CH Bull Safety Training

COURSE	CERT?	TIME	COST	CLASS SIZE
ARC Thermal Protection Anywhere from 5 to 10 arc flash accidents occur every day in the U.S., resulting in severe burn injuries that affect over 2,000 workers annually. The costs in lives, livelihoods, and liability claims can be enormous. We will talk about the hazards, the different kinds of Arc Flash incidents, and solutions including insulated tolls and Arc Flash protective clothing.	Yes	4 Hours	TBD	40
Aerial Lifts Aerial lifts are now one of the most popular pieces of equipment for both construction and general industry maintenance. It is also one of the safest pieces if we follow the 5 key concepts of safety. After classroom training we will work with each person on each of the lifts they will be using.	Yes	4 Hours	TBD	20
Confined Spaces Permit/Non-Permit A common sense approach to confined space entry training comes from years of experience. We will explain the procedures as well as what to look out for in order to be safe and possibly save lives. We will also share with you his wisdom gained from years of practical experience with companies like Capital Safety, DBI/Sala, Protecta, Guardian, and Miller. In this class we will all participate in a rescue, writing a permit, learning the use of a 4 gas meter and other things specific to your application	Yes	6 Hours	TBD	20
Confined Spaces Refresher Certification In this class we will do most of the things in the certification class but we will not participate in an actual rescue procedure.	Yes	4 Hours	TBD	20
Ergonomics: Includes: Lifting Ergonomics is a very broad “brush stroke” and is a part of every job. Over one million workers suffer back injuries each year. Twenty-five percent of all workers’ compensation indemnity claims are related to back injuries. Back injuries are painful and affect all aspects of life. The chance of re-injury after a back injury is significant.	No	2 Hours	TBD	20
Evacuation Prep. & Evacuation Drill When an emergency develops many are hurt and injured because they are not prepared, they have not practiced different scenarios, and in many cases actually run into harm’s way instead of away from it. we will go over a number of possible emergencies including earthquake, fire, spills and even an active shooter situation.	No	2 Hours	TBD	20

Fall Protection-Initial Training Falls are one of the leading causes of death in the workplace. Fall protection is one of the more confusing topics because in California there are nine trigger heights for fall protection and 13 situations where it does not matter how high you are you need fall protection. We will cover both construction and general industry issues. Many try to simplify fall protection into A, B, C, D but we will include P,N and R.	Yes	5 Hours	TBD	20
Fall Protection-Refresher	Yes	4 Hours	TBD	20
Material Safety Datasheets (MDS) This training is designed for those who work with hazardous chemicals. If there are hazardous chemicals in your workplace, you need to know about the material safety data sheet (MSDS). An MSDS is a written description of a hazardous chemical or chemical product and is the primary source of information about workplace chemicals for employers, workers, and the communities where the chemicals are manufactured or used.	Yes	2 Hours	TBD	20
Fire Extinguisher Class-Hands-on This is the Fire Triangle. Actually it's a tetrahedron, because there are four elements that must be present for a fire to exist. There must be Oxygen to sustain combustion, Heat to raise the material to its ignition temperature, Fuel to support the combustion and a Chemical Reaction between the other three elements. The concept of Fire Prevention is based upon keeping these four elements separate. We will also have hands on training with different kinds of fires and extinguishers.	Yes	3 Hours	TBD	20
Forklift-Initial-3 year Cert. Forklifts and motorized hand trucks are powerful machines that help us move heavy materials more quickly and efficiently, but this also makes these vehicles potentially dangerous to operate. Second only to highway accidents, powered industrial truck accidents are one of the leading causes of fatalities in industry. Injuries occur when forklifts are inadvertently driven off loading docks and unsecured trailers, and when persons are struck by a forklift or fall off elevated pallets or tines	Yes	6 Hours	TBD	20
Forklift-Refresher-3 year Cert.	Yes	4.5 Hours	TBD	20
Using a Forklift as a Personnel Lift As a result, the ANSI/ITSDF B-56.1 consensus standard has become the only guidance for elevating personnel with forklifts. OSHA is issuing General Duty Clause PL 91-596 5 (a) (1) citations, referencing the ANSI requirements, if they find employers misusing or using improper personnel platform lifts. In most cases, these citations involve homemade cages, inadequate railings, fall protection, or failure to securely attach the platform to the carriage and personnel climbing off the platform floor. Essentially, these are violations of safe practices, but not necessarily based solely on the use of a cage itself. To prevent accidents, injuries and potential OSHA Citations, documented training and education of forklift operators, and personnel being lifted, should be conducted. ** Please note there is a prerequisite to have certified forklift personnel.	Yes	2	TBD	20

