerous substances	
ignoring employees' complaints	
no warning signs	
excessive workload	
insufficient training	

WORKERS EVERYWHERE TRADE UNIONS

8



Workers' Memorial Day - 28 April because our health and safety at work is no joke www.hazards.org/wmd

In your own words, explain the poster's general message to workers and what they are being encouraged to do.

GRAMMAR in context

MUST/MUSTN'T, HAVE TO, SHOULD/SHOULDN'T



A. must, mustn't, have to

Observez les règles de sécurité suivantes :

- If you are exposed to dangerous substances at work, you have to wear the appropriate equipment. That is clearly mentioned in the company's rules and regulations.
- You mustn't manipulate chemicals without gloves.
- You must protect yourself if you don't want to get hurt.

Relevez les structures qui expriment une obligation et une interdiction.

Obligation

Interdiction

Dans les exemples exprimant une obligation, qui décide que l'action doit être accomplie : celui qui parle ou quelqu'un d'autre ? Expliquez la différence entre les deux formes relevées.

B. should, shouldn't

Observez les phrases suivantes :

- Employees should inform their manager if they have a problem.
- They should ask for help if needs be.
- They shouldn't accept to work in a dangerous environment without protection.
- They shouldn't hesitate to say if something is wrong.

Qu'est-ce qui est exprimé par le modal should/shouldn't?

NO EXCUSES!



Workers' Memorial Day - 28 April because our health and safety at work is no joke www.hazards.org/wmd

OBLIGATION: YOU HAVE TO WEAR THE APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT.
YOU MUST PROTECT YOURSELF.
INTERDICTION: YOU MUSTN'T
MANIPULATE CHEMICALS WITHOUT GLOVES.

In your own words, explain the poster's general message to workers and what they encouraged to do.

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Qu'est-ce qui est exprimé par le modal should/shouldn't?

LE CONSEIL.



Choose two problems and explain the consequences or risks.

Example: If employees don't wear safety equipment, they might get hurt.

focus

Expressing Conditions

- If forklift truck drivers don't drive safely, people will be run over.
- If workers plug too many appliances, appliances won't work properly.
- + présent, futur

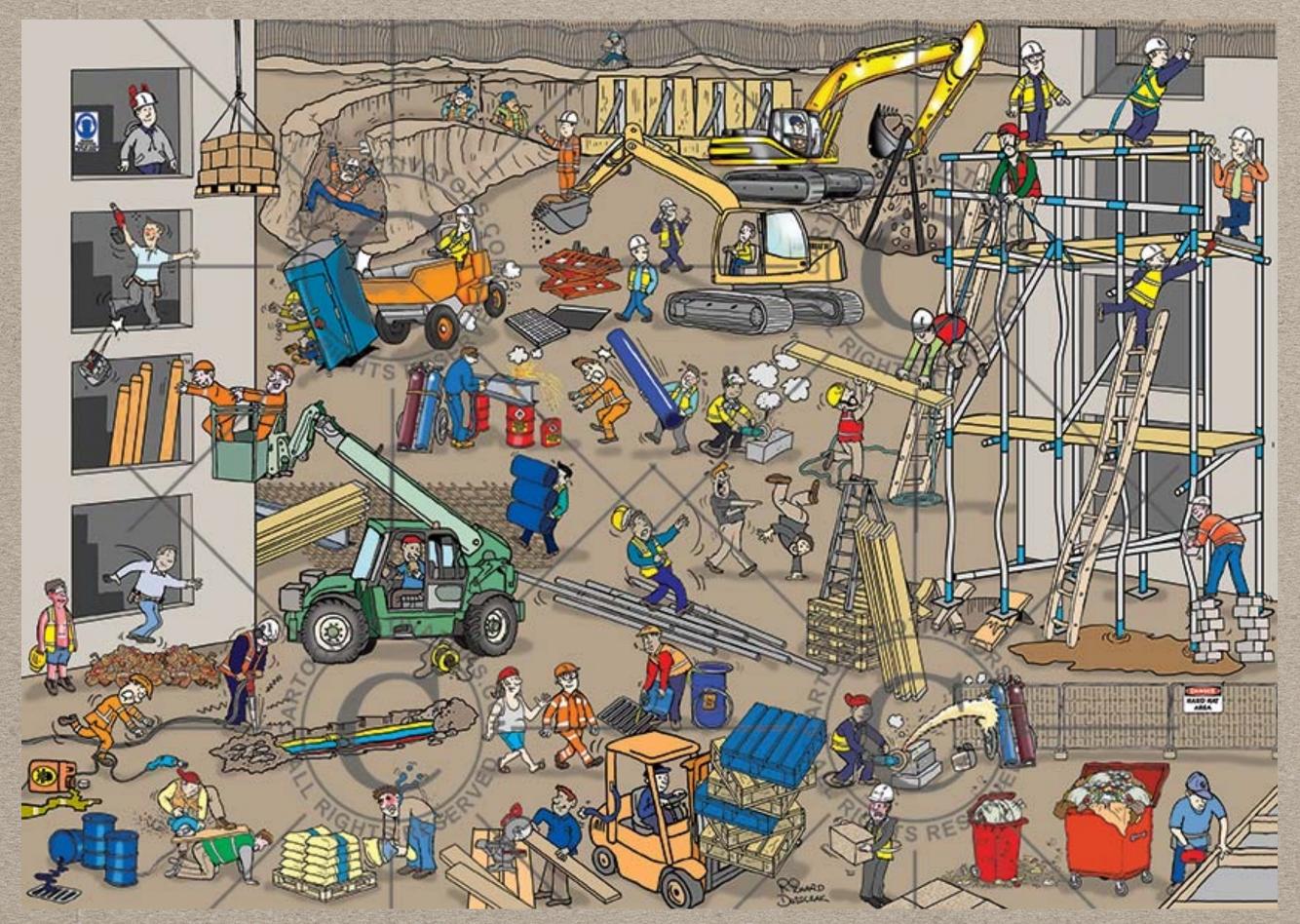
Expressing risk

may + V

might/could + V

(to) risk + V-ing

(to) be likely to + V







You take part in an informal meeting with your colleagues.

