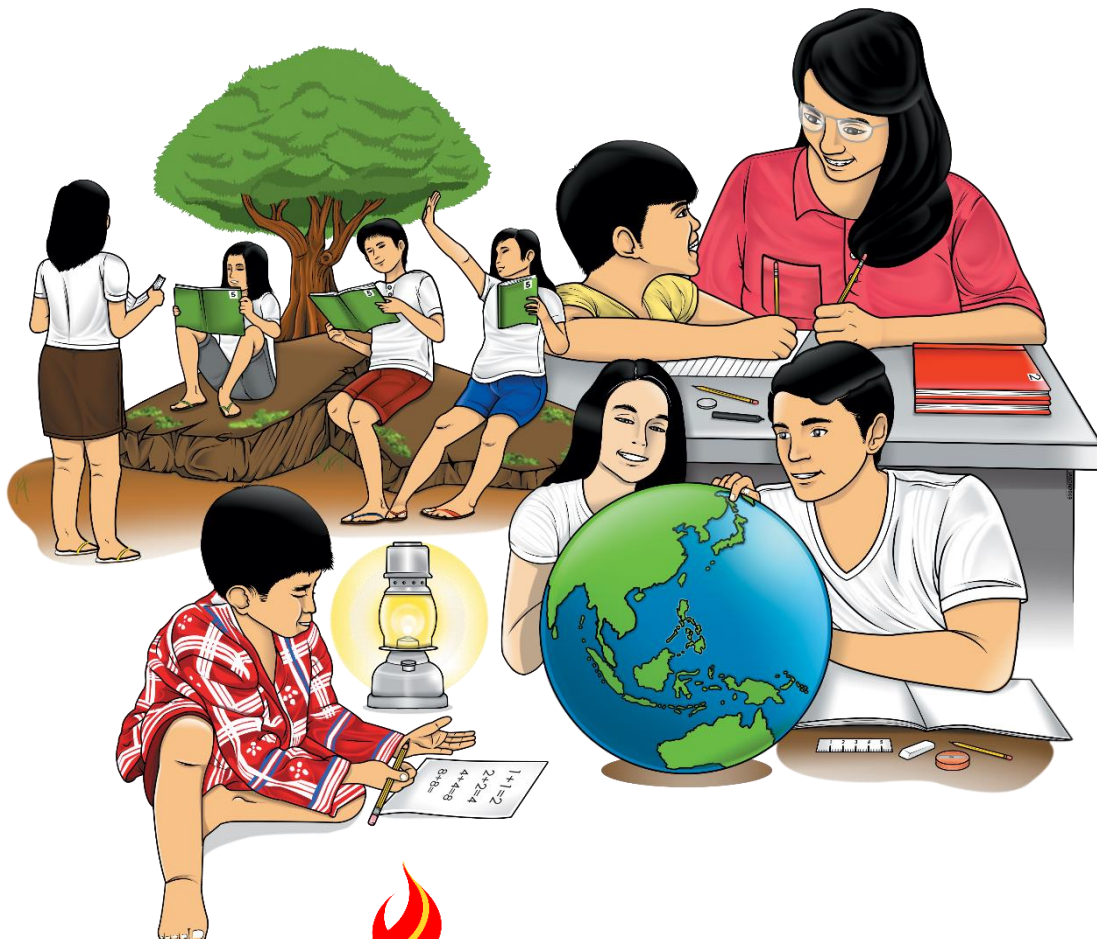


TLE

Animal Production

Quarter 1 – Module 5: Safety Measures in the Workplace



TLE (Animal Production) – Grade 7/8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 5: Safety Measures in the Workplace
First Edition, 2020

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7/8

TLE

Animal Production

Quarter 1 – Module 5:

Safety Measures in the Workplace

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Safety Measures in the Workplace. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into four lessons, namely:

Lesson 1 - Determine Areas of Concern for Safety Measures

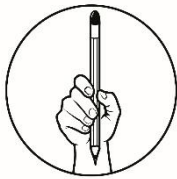
Lesson 2 - Appropriate Tools, Materials, And Outfits in Line with Job Requirements

Lesson 3 – Importance of Personal Protective Equipment

Lesson 4 – Report Hazard in the Workplace

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify work tasks in line with farm operations
2. Determine place for safety measures in line with farm operations
3. Determine time for safety measures in line with farm operations
4. Prepare appropriate tools, materials, and outfits in line with job requirements.
5. Wear outfits according to farm requirements.
6. Observe strictly the effectivity/shelf life/expiration of materials.
7. Follow emergency procedure to ensure a safe work requirement.
8. Report hazards in the workplace in line with farm guidelines.



What I Know

Pre-assessment

Directions: Read the question carefully and choose the correct answer.