Gas Detection & Calibration

Yes | 1.5 Hours | TBD | 20

Gas detection is a very important part of a confined space safety program. With the newer technology many of the instruments are able to be calibrated on your office desk. We will train your team and address some of the most commonly asked questions regarding the use of gas detection instruments. Regulatory agencies typically refer users to follow manufacturers recommended protocols for calibration.

Hand Tool Safety

Yes | 2 Hours | TBD | 20

Hand tools are the cause of many job site injuries to name a few cuts, abrasions, eye injuries, broken bones, carpal tunnel and even falls. In this class we will cover proper selection, proper care, and proper use. Many times the bigger the tool the bigger the injury.

Head/Ear/Eye

Yes | 2 Hours | TBD | 50

We are more aware of head injuries than ever before. Pee Wee football to the NFL we see that is not just getting our bell rung anymore. Why is that hard hat so important? Why are ear plugs so important? Why are safety classes so important? We will have some interactive exercises where for the first time you might realize what being blind or deaf would mean to you

Heat Injury and Dehydration

Yes | 2 Hours | TBD | 20

Heat illness or heat-related illness is a spectrum of disorders due to environmental heat exposure. It includes minor conditions such as heat cramps, heat syncope, and heat exhaustion as well as the more severe condition known as heat stroke. What are the causes, what are the symptoms, and what is the treatment

Lockout/Tag out

Yes | 4 Hours | TBD | 20

Workers performing service or maintenance on machinery and equipment may be exposed to injuries from the unexpected energizing, startup of the machinery or equipment, or release of stored energy in the equipment. The Lockout/Tag out standard requires the adoption and implementation of practices and procedures to shut down equipment, isolate it from its energy source(s), and prevent the release of potentially hazardous energy while maintenance and servicing activities are being performed. It contains minimum performance requirements, and definitive criteria for establishing an effective program for the control of hazardous energy. However, employers have the flexibility to develop lockout/tag out programs that are suitable for their respective facilities.

Ladder Safety

Yes | 2 Hours | TBD | 20

This is the most popular class we offer because everybody uses ladder at one time or another in their life. This is a fun interactive class that will discuss the acronym CLIMB (developed by the Louisville ladder CO) **C**hoose the right ladder, **L**ook at and inspect the ladder **I**nsure a safe ladder set up, **M**ove carefully with and on the ladder and last **B**e a ladder safety expert.

Respiratory & Fit Testing

Yes 3 Hours TBD 20

A respirator must be fit-tested before it is used for protection against an actual airborne hazard. Fit-testing ensures an adequate seal between the user's face and the material of the respirator. The fit test method can be quantitative or qualitative. The Quantitative Fit Test (QNFT) uses an instrument that measures either leakage of an aerosol test agent or face piece pressure loss. Qualitative Fit Testing (QLFT) is performed using odor, taste or irritation response. Odor testing is done using banana oil (isoamyl acetate). Taste testing uses saccharin or Bitrextm (denatonium benzoate). Irritating smoke (stannic chloride) is used as an irritant to test a respirator's seal.