Choose one problem you have been faced with at work and discuss it with the others. Listen to your workmates and suggest solutions. Refer to the visual document for help.

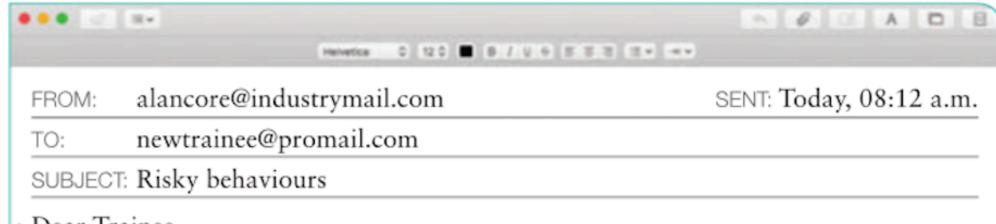


You are a trainee in an industrial company in Worcester, England. Your supervisor sent you an email. He has noticed that too many workers on worksites don't respect basic safety rules. He asks you to prepare a slideshow presentation to train them.

YOUR EMAIL / YOUR MISSION

STEP 1 UNDERSTAND THE EMAIL AND IDENTIFY THE SAFETY RISKS

a. Read the email.



Dear Trainee,

Here is the list of the risky behaviours I have noticed:

- Workers don't mind forklift trucks. They don't walk in the proper lanes. They walk in the general area of forklift operations. They may be run over. Some forklift truck
- drivers are obviously blind drivers. They will provoke lethal accidents, especially when carrying unbound or poorly stacked materials.
- Some workers ride or are given rides on forklift trucks!!!
- Electricians don't wear their appropriate gloves. They risk electric shocks.
- Some of them even plug too many items into one outlet. This may lead to a short circuit and damage our equipment.
- Floors are dirty and there is no wet floor sign when required. Floors can be very slippery.
- Tools are not taken away or aside when they are no longer needed. Workshops are messy. It's too dangerous. People will trip over tools.
- 15 Many workers don't have their PPEs on.

All these are so far from meeting with the industry standards! We'll have to face major issues if we don't respect legislation.

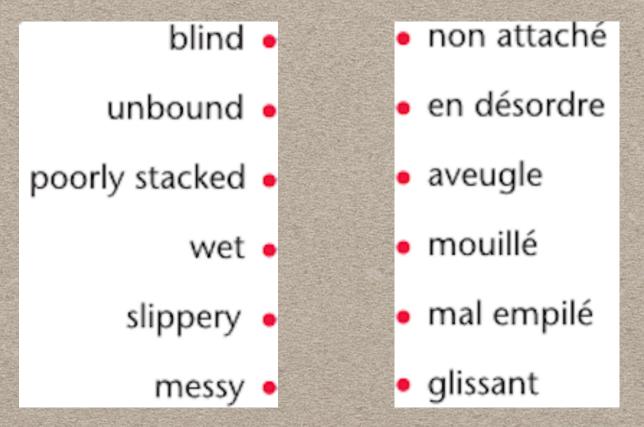
I thought the following extract from a magazine might help you make your presentation.

The two ways of performing a task in a company ① The right way The wrong way - Dangerous Safe - Efficient - Unprofessional - Meets with the industry - Life threatening standards

I would be more than happy to answer your questions.

20 Thank you. Regards, Alan CORE CEO alancore@industrymail.com forklift trucks (n): des chariots élévateurs **obviously** (adv): manifestement PPEs (Personal Protective **Equipements)** (n): des équipements de protection individuelle **CEO (Chief Executive** Officer) (n): un PDG

Match these English adjectives from the email with their French equivalents.



STEP 1 UNDERSTAND THE EMAIL AND IDENTIFY THE SAFETY RISKS

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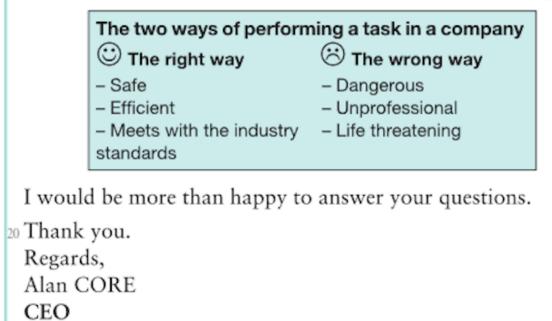
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alancore@industrymail.com

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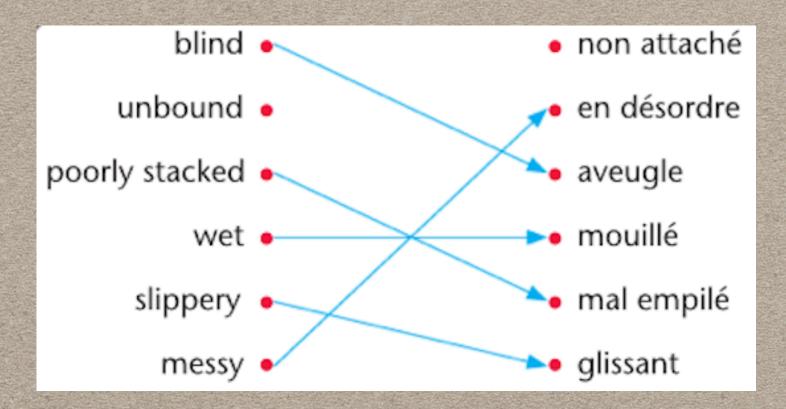