1. Some common task of a livestock raiser/worker could be the following.
EXCEPT
 - a. Herding or moving livestock to desired location, e.g. pastures for grazing, or to scales, lorries and enclosures.
 - b. Weighing and measuring food stuffs, mixing feed, additives and medicines in right amount.
 - c. Monitoring water and food supplies and distribute food and water to the animals.
 - d. Washing dishes and sweeping the floor.
2. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
 - a. Performing duties in animal reproduction.
 - b. Keeping records of animals.
 - c. Maintaining farm machineries and building.
 - d. Trimming cut flower and sell to the market.
3. Which area in the farm cause poisoning or suffocation, examples are silos, water tanks, milk vats and manure pits may contain unsafe atmospheres?
 - a. Animals
 - b. Confined spaces
 - c. Machinery
 - d. Heights
4. An area of concern in the farm where drowning may take place and were young children are particularly vulnerable.
 - a. Animals
 - b. Confined spaces
 - c. Machinery
 - d. Water
5. Which is NOT TRUE in the following scenario;
 - a. Wear appropriate PPE (hardhats, safety glasses, etc.) when required and be aware of emergency exits.
 - b. Always assess best option first when transporting load.
 - c. Stay aware of your environment and those operating machinery around you.
 - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
 - a. Pair of Gloves
 - b. Mask
 - c. Hat
 - d. Screwdriver

7. What for is used in driving or pounding and pulling out nails.?
 - a. Hat
 - b. Wrench
 - c. Hammer equipment
 - d. Screwdriver
8. What proper outfit to wear in order to protect farmer from inhalation hazards? Such as vapors, mists, particulates, pesticides, and gases?
 - a. Overall coat
 - b. Cloth or bandages
 - c. Mask
 - d. Boots
9. It is a protective clothing, masks, goggles, or other garments or devices aimed to protecting the body of the wearer from injury, illness or infection.
 - a. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - b. Occupational Health Safety Standard
 - c. True Value Limit (TVL)
 - d. Tools
10. Which of the following is used for lung protection when operating in dusty or moldy environments?
 - a. Boots
 - b. Gloves
 - c. Hard hat
 - d. Mask
11. This is the shaking and disturbance on the earth's surface arising from underground motion along a fault plane or volcanic activity.
 - a. Typhoon
 - b. Fire
 - c. Drought
 - d. Earthquake
12. In our country, Fire Prevention Month is observed in the month ____,
 - a. January
 - b. March
 - c. May
 - d. July
13. Which of the following are the sources of fire?
 - a. Overheated devices, such as the inability to turn appliances off after use
 - b. Unexpected power surge
 - c. Left lighting candles unattended
 - d. All of the above
14. Which of the following used to protect the whole body from splash of chemicals, dust and dirt?
 - a. Mask
 - b. Safety coveralls
 - c. Boots
 - d. Hat
15. Which of the following is large and breathable that saves you from the sweltering heat?
 - a. Mask
 - b. Safety coveralls
 - c. Boots
 - d. Hat

Lesson

1

Determine Areas of Concern for Safety Measures

Learning Objectives:

1. Identify work tasks in line with farm operations, and
2. Determine place and time for safety measures in line with farm operations.



What's In

Hello, Learner! As creator of this module we are happy that your interest in learning Animal Production is still burning with passion! This is the second to the last module in this subject and we do hope that you will successfully finish the lessons and master all the learning competencies for you to become a competent entrepreneur! Let's keep the boat sailing as we now dock in this module, Safety Measures in the Workplace.

In order to have a quality and safe management system, we should have tools to assess protection in the workplace. To clarify where we base ourselves on safety outcomes a comparison of techniques and estimation methods should be used to achieve an efficient Safety Management System (SMS).

The most important concept to remember is that you are responsible for the safety of your own and of others. Most safety practices are good sense. Unfortunately, unless you make safe practices a habit or an instinct, they may be forgotten or overlooked.



Note to the Teacher

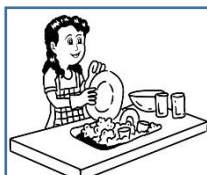
This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.



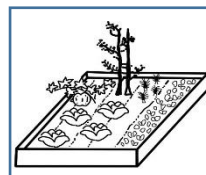
What's New

Let us practice!

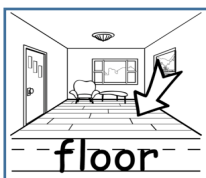
Directions: Create a sentence out of these pictures. Write your answer on your worksheet.



1.



2.



3.



4.

What have you observed with the pictures? Do they show safety practices?



What is It

Before we proceed to safety measures, let us learn of the meaning of some terms and identify tasks required us to understand while in the workplace.

Animal husbandry is a branch of Agriculture that deals with livestock collection, breeding, feeding, care and management, housing and health care management to get the full profit out of it. Animal farming is one of our country's most risky occupations which accounts for one quarter of all deaths related to work. Kids under the age of 15, and people over the age of 65, are more likely to be injured or killed in the farms than others. It is more likely that males will get hurt than females.

By assessing the risks and minimizing them, you can reduce the risk of farm injuries and illnesses at your farm. Accidents can be prevented through better education for farmers and workers, ensuring that equipment is well maintained and has adequate safety features, safety procedure in place, and training on each workers and family members about the potential hazards.