SCBA Add-On

Yes 2 Hours TBD 20

A self-contained breathing apparatus, or SCBA, sometimes referred to as a compressed air breathing apparatus (CABA), or simply breathing apparatus (BA), is a device worn by rescue workers, firefighters, and others to provide breathable air in an IDLH (immediate danger to life and health) atmosphere. When not used underwater, they are sometimes called industrial breathing sets. The term "self-contained" means that the breathing set is not dependent on a remote supply

Right-To-Know

Yes 2 Hours TBD 20

"Right to know", in the context of United States workplace and community environmental law, is the legal principle that the individual has the right to know the chemicals to which they may be exposed in their daily living. It is embodied in federal law in the United States as well as in local laws in several states. "Right to Know" laws take two forms: Community Right to Know and Workplace Right to Know. Each grants certain rights to those groups. The "right to know" was a movement made popular by Rachel Carson with her book Silent Spring.[1]

SCBA Hands-On & Fit Testing

Yes 3 Hours TBD 20

A self-contained breathing apparatus, or SCBA, sometimes referred to as a compressed air breathing apparatus (CABA), or simply breathing apparatus (BA), is a device worn by rescue workers, firefighters, and others to provide breathable air in an IDLH (immediate danger to life and health) atmosphere. When not used underwater, they are sometimes called industrial breathing sets. The term "self-contained" means that the breathing set is not dependent on a remote supply

20 2 Hours TDB 50

Slips-Trips & Falls

Slips, trips, and falls constitute the majority of general industry accidents. Second only to motor vehicle accidents; slips, trips and falls are the most frequent accidents leading to personal injury. Slips trips and falls can result in head injuries, back injuries, broken bones, cuts and lacerations, or sprained muscles. The Bureau of State Risk Management has identified "slips, trips and falls" as one of the top five causes of workers' compensation claims over the last six years. There are many situations that may cause slips, trips, and falls, such as ice, wet spots, grease, polished floors, loose flooring or carpeting, uneven walking surfaces, clutter, electrical cords, open desk drawers and filing cabinets. Loose, irregular surfaces such as gravel, shifting floor tiles, and uneven sidewalks, can make it difficult to maintain your footing. Most slip, trip and fall incidents are preventable with general precautions and safety measures.

Trenching/Shoring

Yes 6 Hours TBD 20

Construction work is dangerous-and work involving trenching and excavating activities tends to be one of the most hazardous in the industry. Yet, we see trenching and excavating work going on all around us. Excavations are needed for the installation and repair of utility lines, replacement of water and sewer lines, swimming pool construction, even grave digging. Excavation projects vary considerably, each with its own set of unique problems. In 1971, OSHA issued its first standard related to excavations and trenching. Since that time, OSHA has changed the standard in a effort to reduce injuries and fatalities. Despite these efforts, accidents related to excavations and trenching activities continue to occur at a high rate: over one hundred deaths and many more times that amount in disabling accidents occur every year. You don't have to lose your life to lose your livelihood. Accidents of this kind are most prevalent in small to medium size businesses and municipal and county governments. These high death and accident rates prompted OSHA to sponsor a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to address the hazards.

SURVEYS/SITE INSPECTIONS

Emergency Lights

N/A TBD N/A

Emergency lighting is a legal requirement for all businesses and organizations as defined by the Fire Regulatory Reform Order 2005 and British Standards BS 5266 Part 1: 2005 (Code of practice for the emergency lighting of premises). CH Bull will do a site inspection and verify your existing emergency lighting installations are compliant with the emergency lighting regulations. We have partnered with a number of electrical contractors and engineers who are fully versed in all current regulations regarding emergency lighting. Based on our findings we will provide a recommendation for any remedial actions that your site may require.

N/A TBD N/A

Eye/Shower Stations

We will come to your site and use a checklist which is a summary of the provisions of ANSI Z358.1-2014 relating to eye or eye/face wash and shower combination stations. We are able to get you a complete listing of these provisions. After the initial site survey we will put together for your use an ANSI Compliance Checklist. Please refer to the standard for a complete listing of these provisions. If there are areas needed in your facility to be brought up to compliance we will offer a list of corrections and equipment needed.