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obviously (adv):
manifestement
PPEs (Personal
Protective
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CEO (Chief Executive
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wordbox

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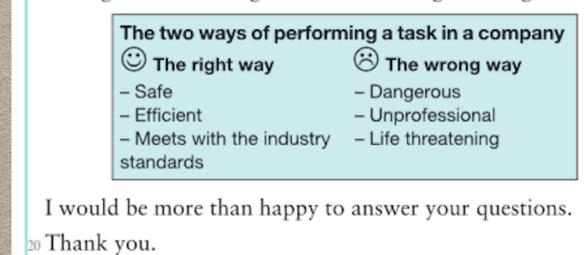


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Regards,
Alan CORE
CEO
alancore@industryr

alancore@industrymail.com

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wordbox

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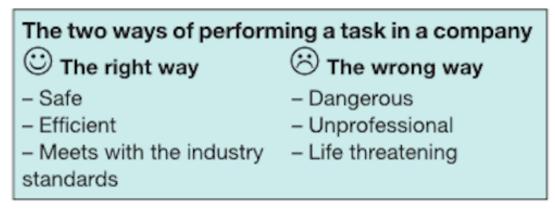
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ESCHOLOS	
JĐ	Find the English equivalents.
1.	des allées de circulation →
2.	une prise de courant →
	des problèmes ->
	se faire renverser ->
	brancher ->
	trébucher sur →
J.	debactici sui 🗸

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1: LANES

2: AN OUTLET

3: ISSUES

4: TO RUN OVER

5: TO PLUG

6: TO TRIP OVER

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Highlight the correct statements.

- a. Workers are aware of forklift trucks.
- b. Workers walk where pedestrians are supposed to walk.
- c. If workers don't walk where they should, forklift truck drivers will run over them.
- d. Blind forklift truck drivers are very dangerous.
- e. Carrying unbound steel sheets is not dangerous.
- Workers sometimes ride on the fork of trucks instead of using an elevating platform.
- g. Electricians always wear the appropriate PPEs.
- h. Electricians systematically have a safe behaviour.
- Wet floors aren't warned with signs.
- Some workers can be messy.
- k. Some workers don't wear their PPEs.
- The boss will have to face serious problems if safety rules in his factory aren't respected.

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CEO

alancore@industrymail.com

forklift trucks (n): des chariots élévateurs **obviously** (adv): manifestement PPEs (Personal Protective **Equipements)** (n): des équipements de protection individuelle **CEO** (Chief Executive Officer) (n): un PDG

Highlight the correct statements.

- a. Workers are aware of forklift trucks.
- b. Workers walk where pedestrians are supposed to walk.
- c. If workers don't walk where they should, forklift truck drivers will run over them.
- d. Blind forklift truck drivers are very dangerous.
- e. Carrying unbound steel sheets is not dangerous.
- f. Workers sometimes ride on the fork of trucks instead of using an elevating platform.
- g. Electricians always wear the appropriate PPEs.
- h. Electricians systematically have a safe behaviour.
- Wet floors aren't warned with signs.
- Some workers can be messy.
- k. Some workers don't wear their PPEs.
- I. The boss will have to face serious problems if safety rules in his factory aren't respected.

CORRECT STATEMENTS:

a. What are the 2 ways of performing a task?

- b. Let's focus on the wrong way. Cross the word out for:
- dangerous: hazardous safe risky chancy
- 2. unprofessional: incompetent inefficient lax expert
- 3. life threatening: deadly serious lethal harmless
- c. Have a look at the right way. Underline synonyms for:
- safe: hazardous secure sound risk-free low-risk unpredictable iffy
- 2. efficient: competent wasteful productive skilled
- meet with the industry standards: conform with industrial regulations
 not conform with industrial regulations

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A/THE RIGHT WAY/THE WRONG WAY