COMMON WORK TASK IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION

A livestock farmer focuses mostly in rearing livestock which could be breeding or raising their own animals. Some buy their animals when they are young, and raise them for sale, slaughter or exhibit. As a livestock farmer it is important determine the tasks to perform in the operation of farm.

Some common tasks of the livestock raisers/workers could be the following:

1. **Herd or move livestock** to desired location, e.g. pastures for grazing, or to scales, lorries and enclosures.
2. **Weigh and measure** food stuffs, mixing feed, additives and medicines in 'right amount.
3. **Monitor** water and food supplies and distribute food and water to the animals.
4. **Clean** barn and pen, sheds and yard and equipment using the disinfectant and cleaning tools.
5. **Perform grooming** either clipping hair, trimming hooves/shoe, castrating, docking tails and ears, collecting hair and marking or tattooing livestock.
6. **Milk animals**, such as goats', and cows. Collecting eggs and honey, etc.
7. **Examine animals** to detect illnesses, injuries or diseases and checking the physical characteristics, such as rate of weight gain.
8. **Care** of sick animals and **treat** minor ailment and administer medication and vaccines or insecticides within the right schedule.
9. **Perform duties** in animal reproduction.
10. **Keep records** of animals and,
11. **Maintain** farm machineries and building.

AREAS OF CONCERN FOR FARM SAFETY

Some of the farmers view livestock production as a source of potential threat. Every year, animal related incidents cause multiple death and serious injuries. In a study, beef cattle farm ranked as second, and dairy farming ranked as third among all businesses in hourly injuries. Animals were 17% of the injuries involved. These correspond to the percentage of injuries at farm machineries.

Identifying and removing hazard could be a key for a safe working environment. Whether operating a machine or handling an animal. Taking a few safety precautions and observing safety regulation can save time, prevent injury or even saves lives.

Every farm is different, but hazards are common to most farms include:

- A. **Working with animals** – could inflict injuries such as bites, kicks, crushing, ramming, trampling, and transmission of certain infectious diseases like giardia, salmonella, ringworm and leptospirosis.
- B. **Handling chemicals** – examples are pesticides and herbicides which can cause injuries such as burns, or respiratory illness or poisoning.

- C. **Confined spaces** – examples are silos, water tanks, milk vats and manure pits may contain unsafe atmospheres, which can cause poisoning or suffocation.
- D. **Electricity** – dangers may include faulty switches, cords, machinery or overhead power lines.
- E. **Work with heights** – a major cause of injury is falling from ladder, rooftops, silos and windmills
- F. **Working with machinery** – the risk includes tractors with no roll-over safety system (ROPS), power take-off (PTO) shafts, chainsaw, motorbikes and unguarded moving parts machinery.
- G. **Noise pollution** – livestock and machinery noise and gun noise can your hearing.
- H. **Driving vehicles** – motorbike collision and quad bike accidents, tractors.
- I. **Water** – drowning may take place in as little as five centimeters of water. Dams, reservoirs, wetlands, rivers, canals, dams and creeks all constitutes threats. Young children are particularly vulnerable.
- J. **Weather** – the hazards include sunburn, heat stroke, hypothermia and dehydration.

TIME FOR SAFETY MEASURES IN THE FARM

Care with Animals

Animals are unpredictable particularly during the season of joining (mating). Make sure that the yards, sheds and facilities are in good repair. Ensure that the workers on your farm are properly trained and familiar with the animals' temperament. Take care when visiting farms or sales facilities of others.

Fertilizer and Pesticide Application

Pesticides are more concentrated at the time of mixing. Some parts of the body absorb pesticides extremely quickly and require extra protection. It is best to prevent direct contact with pesticides by wearing the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment

Harvesting and Hauling

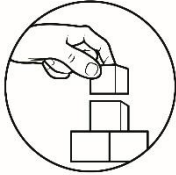
Farm machinery operators can improve safety and prevent accidents by following these guidelines; Tight clothing should be worn by the operator during harvesting and their hair must be secured. Read machine's operators manual and get familiar with the safety hazards.

Feeds and Feeding

High dust levels are produced when mixing animal feed. Dust produced by moving and processing grain and seed can cause lung diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and farmer's lung. Some dusts (eg from barley) are very irritating to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. It is recommended to limit the period of worker exposure in dusty area. Rotate workers to other areas to avoid high exposure by individual operatives. If the dust cannot be eliminated or reduced, use appropriate respirators.

Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting

Wear skin protection and consider protecting your eyes from possible splash hazards. Use no more than the recommended amount on the label. For dilution use water at room temperature. Store and use chemical goods that are beyond the control of children and pets.



What's More

Activity 1.1

Time to reflect: Try to read and analyze the question. Write your answers on the space provided.

