
Certificate in Safety in Film and Television Industry

Safety Communication and Consultation

Accident: An unplanned, unexpected event that results in harm to people, damage to property, or disruption to business operations. In the context of the film and television industry, accidents can occur on set or in the workplace and can range from minor injuries to more serious incidents.

Asbestos: A group of naturally occurring minerals that were widely used in construction materials and insulation due to their fire-resistant properties. However, asbestos fibers are highly toxic and can cause serious respiratory diseases, including lung cancer and mesothelioma. In the film and television industry, asbestos may be present in older buildings or sets and must be properly managed to prevent exposure.

Chemical Safety: The practice of handling and using chemicals in a safe and responsible manner to prevent accidents and injuries. In the film and television industry, chemical safety is essential when using special effects, props, and set materials that may contain hazardous substances.

Consultation: The process of seeking advice or input from experts or stakeholders in the planning and implementation of safety measures. In the context of the film and television industry, consultation may involve seeking input from crew members, actors, and other industry professionals to ensure that safety protocols are effective and appropriate.

Electrical Safety: The practice of ensuring that electrical equipment and systems are installed, maintained, and used in a safe and responsible manner to prevent electrical hazards and accidents. In the film and television industry, electrical safety is essential when using lighting, sound, and other electrical equipment on set.

Emergency Preparedness: The practice of planning and preparing for potential emergencies, such as fires, medical emergencies, or natural disasters. In the film and television industry, emergency preparedness is essential to ensure that crew members and actors know what to do in case of an emergency and that appropriate resources are available to respond.

Fall Protection: The practice of preventing falls and protecting workers from injury when working at heights. In the film and television industry, fall protection is essential when filming on rooftops, scaffolding, or other high places.

Fire Safety: The practice of preventing and responding to fires in the workplace. In the film and television industry, fire safety is essential when using special effects, lighting, and other equipment that may pose a fire hazard.

Hazard: A situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm or damage. In the context of the film and television industry, hazards may include slippery surfaces, heavy equipment, or hazardous materials.

Hazard Communication: The practice of communicating information about hazardous chemicals and

materials to workers and other stakeholders. In the film and television industry, hazard communication is essential to ensure that crew members and actors are aware of the risks associated with hazardous materials and know how to handle them safely.

Incident Investigation: The process of investigating accidents, incidents, or near misses to determine the root cause and prevent similar occurrences in the future. In the film and television industry, incident investigation is essential to ensure that safety protocols are effective and appropriate.

Job Safety Analysis (JSA): A systematic process of identifying and analyzing hazards associated with a specific job or task. In the film and television industry, JSAs are used to identify potential hazards and develop appropriate control measures to prevent accidents and injuries.

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO): A safety procedure used to prevent the accidental start-up or release of energy from machinery or equipment. In the film and television industry, LOTO is essential when working with heavy equipment, such as cranes or generators.

Machine Guarding: The practice of installing and maintaining physical barriers or devices to prevent workers from coming into contact with moving parts of machinery or equipment. In the film and television industry, machine guarding is essential when using equipment such as saws, drills, or other power tools.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A document that provides information about the hazards associated with a specific chemical or material. In the film and television industry, MSDSs are used to communicate information about hazardous materials to workers and other stakeholders.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equipment or clothing worn by workers to protect them from hazards in the workplace. In the film and television industry, PPE may include hard hats, safety glasses, gloves, or other protective gear.

Respiratory Protection: The practice of protecting workers from inhaling harmful substances or particles in the air. In the film and television industry, respiratory protection may be necessary when using special effects or working with hazardous materials.

Risk Assessment: The process of identifying and evaluating potential hazards and risks in the workplace. In the film and television industry, risk assessments are essential to ensure that safety protocols are effective and appropriate.

Safe Work Practices: The policies, procedures, and guidelines that workers are expected to follow to ensure their own safety and the safety of others in the workplace. In the film and television industry, safe work practices may include procedures for handling hazardous materials, using equipment, or working in high places.

Slip, Trip, and Fall Prevention: The practice of preventing accidents related to slips, trips, and falls in the workplace. In the film and television industry, slip, trip, and fall prevention is essential when working on sets, stages, or other surfaces that may be slippery or uneven.

Workplace Inspections: The practice of regularly inspecting the workplace to identify and address potential

hazards and safety concerns. In the film and television industry, workplace inspections are essential to ensure that safety protocols are being followed and that the workplace is safe for crew members and actors.

Young Worker Safety: The practice of ensuring that young workers, such as those under the age of 18, are protected from hazards in the workplace. In the film and television industry, young worker safety is essential to ensure that young workers are not exposed to hazards that may be inappropriate for their age or level of experience.