B/1: HAZARDOUS

2:LAX

3: DEADLY

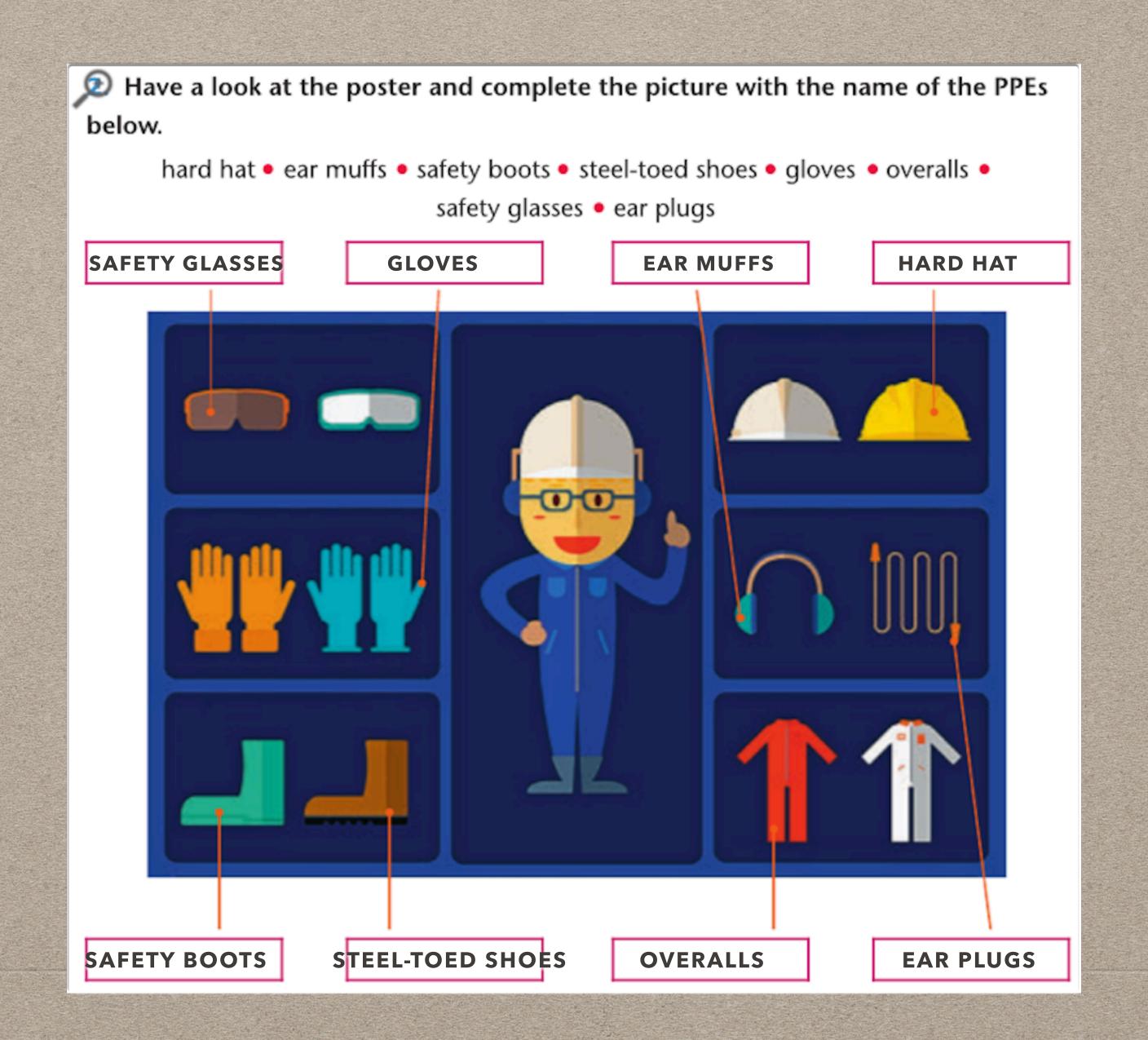
C/1: SECURE, SOUND, RISK-FREE

2: SKILLED, COMPETENT

3: CONFORM

(IFFY / INCERTAIN: TO BE IFFY ABOUT DOING STG)