- 1 What job in the farm involves the use of disinfectant and cleaning tools and equipment in the barn, pen, sheds and yard?
- 2 It is an area in the farm where we have to look on, which involves the use of pesticides or herbicides that can cause injuries such as burns, or respiratory illness or poisoning.
- 3 How do we make our self-safe when with the following?
 - a. Care with Animals
 - b. Fertilizer and Pesticide Application
 - c. Feed and Feeding
 - d. Harvesting and Hauling
 - e. Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting



What I Have Learned

Activity 1.2

Directions: Enumerate your answers based on the following. Write your answers on your worksheet.

- A.** 1 – 5 Common work tasks in Animal Production
- B.** 6 – 7 Areas of concern for safety.
- C.** 9 – 10 Time for Safety Measures



What I Can Do

Activity 1.3

Given this Task Sheet, you are expected to identify work tasks in line with farm operations and determine place and time for safety measures in line with

farm operations. Write down your tasks done after doing the procedures. Be ready for an assessment with your teacher.

TASK SHEET				
Title: Cleaning and washing Drinking Troughs				
Performance Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify work tasks in line with farm operations 2. Determine place and time for safety measures in line with farm operations. 				
Supplies and Materials: Dirty drinking troughs, PPE, Cleaning Tools and Materials				
Equipment: None				
Steps/Procedure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In your working area, you are given tools and materials and equipment, you are going to perform proper cleaning of drinking trough. 2. Prepare your workplace area for practicum. 3. Set up the tools and materials in the designated area. 4. Wash thoroughly to remove the dirt in the drinking trough 5. Apply the safety measures learned from this lesson. 				
Assessment Method Oral Interview Observation Demonstration RUBRIC FOR ASSESSMENT:				
Criteria	4	3	2	1
Accuracy				
Workmanship				
Proper handling of tools and material				
Application of safety measure				

Legend:

4 - Excellent

3 – Good

2 – Fair

1 – Poor

Scale	Description	Points
4	Excellent	93 – 100
3	Good	86 – 92
2	Fair	79 – 85
1	Poor	78 and below

Accuracy – the ability to follow the procedure/directions with precision

Workmanship – the art, skill, and finality of work

Proper handling of tools – the ability to apply proper handling of tools for a given task

Speed – efficiency of work

Good job! You may now proceed to our next lesson.

Lesson

2

Appropriate Tools, Materials, and Outfits in Line with Job Requirements

Learning Objectives:

1. Prepare appropriate tools in line with job requirements, and
2. Prepare appropriate materials and outfits in line with job requirements.

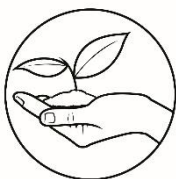


What's In

★ *You have just learned some practical measures to be observed in the farm. Safety First! Keep this in mind. Whatever you do or wherever you are, always observe and practice safety for it will save your life.*

Safety check at the workplace help to prevent incidents, injuries and illness. Inspections help to identify and record potential risks for corrective action through a critical examination of the workplace. Regular inspections of workplace are an important part of the overall workplace health and safety program and management system.

In this lesson, you are going to learn on appropriate tools, materials and outfits to prepare in line with job requirements. understanding on this still lies on the principle of safety.



What's New

Animal farming is one of our country's most risky occupations which accounts for one quarter of all death - related to work. Kids under 15, and people over the age of 65, are more likely to be injured or killed in the farms than others. It is more likely that males will get hurt than females.

As a student, before performing some farm activities it is important for you to determine your work task and areas of concern for safety to employ proper tools, materials and outfit to be used to reduce the risk of injuries and illnesses.

APPROPRIATE LIVESTOCK FARM TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Things that make farm work easier are referred to as tools and equipment. In carrying out farming operations several tools and equipment are required.

Why do farmers use tools and equipment?

1. To make farm operations easier
2. To increase efficiency
3. To minimize injuries to livestock and operator
4. To speed up milking
5. To enhance production



What is It




LIVESTOCK FARM TOOLS, MATERIALS AND OUTFIT

Several tools, materials and outfits are needed in carrying out farming operations. Farmers use tools and equipment to make their operations simpler and more effective, to reduce livestock and operator injuries, and to increase productivity. Wearing the correct outfit and using the right equipment while working with livestock can protect a worker from injury.


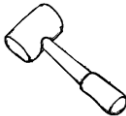
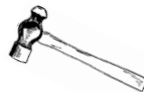
On the next page, let us enumerate tools, materials and outfit we need to prepare before venturing into animal farming. These will protect us from any untoward incidence that may occur in our workplace.

TOOLS


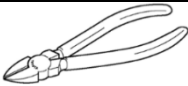
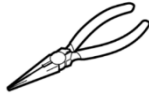



Screwdrivers. These tools are made of steel hardened and tempered at the tip used to loosen or tighten screws with slotted heads

		
Standard/Flat Screwdriver	Philips Screwdriver	Stubby Screwdriver.

Hammers. These are tools used in driving or pounding and pulling out nails. They are made of hard steel, wood, plastic, or rubber.

		
Claw Hammer	Rubber Mallet Hammer	Ball pen Hammer

Pliers. These tools are made from metal with insulators in the handle and are used for cutting, twisting, bending, holding, and gripping wires and cables.