Fall Protection

NA TBD N/A

Although you know you need to implement some kind of fall protection or fall prevention system to keep your employees safe, do you know all of the fall risks? Do you know what fall protection equipment you need to prevent these falls. Before any fall protection equipment installation occurs at your facility, it's very important to conduct a full-site survey to assess all potential fall hazards or existing deficiencies. Prior to the site survey we like to offer a class on fall protection for your employees. After the class we like to ask the employees if they are aware of any fall protection issues in the facility. During the site survey, we detect all: 1.Work area fall hazards 2.OSHA-compliance issues After we identify potential fall hazards and compliance issues, our fall safety experts determine which fall arrest systems are going to work best in your environment. We also spend time talking with your employees about their job duties and asking them what fall protection equipment they would feel most comfortable using on the job. When you partner with CH Bull Co, the fall safety experts who conduct your site survey, they will ensure all of your existing fall hazards are correctly identified and solutions are offered.

Lock out /tag out inspections

NA TBD NA

There must be a periodic inspection of the energy control procedure(s) at least once a year to evaluate their continued effectiveness and determine the necessity for updating the written procedure(s) 1. The periodic inspection must be performed by an Authorized Employee or person other than the one(s) utilizing the hazardous energy control procedures being inspected.

2. Where lockout and/or tagout is used for hazardous energy control, the periodic inspection must include a review between the inspector and Authorized Employees of their responsibilities under the hazardous energy control procedure being inspected.

The employer must certify that the periodic inspections have been performed. The certification shall:

Identify the machine or equipment on which the hazardous energy control procedure was being utilized,

The date of the inspection,

Respiratory

In the CAL OSHA Title 8 regulation Subchapter 7 section 5144 requires the employer to develop and implement a written respiratory protection program with required worksite-specific procedures and elements for required respirator use. The program must be administered by a suitably trained program administrator. In addition, certain program elements may be required for voluntary use to prevent potential hazards associated with the use of the respirator. In any workplace where respirators are necessary to protect the health of the employee or whenever respirators are required by the employer, the employer shall establish and implement a written respiratory protection program with worksite-specific procedures. The program shall be updated as necessary to reflect those changes in workplace conditions that affect respirator use.

Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)

TBD

Employers in California are required to have an effective written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). The benefits of an effective IIPP include improved workplace safety and health, better morale, increased productivity, and reduced costs of doing business. There are and can be some parts of an IIPP that can be universally accepted, but to generate a site specific program a series of questions have to be addressed and the answers will help to create a program for your facility. Remember that an effective IIPP is not just a paper program. For your IIPP to be effective you must fully put it into practice in your workplace with training and updating as issues and situations change.

Evacuation

TBD

CAL OSHA Title 8 Subchapter 7 section 3220 addresses the issue that companies need to develop and have in place emergency action plans. The emergency action plan shall be in writing, and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies. This should address not just in the event of a fire but earthquake and other natural disasters. Unfortunately one of the leading causes of fatalities in the workplace is workplace violence. We will work with you to develop a written plan as well as help you set up scenarios in training to discuss with your employees what their part is in keeping everyone safe.

Confined Space

TBD

In general, confined space regulations require all employers to have: 1. A written confined space plan, including recognizing and marking all confined spaces on site; 2. Procedures to test and monitor the air inside confined spaces before and during all employee entries; 3. Procedures to prevent unauthorized entries and to have an attendant outside the space at all times; 4. Effective controls of all existing atmospheric or safety hazards inside the confined space; 5. Employee and supervisor training on safe work procedures, hazard controls, and rescue procedures; and 6. Effective rescue procedures which are immediately available on site.

Job Site and Job Hazards Analysis TBD

A job safety analysis (JSA) is a procedure which helps integrate accepted safety and health principles and practices into a particular task or job operation. In a JSA, each basic step of the job is to identify potential hazards and to recommend the safest way to do the job. Other terms used to describe this procedure are job hazard analysis (JHA) and job hazard breakdown.
Some individuals prefer to expand the analysis into all aspects of the job, not just safety. This approach is known as total job analysis. Methodology is based on the idea that safety is an integral part of every job and not a separate entity. In this document, only health and safety aspects will be considered.

TBD

Hand Care/Sanitation TBD

If you have a special need please contact us. We will be able to design special classes for your needs. TBD

Second and Third Classes: Discount Offered
Classes are designed for 1-20: If class is more than 20
Price Increase and Time of training could increase substanially