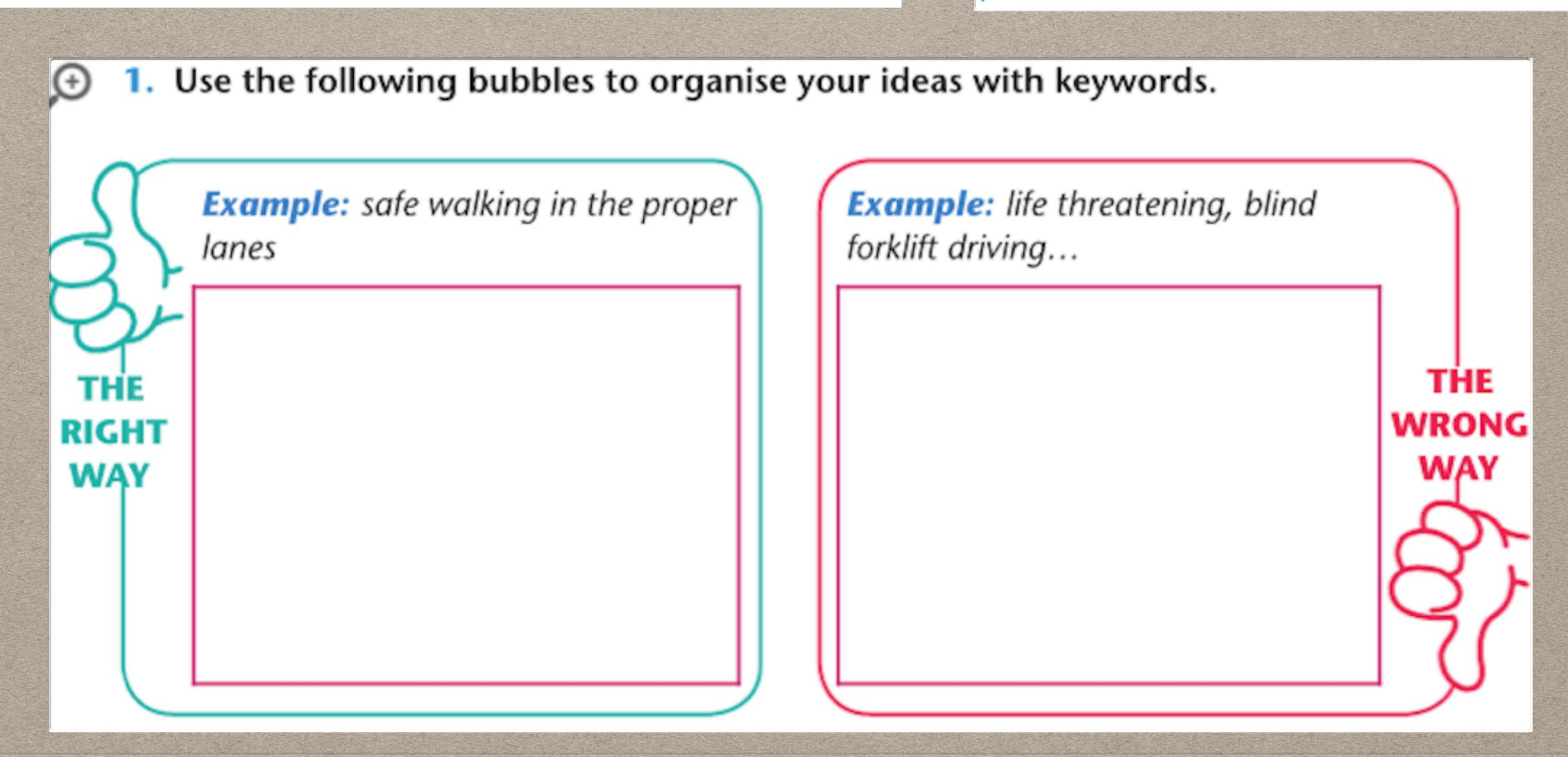




CREATE A SLIDESHOW PRESENTATION WITH KEYWORDS AND EXPLICIT PICTURES

REMEMBER

You are a trainee in an industrial company in Worcester, England. Your supervisor sent you an email. He has noticed that too many workers on worksites don't respect basic safety rules. He asks you to prepare a slideshow presentation to train them.





ELECTRICAL SAFETY While Working From Home

Do you have a home office or work from home? Follow these electrical safety tips to keep you and your home safe from electrical hazards.









Avoid overloading outlets.



Unplug appliances when not in use to save energy and minimize the risk of shock and fire.



Regularly inspect electrical cords and extension cords for damage.



Extension cords should only be used on a temporary basis.



Never plug a space heater or fan into an extension cord or power strip.



Never run cords under rugs / carpets, doors, or windows.



Plug in smartly. Make sure cords do not become tripping hazards.



Keep papers and other potential combustibles at least three feet away from space heaters and other heat sources.



Make sure you use proper wattage for lamps / lighting.



Make sure your home has smoke alarms. Test them monthly, change batteries yearly, and replace the unit every 10 years.

Wherever you work, it's always important to be safe.







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WHAT NUMBERS REFER TO PLUGGING PROBLEMS?



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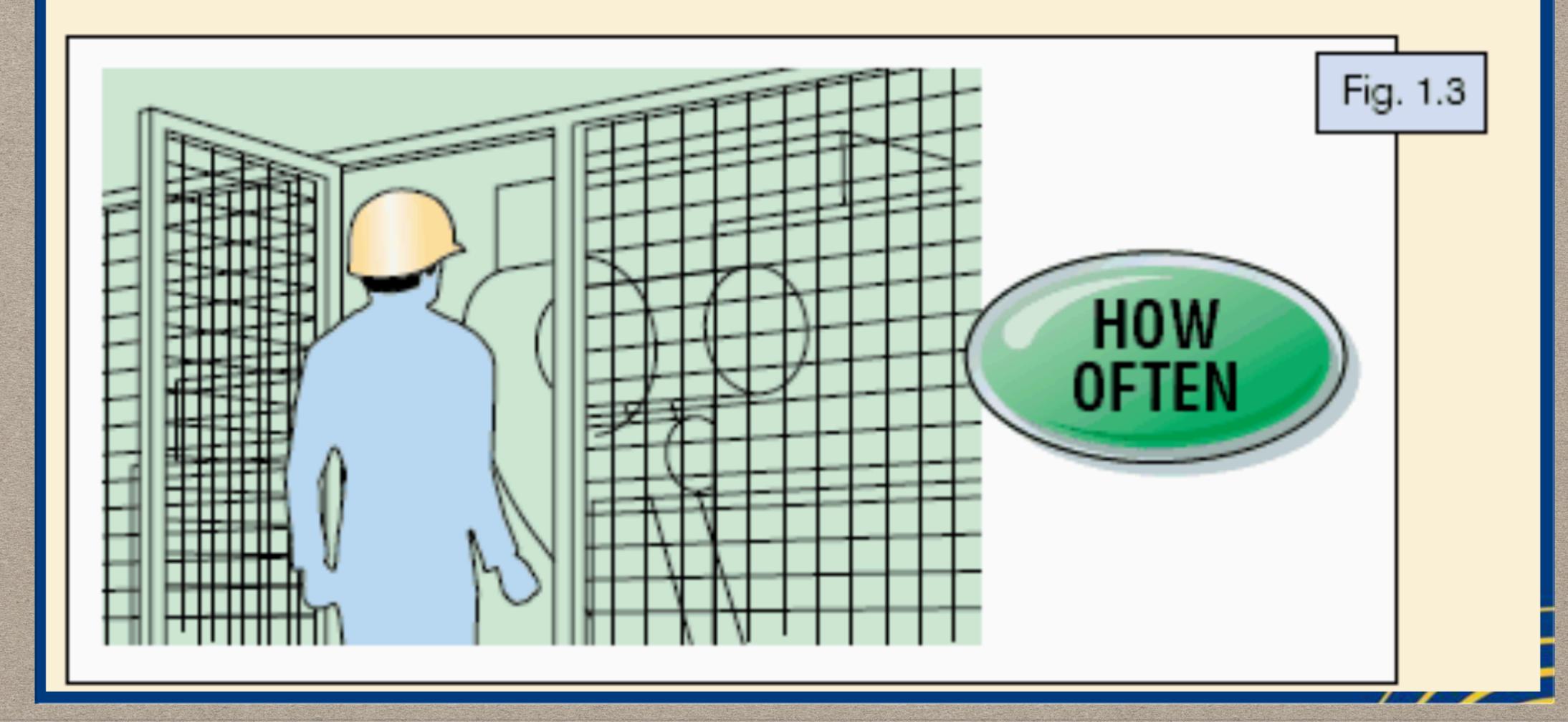




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WHAT NUMBERS REFER TO PLUGGING PROBLEMS?