		
Combination Pliers (Lineman's Pliers)	Side Cutting Pliers	Long Nose Pliers
Wrench or Spanner - a tool used to provide grip and mechanical advantage in applying torque to turn objects—usually rotary fasteners, such as nuts and bolts—or keep them from turning		
		
Box – end wrench	Open end wrench	Adjustable wrench

OUTFITS



Gloves



Mask



Boots



Overall coats











Hat

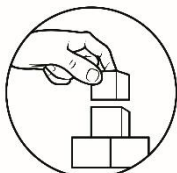


Goggles

MATERIALS

	Bandages and clean cloths	for cleaning wounds and covering them and for holding broken legs in place
	Bottle	for giving medicine by mouth. If a glass bottle is used, it is useful to put a rubber tube over the end to stop it breaking
	Sharp knife or scalpel	Use for castrating, or for cutting navel.
	Pen and notebook	for keeping records
	Rope	very useful for tying up animals, for making halters to lead animals during transport; fine clean ropes (sterilised in boiling water) can also be useful when assisting a cow with difficult birth
	Soap or soap flakes	for washing hands and arms and for washing the cows rear end when assisting with difficult births



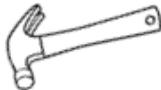





	Syringes and needles	for injection
	Castration rings	Use to castrate livestock mostly for goats and sheep but can also be used for small new born calves

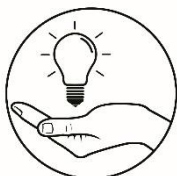


What's More

Activity 2.1

Directions: Identify the following images whether **Tools**, **Materials**, or **Outfit**.
Write your answer on the space provided.

	1. _____			5. _____
	2. _____			6. _____
	3. _____			7. _____
	4. _____			8. _____



What I Have Learned

Activity 2.2

Directions: Enumerate your answers based on the following. Write them in your worksheet.

- A.** 1 – 5 Outfits involving livestock.
- B.** 6 – 7 Material in livestock operation
- C.** 4 – 5 Livestock farm tools.

Lesson

3

Importance of Personal Protective Equipment

Learning Objectives:

1. Wear outfits according to farm requirements, and
2. Follow emergency procedures to ensure a safe work requirement.



What's In

Congratulations, Learner! You have come this far, you have complied your requirements and you are now prepared to face the different challenges in the workplace having armed yourself with all the knowledge and skills in the principles of observing safety and the tools, materials and outfits which will shield you from the risk of your health and of others, too.

Our corresponding lesson helps us identify areas of concern for safety measures. The most important principle to note is that you are responsible for the health of your own and of others. Most safety practices are good sense. Unfortunately, when you make healthy practices a routine or an instinct, they can be ignored or neglected. This next lesson is all about apply appropriate safety measures.



What's New

DIRECTIONS: The words you will look for are positioned in different directions, written from left to right, from right to left, horizontally, vertically, and diagonally, or on one straight line. There are ten words hidden. Find and circle them. Enjoy your activity.

C	O	V	E	R	A	L	L	S	S
L	O	N	G	P	A	N	T	S	X
X	G	T	C	J	A	X	J	O	M
H	E	L	H	K	L	A	K	S	R
A	Q	V	A	B	R	C	B	C	A
R	U	S	N	S	C	Q	O	K	I
D	I	D	F	F	S	R	O	M	N
H	P	C	N	C	Z	E	T	W	C
A	M	S	K	G	B	T	S	Q	H
T	E	H	F	L	L	A	M	A	A
S	N	J	G	O	B	K	E	L	T
H	T	V	D	V	Z	M	F	S	M
O	S	S	C	E	Z	F	T	C	V
E	Q	M	A	S	K	T	S	R	X
S	E	A	R	M	U	F	F	S	Z

Gloves
Equipment
Hat

Glasses
Coveralls
Boots

Mask
Hard hat
Earmuffs

Shoes



What is It

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

When visiting a farm, it can be fun. If farmers and ranchers wear proper personal protective equipment, many farms and ranch accidents could be avoided or minimized.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a protective clothing, masks, goggles, or other garments or devices aimed at protecting the body of the wearer from injury, illness or infection. Now here are some of the clothes to wear during a visit to the farm.

1. Safety Glasses- Use to shield the eyes when handling chemicals, thick dust and flying debris.
2. Mask- Use lung protection when operating in dusty or moldy environments.
3. Gloves- Use to cover hands from scratching and wound
4. Hard hat- Use to protect the head against injury
5. Earmuffs- Use to shield the ears against loud devices



6. Boots- Using to secure the legs from debris, skin irritation and damage

7. Slippers/shoes- use a pair of flat shoes if the field is uneven so you wouldn't have a problem.

8. Raincoat- Use to protect the body against rain, and can be combined with rain pants

9. Safety coveralls -use to protect the whole body from splash of chemicals, dust and dirt.

10. Hat- are to be large and breathable and also saves you from the sweltering heat.



OPERATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROCEDURES, PRACTICES AND REGULATION/EMERGENCY-RELATED DRILLS AND TRAINING

Fire Safety

Fire safety measures include those that are planned during the construction of a building or implemented in structures that are already standing.

