CUSOHS301A – FOLLOW OH&S IN THE MUSIC INDUSTRY
• Manual handling is any activity requiring the use of force exerted by a person to lift, push, pull, carry or otherwise move, hold or restrain any person, animal or thing.

• What are some examples in the Music Industry?
• Electricity is the most dangerous thing that you will work with in the music industry and is a common cause of workplace deaths.
• Definition of Electrocution - causing death by the passage of an electric current through the body of the patient. May be intentional, as a means of euthanasia, or accidental by lightning strike or electrical current.
• Definition of Electric Shock - shock caused by electric current passing through the body.
• The longer the contact with electricity, the smaller the chance of survival.
How to help a victim of electrical shock

• The first thing you must do is disconnect the power supply.
• Don’t even touch the victim until you are sure the power supply is turned off.
• Be especially careful in wet areas, such as bathrooms, since water conducts electricity.
• It may be safer to turn off the electricity supply to the building if possible.
First aid includes:

• Check for a response and breathing. If necessary, start resuscitating the victim.

• **Call triple zero (000) for an ambulance.** If you are unsure on resuscitation techniques, the ambulance call-taker will give you easy-to-follow instructions over the telephone, so you can increase the patient’s chances of survival until the ambulance arrives.

• If the breathing is steady and the person is responsive, attend to injuries. Cool the burns with water and cover with dressings, if available, that won’t stick. Never put ointments or oils onto burns. If the victim has fallen from a height, only move them if there is chance of further danger (such as falling objects). Try not to move them unnecessarily in case of spinal injuries.

• Talk calmly and reassuringly to the conscious victim.
• Sound is an issue in the music industry in terms of OH&S.
• Any hearing loss is permanent and is caused by excessive noise levels and prolonged exposure.
• Prevention and protection are vital in addressing hearing loss.
• Sound is caused by vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear.

• Noise is any sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired.
Measuring Sound

Noise levels can be measured using a sound level meter, which detects the pressure of sound waves as they move through the air.

Reducing exposure to excessive noise in the workplace can be accomplished in many different ways:

• Change or modify equipment.
• Locate the equipment in a more isolated area, or soundproof the room.
• Make sure that people spend time working in quiet areas too.
• Try to run noisy equipment early or late in the day when fewer people will be exposed.
• Use personal hearing protection such as ear plugs or ear muffs.
There are two measurements when working with sound.

1. Hertz measures the frequency of sound. Frequency gives sound its pitch (high or low).

2. Decibels measures the sound level or power of the sound (how loud or soft it is).
How loud is too loud?

The following sounds can be identified along with their amplitude as described in decibels (dBs) at:

- Threshold of Hearing (TOH) - 0 dB
- Normal Conversation - 60 dB
- Busy Street Traffic - 70 dB
- Acoustic guitar – 75 dB
- Singing through a microphone - 80 dB
- Large Orchestra - 98 dB
- iPod at Maximum Level - 100 dB
- Front Rows of Rock Concert - 110 dB
- Threshold of Pain - 130 dB
- Jet Plane – 140 – 160 dB on take-off
Safety Signs

Safety signs are used to warn of potential hazards. The following are common in the Music Industry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Tripping hazards sign" /></td>
<td>Tripping hazards on floor</td>
<td>Take care and watch your step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Fire extinguisher sign" /></td>
<td>Fire extinguisher</td>
<td>Use in case of fire. Read label before use. Use dry powder extinguisher for electrical fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="danger-electricity.png" alt="Electricity Sign" /></td>
<td>Electricity present at a potentially harmful or fatal voltage.</td>
<td>Take care. Do not touch unless authorised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="fire-exit.png" alt="Fire Exit Sign" /></td>
<td>Fire exit to right.</td>
<td>Exit the building via the fire exit in a calm manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="foot-protection.png" alt="Foot Protection Sign" /></td>
<td>Foot protection (steel capped boots) must be worn at all times.</td>
<td>Wear appropriate footwear in this area at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hearing Protection Sign" /></td>
<td>Excessive noise levels that are likely to cause hearing loss in this area.</td>
<td>Protective hearing devices (ear plugs, ear muffs) must be worn at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Caution Slippery When Wet Sign" /></td>
<td>Liquid on surface of floor, slippery floor.</td>
<td>Avoid area. Use caution. Mop up spill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toxic Hazard Sign" /></td>
<td>Harmful or life threatening toxins in the area.</td>
<td>Avoid area. Do not enter unless authorised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evacuation Procedures

In certain circumstances a venue or festival may be subject to an emergency evacuation. In this situation it is vital that staff at the venue/festival remain calm and act quickly and confidently to avoid the loss of life.

The following is a procedure that has been designed for the safe evacuation of The Hive.
The Hive

In the case of Fire or Emergency the venue co-ordinator must:

• Respond immediately to an alarm, determine the nature of the emergency.
• Initiate Emergency Evacuation Procedures for the building.
• Direct the actions of staff within the venue.
• Check that all occupants have proceeded to the designated assembly area.
• In consultation with the Fire Service, advise occupants when it is safe to return to the building.
It is the responsibility of all Hive staff to:

- Ensure that all occupants of the floor are aware that evacuation of the floor is necessary, and direct the occupants to the nearest accessible exit or escape stairs, through which they should proceed to the designated assembly area.
- Ensure that evacuation from the floor is orderly and by means of the stairs.
- DO NOT USE THE LIFTS.
- Ensure that necessary assistance is given to disabled and other persons in need of special care.
- Assist the Co-ordinator in checking that all building occupants have arrived at the assembly area.
Revision Quiz

• 1. Define Manual Handling?
• 2. How loud (in dBs) is a normal conversation?
• 3. What is the most common cause of death or injury in the music industry?
• 4. What are some OH &S issues at a concert/festival?
• 5. Can toes be substituted for fingers?
• 6. What should occur in the event of an electrical accident/emergency?
7. What are 3 safety signs you may see at a live music venue?
8. What impact could rain have at an outdoor festival?
9. Why are the dangers at a concert increased at a licensed music venue?
10. What are the two measurements used when measuring sound?