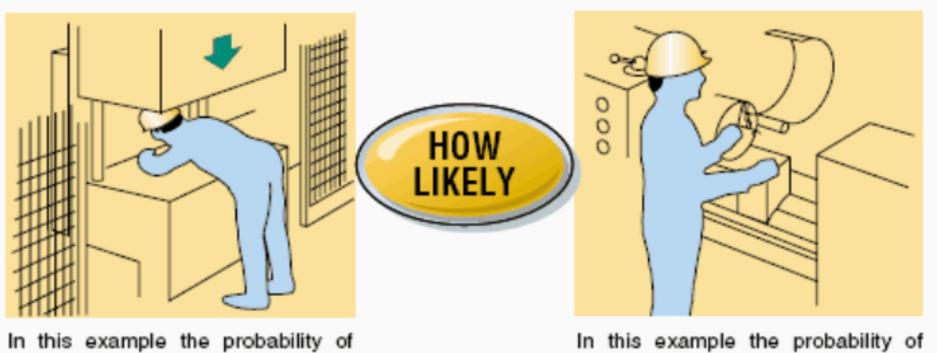
Risk ESTIMATION- Step 2



How Likely?

Risk ESTIMATION - Step 3

SELDOM



injury could be rated as 'certain" because of the amount of body in the hazard area and the speed of machine operation. In this example the probability of injury may be rated as "possible" as there is minimal contact between the hazard and the operator. There may be time to withdraw from the danger.

Fig. 1.4

3. PROBABILITY OF INJURY

You should assume that the operator is exposed to the hazardous motion or process.

By considering the manner in which the operator is involved with the machine and other factors such as speed of start up etc., the probability of injury can be classed as:

CERTAIN

PROBABLE

POSSIBLE

UNLIKELY

PROBABLE

PROBABLE

UNLIKELY

AN ACCIDENT HAS HAPPENED



THE DEED IS DONE

The Range for Severity

1. THE SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL INJURY.

For this consideration we are presuming that the accident or incident has

happened. Careful study of the hazard will reveal the most severe

injury that can be reasonably conceived.

The severity of injury should be

assessed as:

FATAL

MAJOR - (Normally irreversible)

Permanent disability, loss of sight, limb amputation, respiratory damage etc.

SERIOUS - (Normally reversible) Loss of consciousness, burns, breakages etc.

MINOR - Bruising, cuts, light abrasions etc.



FILLING IN AFILE WHEN AN ACCIDENT HAPPENED

concussion / brain injury
cut / laceration / puncture
dental injury
foreign body
hearing loss
sprain / strain
? Yes No
ospital?:
in the Future:
place and used? If not, what was wrong? (Unsafe
e acts by people.)
ne to prevent this accident?
ne to prevent this accident? Date: Age:
Date: Age:

GUIDE TO USE THE RISK ANALYSIS GRID

Identifying hazards⊢

- Cause capable of harming to health -←
- (2) Work situation of the person facing danger ←
- (3) Event triggering damage ← (4) injury or damage to health

Prevention measures (5) : ←

Classification of the proposed prevention measures safety itself: ←
List all measures to remove, reduce or isolate the hazard. ←

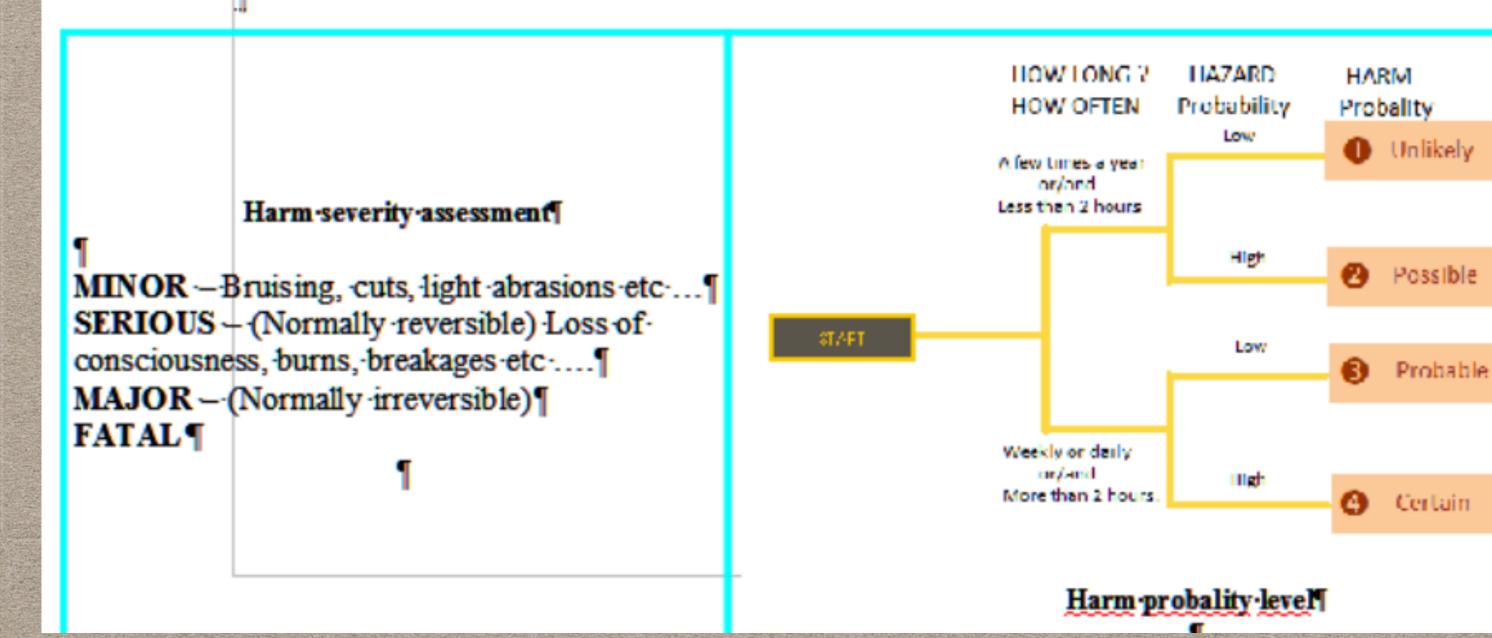
Collective prevention: List all measures to protect a group of people. ←