In our country, each year's Fire Prevention Month is observed in March, led by the Fire Protection Bureau (BFP). The aim of the month-long observance is to increase the Filipino people's understanding of fire safety and the occurrence of fires that result in property losses.

There are many other sources of fire, they are:

1. Overheated devices, such as the inability to turn appliances off after use
2. Unexpected power surge
3. Electrical contacts running out
4. Overheated lights (to be unique to Christmas decorations) and lanterns
5. Left lighting candles unattended

Earthquake

This is the shaking and disturbance on the earth's surface arising from underground motion along a fault plane or volcanic activity.

The following acts need to be carried out:

1. During the Earthquake

Indoors

- Remain inside
- Drop, cover and hold on.
- Hold on, stay on, and protect your head with a pillow when you are in bed.
- Outdoors
- Find a clear spot off the buildings, trees and power lines.

2. After the Earthquake

Personal Safety

- Expect for aftershocks. You feel one each time, drop, cover and hold on.
- Make sure to check for injuries.
- Listen the latest emergency information from a battery-operated radio or television.
- Check other people for injuries. Give first aid where necessary. Do not move seriously injured individuals unless they are serious

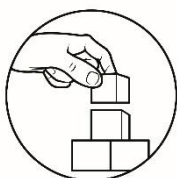
Home

- Inspect damage to your home. If your home is unsafe, get everyone out.
- Flames: look for small flames and extinguish them.
- Gas: Inspect gas leakage. If you smell gas, or hear noise roaring or hissing, open a window and leave the house. Switch off the valve throttle.
- Electricity: Look for damage to the electrical system. Turn off the power on the main fuse box or circuit breaker when you see sparks.

Make your farm a better place to work

Tips to make your farm a healthier place to work include:

1. Walk around your farm daily and evaluate possible hazards.
2. Work with farm safety experts.
3. Build a healthy and enclosed play area for small children near the house and away from hazards.
4. Ensure that anyone who works on the farm is well trained in farm danger preventions and first aid techniques.
5. Keep all the machinery in good working order.
6. Store away in a safe place all the hazardous materials such as equipment, weapons and chemicals.
7. Always use suitable safety equipment such as machine guards and shields, helmets, gloves, goggles, or breathing apparatuses.
8. Make sure everybody, particularly children, knows and uses the safety procedures.
9. If you use four-wheel motorcycles, be sure to use them according to the recommendations – remember that they are not all-terrain vehicles.
10. Appropriate protective devices such as machine guards and shields, helmets, boots, goggles or breathing apparatus are also used.



What's More

Activity 3.1 “Matching Type”

Directions: Match the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in their respective names in column A with Column B. Write the letter of your correct answer on the separate sheet of paper.

Column A



1.


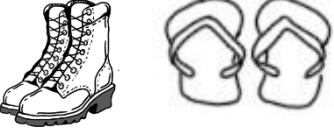



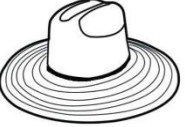




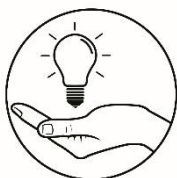
2.

Column B

A. Earmuffs

B. Gloves

3.  C. Hat
4.  D. Safety coveralls
5.  E. Safety Glasses
6.  F. Hard Hat
7.  G. Mask
8.  H. Boots
9.  I. Slippers/shoes
10.  J. Raincoat

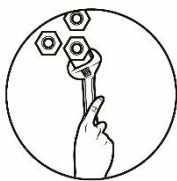


What I Have Learned

Activity 3.2 “Photo-Bucket”.

Directions: Look into the images and examine all the activities you can find. Write your answer on your worksheet.





What I Can Do

Activity 3.3

A. DIRECTION: Write the word “True” if the statement is correct and write the word “False” if the statement is wrong. Write your answer in your worksheet.

- _____ 1. Aftershocks take place every after earthquake event.
- _____ 2. Earthquake is the shaking and disturbance on the earth's surface arising from underground motion along a fault plane or volcanic activity.
- _____ 3. Fire Prevention Month is observed every year in the month of May.
- _____ 4. First Aid is the initial care for an illness or injury.
- _____ 5. When evacuating through smoke, keep low and try to cover your nose with a dry cloth.
- _____ 6. Fire Safety refers to precautions that are taken to prevent or reduce the fire.
- _____ 7. Flood is the shaking and disturbance at the surface of the earth causing from underground movement along a fault plane or volcanic activity.
- _____ 8. During earthquake get everyone inside your home.
- _____ 9. Overheated devices, like failure to switch off water heater and unplug flat iron after use are some causes of fire.
- _____ 10. During earthquake drop, cover and hold on.

Lesson

4

Reporting Hazards in the Workplace

Learning Objectives:

1. Observe strictly the effectivity/shelf life/ expiration of materials, and
2. Report hazards in the workplace in line farm guidelines.