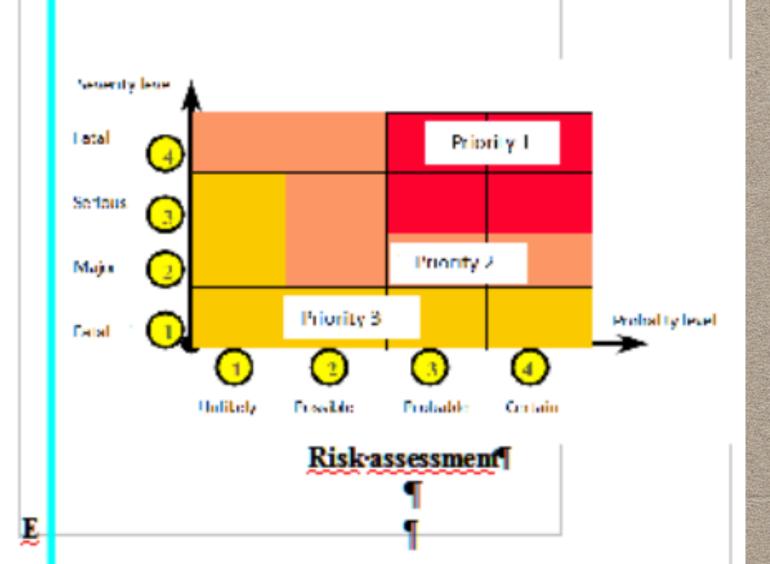
Individual prevention: List all measures to protect the operator \leftarrow

Information and user training: List all measures to train or educate people: training, meetings, posters, protocols, instructions sheet.

Possible

Photos←		Identify:	hazards¶	Riskas	sessment¶ ¶		Pre	Prevention·measures·(
videos⊷	Hazard¶	Situation ¶	Hazardous event¶ (3)¶		Estimate⊷ the risk¶		Risk assessment	ment prevention measures		vention.	
Tasks¶ Descriptions	(1)¶	(2)¶		(4)¶	Severity 1.to.4¶	Probability 1 to 4¶	Priorities¶ 1 to 3¶	measures.	1		
24	Open Manhole on the street for servicing operations.	Pedestrians or workers circulate nearby walking.	Q.	-Head trauma.← - Possible death.¶	4¶	4¶	1¶	None¶	- Replace the cov operations ← - Marking out the instructed. ← - Reporting.¶		





¶												
		<u>Name</u> : ¶	¶		¶ Plant:¶				Activities : ¶		¶ Date::¶	
¶				·RISK·	ANALYSIS	S-GRID	Activit	<u>y</u> ::	•••••	¶		
	П		Ide	entify-the-h	azards¶			Risk-ass	essment¶	Preven	tion·measures·(5)	
Tasks¶ descriptions	¶	Hazard·¶ ¶ (1)¶		ation·¶ ¶ (2)¶	Hazardous event·¶ (3)¶	Harm·¶ ¶ (4)¶	1	ating the	Risk assessment¶	Existing preventi measures¶	on Proposed meas	orevention ures.¶
							1·à·4¶	Probability¶ 1·à·4¶	Priorities¶ 1·to·3¶			
1		1	1		1	1	¶	1	1	1	1	
1		•	1		1	1	¶	1	1	1		
1		-	1		•	1	¶	1	1	¶		
	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

WATCH AND UNDERSTAND A VIDEO

https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/ embed/wNdJHmWyPil

UNDERSTAND WHAT SAFETY CULTURE IS IN 2 MINUTES	
Watch the video and fill in the gaps to find the definition of culture.	
Every human group develops its own culture. As time	
goes on, the group finds itswww.lienmini.fr/efi01	
things. It improves, understands	
, builds on, makes,	
innovates and an organisation.	
It is how a group builds its and knowledge. It's a cultural fabric	
that adapts to different environments as well as	
and context.	
It means the group develops its culture through shared	
Answer the questions in English.	
a. What are the issues companies have to face to survive?	
b. What does safety have to do with that?	
c. What do you have to do to overcome these issues?	
d. So, what does an organisational culture consist in?	
d. 30, What does all organisational culture consist in:	
Answer these questions about safety at work in French.	
a. Sur quoi faut-il se mettre d'accord ?	
b. Comment y parvenir ?	
c. Comment développer une culture de la sécurité en entreprise ?	
c. Comment developper une culture de la securite en entreprise :	