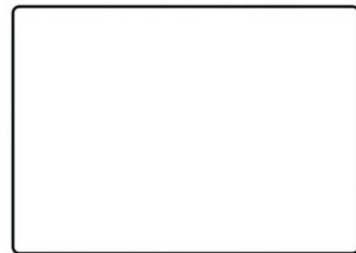
What's In

Our corresponding topic helps us to identify outfits according to farm requirement and follow emergency procedures to ensure a safe work requirement. Personal Protective aims not only to defend people but also to increase efficiency. In this lesson is all about observe strictly the effectivity/shelf life/expiration of materials and report hazard in the workplace.



What's New

Direction: List those hazards you can find in the picture. Write your answer in your worksheet.



What is It

REPORT HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE

This guide sets out measures to track potential or real occupational hazards. As such, it offers information on the report's content itself and helps streamline the approach to:

1. Advise and seek input from hazard authorities on the steps taken.
2. Document injuries, events or questions.
3. Decide the best formula for regulation.

Tools, Materials and Equipment for Safekeeping and Disposal

Farmers and/or field staff responsible for cleaning must stick to the following protocols as much as possible:

4. Train yourself properly in cleaning procedures.
5. Create a cleaning plan and schedule on the required frequency and monitor the cleaning program to ensure its effectiveness.
6. Cleaning shall not take place during harvesting, packaging, handling and storing of fresh vegetables;
7. Water used to purify must be safe.
8. Equipment, tools and containers must be cleaned in a designated area away from the field and agricultural inputs and fresh vegetables must be stored.
9. When using chemicals for cleaning and disinfection, farmers and/or farm workers should be familiar with the use of these materials in the instructions.
10. All precautionary statements and mixing instructions are strictly adhered.

Procedures for general cleaning:

11. Clean storage areas for fresh produce.
12. Hygienically clean stations.
13. Use techniques for storing chemical products.
14. Label chemicals and packaging.
15. Label containers.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

The manufacturer or importer of the hazardous substance shall be responsible for production. This offers valuable and practical information on what is in the item, its impact on safety, safe use and handling, storage, disposal, first aid and emergency operations.

Storage and Transport of Chemicals

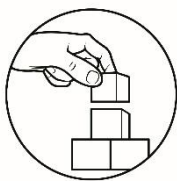
Protecting farm chemicals from the elements, limiting exposure to them, preventing contamination of the environment, food or animals, and ensuring isolation from other incompatible chemicals require safe processing. Arrangements need to be in place to avoid any chemical spillage.

Disposal of Farm Chemicals

Empty containers of farm products and unused chemicals must be properly disposed to avoid injuries and protect the environment.

Shelf Life vs. Date of Expiry of a Chemical Quality

- A. **Chemical Stability** is only one of the variables involved in determining expiry date and shelf-life.
- B. **Shelf Life** is the period of time a properly packaged and stored product remains within the stated uncertainty without experiencing chemical or physical changes.
- C. **Expiration Date** is known as the amount of time it should be left in use after opening.



What's More

Activity 4.1: “Do it Yourself”

Direction: Answer the following questions briefly.

1. In your own idea why is it important to observe strict and effectively of/shelf life/expiration of materials?
2. Why we should observe proper disposal of farm chemicals?



What I Have Learned

Activity 4.2 “Picture Analysis”



Direction: Try to analyze this image.

Based on the picture presented, answer the following guide questions. Write your answer in your worksheet.

1. What have you seen in the picture?
2. Is this image helpful in the workplace?
3. What have you learned from the picture?

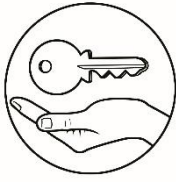


Assessment

Direction: Read the question carefully and choose the correct answer.

1. It is a Personal Protective Equipment used to protect the lungs from dust.
a. Hard hat b. Mask c. Gloves d. Boots
2. It is the shaking and disruption that occurs from underwater motion along a fault plane or volcanic activity on the earth's surface.
a. Typhoon b. Fire c. c. Drought d. Earthquake
3. In our country, the Fire Prevention Month is observed every year at the month of _____, led by the Fire Protection Bureau (BFP). The objective of the monthlong observance is to increase the understanding of fire safety by the Filipino people and the occurrence of fires which result in property losses.
a. January b. March c. May d. July
4. The following may be any raising job for a cattle raiser/worker. EXCEPT
a. Herd or move livestock to desired location, e.g. pastures for grazing, or to scales, lorries and enclosures.
b. Weighing and measuring food stuffs, mixing feed, additives and medicines in right amount.
c. Monitoring water and food supplies and distribute food and water to the animals.
d. Washing dishes and sweeping the floor
5. It is an area of concern where drowning may occur in the farm and where young children are particularly vulnerable.
a. Animals b. Confined Spaces c. Machinery d. Water
6. In the following case which is NOT TRUE?
a. Wear appropriate PPE (hardhats, safety glasses, etc.) when required and be aware of emergency exits.
b. Always assess best option first when transporting load.
c. Stay aware of your environment and those operating machinery around you.
d. None of the above
7. How do you make your safe-safe when harvesting and hauling?
a. Hair must be secured
b. Read machine's operators manual and get familiar with the safety hazards.
c. Tight clothing should be worn by the operator
d. Use loose clothes.
8. These are all tools and equipment used for field management activities performed on crops such as pruning, control of pests and diseases, irrigation, among others.
a. Garden tools & equipment c. Livestock product tools & equipment
b. Workshop tools and equipment d. Masonry tools and equipment