- applicant (n.) postulant, candidat
- (to) apply for a job (v.) postuler pour un emploi
- average (adj.) moyen
- blue-collar worker (n.) travailleur manuel
- board of directors/executive board (n.) conseil d'administration/de direction
- · boss (fam.) (n.) patron
- bully (n.) personne qui intimide, tyrannise, voire harcèle une autre personne
- (to) bully (v.) intimider, malmener, tyranniser
- bullying (n.) brimade, intimidation
- career (n.) carrière
- CEO (Chief Executive Officer) (n.) PDG (Présidentdirecteur général)
- · civil servant (n.) fonctionnaire
- clerical work (n.) travail de bureau
- clerk (n.) employé de bureau
- (to) demote (v.) rétrograder
- · disputes (n.) conflits sociaux
- employee (n.) employé, salarié
- employer (n.) employeur
- equal opportunities (n.) égalité des chances
- executive (n.) cadre supérieur
- flexitime (n.) horaires flexibles
- freelance (n.) indépendant
- full-time job/part-time job (n.) emploi à plein temps/emploi à temps partiel
- gender gap (n.) inégalités hommes-femmes
- graduate (adj.) diplômé
- harassment (n.) harcèlement
- · hazard (n.) danger, risque
- hazardous (adj.) dangereux
- internship (n.) stage
- job sharing (n.) partage des tâches
- · manager (n.) directeur
- (to) moonlight (v.) travailler au noir
- odd job (n.) petit boulot
- office (n.) bureau (lieu de travail)

- office hours (n.) heures de bureau
- office worker (n.) employé de bureau
- (to) do overtime/work overtime (v.) faire des heures supplémentaires
- overtime hours (n.) heures supplémentaires
- overworked (adj.) Surmené
- pay/ salary/ wage (n.) salaire
- payslip (n.) bulletin de salaire
- perk (n.) avantage en nature
- rate (n.) taux
- (to) resign (v.) démissionner
- safety (n.) sécurité
- self-employed (n.) qui travaille à son compte
- shift (n.) équipe (roulement au travail)
- sick leave (n.) congé maladie
- skilled (adj.) qualifié
- stress-induced (adj.) provoqué par le stress
- stressful (adj.) stressant
- (to) take a day off (v.) (took, taken) prendre un jour de congé
- teleworking (n.) télétravail
- (to) temp (v.) faire un travail d'intérim
- temp (n.) intérimaire
- the three shifts les trois-huit
- trade union (n.) syndicat
- trainee (n.) stagiaire
- training (n.) formation professionnelle
- unskilled (adj.) non-qualifié
- white-collar worker (n.) employé de bureau
- (to) work full time (v.) travailler à temps plein
- (to) work in shifts travailler par équipes
- (to) work part time (v.) travailler à temps partiel
- work placement (n.) stage
- worker (n.) travailleur
- working conditions (n.) conditions de travail
- workload (n.) charge de travail
- workmate (n.) collègue
- workplace (n.) lieu de travail



VOCABULARY TEST

THE VOCABULARY FROM THE WHOLE LESSON + HERE + NEXT SLIDE



NOUNS

extinguisher: un extincteur

forklift truck: un chariot élévateur

hazard: un danger

labeling: un étiquetage

lanes: des allées de circulation route of entry: une voie d'entrée

safety: la sécurité

safety rules: les règles de sécurité

tools: des outils

VERBS

breathe: respirer

catch fire: prendre feu

rust: s'oxyder

ensure / make sure (that): s'assurer que

handle: manipuler ignite: s'enflammer

occur: arriver / se produire tie up: nouer / attacher

ADJECTIVES

compulsory: obligatoire

loud: fort (volume) stacked: empilé

unbound: non attaché

wet: mouillé

ADVERBS

fiercely: violemment

obviously: manifestement

poorly: mal

properly: correctement

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



ear muffs (n): un casque anti-bruit

ear plugs (n): des bouchons d'oreille

face shield (n): un écran facial

gloves (n): des gants **hard hat** (n): un casque

overalls (n): une combinaison

de protection

Personnal Protective Equipment

(PPE) (n): un équipement de protection individuelle (EPI)

safety boots (n): des chaussures / des bottes de protection

safety glasses (n): des lunettes

de protection

steel-toed shoes (n): des chaussures

à embout d'acier

My Additional Vocabula

THE BODY

NOUNS

ankle: la cheville
back: le dos
blood: le sang
bones: les os
brain: le cerveau
kidneys: les reins
liver: le foie

lungs: les poumons

skin: la peau

WORKPLACE RISKS AND INJURIES

NOUNS

bruise: un hématome **burn**: une brulure

hearing-loss: une perte d'audition

injury: une blessure

near miss incident: un accident évité

de justesse pain: la douleur

VERBS

burn: bruler impair: détériorer injure: blesser run over: renverser

slip: glisser swallow: avaler

trip over: trébucher sur

ADJECTIVES

blind: aveugle burnt: brulé deaf: sourd deep: profond

hearing-impaired: mal entendant

injured: blesséslippery: glissant

strained: froissé / tordu / foulé

SPEAKING!!

Final task 1: Discuss employees' complaints with your manager.

Student A: You are a workers' representative and you go and see your managing director to discuss employees' complaints about their work, work environment and working conditions.

- Present the employees' complaints (causes and consequences).
- Get ready to answer your manager's questions.

Student B: You are the managing director.

- You ask questions to get more detailed information.
- You suggest solutions to improve the situation, and you clearly explain your position on some points which can't be negotiated.



GROUPWORK

Final task 2: Write a report.

You work in a consulting firm in charge of conducting a survey among the employees of ACME, a company specialised in making plastic components, to learn about their working conditions and assess their well-being at the workplace. You prepare a survey that should include questions on:

- their workplace
- stress and its causes
- perception of discrimination and equality of opportunity
- health protection and safety



- Give your questionnaire to at least four people in the class.
- Analyse the answers and write a report with the information you collected.

Your report should be typed and include the following items:

- description of your company
- presentation of the survey
- analysis of the results
- suggestions to improve the situation when necessary

THIS IS THE END!
NOW YOU KNOW
HOW TO MAINTAIN
SAFETY IN YOUR
PLANT!