9. What Proper PPE use to wear protect farmer from inhalation hazards such as vapors, mists, particulates, pesticides, and gases?
 - a. Eye and face protection
 - b. Hearing protection
 - c. Respiratory protection
 - d. Hand protection
10. This is a protective clothing, masks, goggles, or other garments that serve to shield the wearer's body from injury, disease or infection.
 - a. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - b. Occupational Health Safety Standard
 - c. True Value Limit (TVL)
 - d. Tools
11. Which of the following are the sources of fire?
 - a. Overheated devices such as the inability to turn appliances off after use
 - b. Unexpected power surge
 - c. Left lighting candles unattended
 - d. All of the above
12. Which of the following was used to shield the entire body from chemical splashes, smoke, and dirt?
 - a. Mask
 - b. Safety coveralls
 - c. Boots
 - d. Hat
13. Which of the following is large and breathable, and saves you from the heat that is swelling?
 - a. Mask
 - b. Safety coveralls
 - c. Boots
 - d. Hat
14. Which of the following is not a member of the group?
 - a. Perform duties in animal reproduction.
 - b. Keeping records of animals and,
 - c. Maintaining farm machineries and building.
 - d. Trimming cut flower and sell to the market
15. That area in the farm causes poisoning and suffocation can involve dangerous atmospheres such as silos, water tanks, milk vat, and manure pits.
 - a. Animals
 - b. Confined spaces
 - c. Machinery
 - d. Heights



Answer Key

Lesson 1: Determine Areas of Concern for Safety Measures

<p>What's I Know</p> <p>1. D</p> <p>2. D</p> <p>3. B</p> <p>4. B</p> <p>5. D</p> <p>6. D</p> <p>7. C</p> <p>8. C</p> <p>9. A</p> <p>10. B</p> <p>11. D</p> <p>12. B</p> <p>13. D</p> <p>14. B</p> <p>5. 15D</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>1.2</p> <p>1. Cleaning</p> <p>2. Fertilizer and</p> <p>3. Pesticide Application</p> <p>3. How do we make our self-safe when with</p> <p>What's New 1.1</p> <p>1. Washing dishes in the kitchen</p> <p>2. Weeding in the garden</p> <p>3. Sweeping in the floor</p> <p>4. Feeding chicken in the barn</p>	<p>What I Have Learned 1.3</p> <p>A. Either of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herding • Weighing and measuring • Monitoring • Perform Grooming • Milking Animals • Examining Animals • Caring • Perform duties • Keeping Records • Maintaining <p>B. Either of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with animals • Handling • Confined spaces • Electricity • Work with heights • Working with machinery • Noise pollution • Driving vehicles • Water • Weather <p>C. Either of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care with Animals • Fertilizer and Pesticide Application • Harvesting and Hauling • Feeds and Feeding • Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting
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Lesson 2: Appropriate Tools, Materials, and Outfits in Line with Job Requirements

<p>What's New 2.1</p> <p>1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B</p>	<p>What's More 2.2</p> <p>1. Outfit 2. Tools 3. tools 4. Materials 5. Materials 6. Tools 7. Outfit 8. Outfit</p>	<p>What I Have Learn 2.3</p> <p>A. Either of the following</p> <p>A. Gloves B. Mask C. Boots D. Overall coats E. Hats F. Googles</p> <p>B. Either of the following</p> <p>A. Bandages and cloths B. Bottle C. Sharp Knife or Scalpel D. Pen and Notebook E. Rope F. Syringe and Needle G. Castation Rings</p> <p>C. Either of the following</p> <p>1. Screw drivers 2. Hammers 3. Pliers 4. Wrench or Spanner</p>
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Lesson 3: Apply Appropriate Safety Measures

<p>What's New 3.1</p> <p>1. Glasses 2. Boots 3. Mask 4. Gloves 5. Hard hat 6. Earuffs 7. Hat 8. Shoes 9. Coveralls 10. Equipment</p>	<p>What's More 3.2</p> <p>1. E 2. J 3. F 4. I 5. G 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. H</p>	<p>What I Can Do 3.4</p> <p>1. True 2. True 3. False, March 4. True 5. False, Wet 6. True 7. False, Earthquake 8. False, outside 9. True 10. True</p>
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Lesson 4: Report the Hazard in the Workplace

<p>Assessment 4.5</p> <p>1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. D</p>	<p>6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A</p>	<p>11. D 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B</p>
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