Caterpillar University

Customer Service Training (308 Courses)

Course Number	Course Title	Course Type	Course Description	Learning Objectives	Course Duration	Locale
43038	The Cat Brand Experience	Multiple SCO SCORM 1.2	Provides basic brand education, aimed at creating brand awareness. “The Cat Brand Experience” introduces Caterpillar employees to the role they play in supporting the Cat brand and creating an exceptional brand experience for our customers. The content provides employees with the tools necessary to make informed decisions that support our brands and ultimately the enterprise.	Describe how the Cat brand contributes to Caterpillar’s business model Differentiate between the Caterpillar enterprise and the Cat brandIdentify and support the Cat brand promise Describe how consistency, discipline and an enterprise focus strengthens the Cat brand and the Caterpillar enterprise Identify appropriate sources for brand information	0:30	English
51737	Gaseous Fuel Contaminants	SCORM 1.2	This module is designed for the learner to: Acquire general knowledge of gaseous fuel contaminants, its effects on engine life, and the corrosive guidelines and potential fuel treatments for controlling these contaminants. Develop the skill in interpreting the general or engine specific limits for fuel contaminants and conditions. Positively change its behavior in following Caterpillar guidelines for increasing Cat gas engines tolerance to corrosive elements, and recommendations in treating the fuel before it reaches the engine.			English
20932 AICC	Basic TA1 Walk-Around Inspection: Hydraulic Excavator Family	SCORM 1.2	This course is designed to teach you how to perform a TA1 visual walk-around inspection on a hydraulic excavator (HEX) safely, efficiently, and effectively.	You will learn best practices that will: - Improve your proficiency in performing a TA1 walk-around inspection - Provide our customers with the most reliable equipment possible	1:30	English

33229 AICC	Basic TA1 Walk Around Inspection Track Type Tractor Family	SCORM 1.2	This course is designed to teach you how to perform a TA1 visual walk-around inspection on a track-type tractor (TTT) safely, efficiently, and effectively.	You will learn best practices that will: - Improve your proficiency in performing a TA1 walk-around inspection - Provide our customers with the most reliable equipment possible	1:30	English
33273 AICC	Basic TA1 Walk-Around Inspection: Wheel Loader Family	SCORM 1.2	Basic TA1 Walk-Around Inspection: Wheel Loader Family is designed to teach you how to perform a Technical Analysis (TA1) Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel loader safely, efficiently, and effectively.	Upon completing this course, you'll be able to: - Explain the benefits of conducting a TA1 Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel loader - Identify the steps in performing a TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel loader - Use the TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection Report to document and guide your work	1:30	English
33923 AICC	Basic TA1 Walk-Around Inspection: Wheel Tractor-Scraper (M)	SCORM 1.2	Basic TA1 Walk-Around Inspection: Wheel Tractor-Scraper Family is designed to teach you how to perform a Technical Analysis (TA1) Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel tractor-scraper safely, efficiently, and effectively. As you proceed through this courseware, you'll learn best practices that will: – Improve your proficiency in performing a TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel tractor-scraper – Provide your customers with the most reliable equipment possible	Upon completing the courseware, you'll be able to: – Explain the benefits of conducting a TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel tractor-scraper – Identify the steps in performing a TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection on a wheel tractor-scraper – Use the TA1 Visual Walk-Around Inspection Report form to document and guide your work	1:30	English
40051PC	Operator Career Development Program: Hydraulic Excavators - General Construction (301.5-318C)	AICC	This course is intended for beginner operators and individuals who wish to improve their knowledge on hydraulic excavator controls and their maintenance, inspection, safety, and operating procedures. This course contains only theoretical content and shows or demonstrates pre-operating and basic operating procedures. This course does not attempt to create and experienced operator who can safely operate a hydraulic excavator.		1hr	English

40054PC	Operator Career Development Program: Off-Highway Trucks - Heavy Construction (769C-775F)	AICC	This course is intended for beginner operators and individuals who wish to improve their knowledge on off-highway truck controls and their maintenance, inspection, safety, and operating procedures. This course contains only theoretical content and shows or demonstrates pre-operating and basic operating procedures. This course does not attempt to create and experienced operator who can safely operate an off-highway truck.		1 hr	English
40055PC	Operator Career Development Program: Off-Highway Trucks - Quarry/Mining (777B-797B)	AICC	his course is intended for beginner operators and individuals who wish to improve their knowledge on off-highway truck controls and their maintenance, inspection, safety, and operating procedures. This This course contains only theoretical content and shows or demonstrates pre-operating and basic operating procedures. This course does not attempt to create and experienced operator who can safely operate an off-highway truck.		1 hr	English
40061PC	Operator Career Development Program: Track-Type Tractors - Quarry/Mining (D9T-D11R)	AICC	This course is intended for beginner operators and individuals who wish to improve their knowledge on track-type tractor controls and their maintenance, inspection, safety, and operating procedures. This course contains only theoretical content and shows or demonstrates pre-operating and basic operating procedures. This course does not attempt to create and experienced operator who can safely operate a track-type tractor.		1 hr	English
40290C	Aerial Work Platform Safety	SCORM 1.2		Don't get hung up working overhead. This computer-based training module describes basic types of aerial work platforms and how to work with them safely. It provides an overview of safety requirements, controls, preparation, work rules, hazards, and other safety precautions related to elevated platforms. This course discusses Extensible Boom Platforms, Aerial Ladders, Articulating Boom Platforms, and Vertical Towers. 12 Minutes (7 min. video + 5 min. test) 29 CFR 1910.67 For specific procedures, be sure to refer to your location's policies and procedures.	0:12	English

40293C	Asbestos Awareness	SCORM 1.2	Dispel some of the common myths about asbestos by educating your team about Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) and how to work safely around them. This course describes the most common types of asbestos as well as the hazards asbestos may present. It provides an overview of the history of asbestos use, exposure limits, detection, prevention, and regulation. It also covers some of the potential effects of long-term exposure including asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma.		:20	English
40294C	Bloodborne Pathogens	SCORM 1.2	This course defines bloodborne pathogens and describes common methods of transmission. It also provides details related to exposure risks, exposure prevention, and steps to take in the event of exposure to blood or potentially infected material. Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV, proper hygiene, and waste disposal are also discussed.		:13	English
40296C	Chemical Hazards	SCORM 1.2	This module discusses ways to recognize and avoid chemical hazards present at a working mine. Reference: 30 CFR Part 46.5.b.2 Hazardous chemicals are any liquids, gases, or solids which can harm people or damage property. This course offers information on protecting miners and mine property from hazardous chemicals by controlling exposure to chemicals, properly preparing for working around chemicals, and adhering to best practices for working with chemicals. This course also discusses what is involved in an Emergency Spill Response Plan with example instructions.		:16	English
40297C	Combustible Dusts	SCORM 1.2	It's only DUST! What's the big deal? Under the right conditions, many types of industrial dust, including coal, paper, and wood dust, can ignite and produce a devastating explosion. With our Combustible Dusts course, you'll learn to identify the hazards of combustible dust by using the Dust Fire and Explosion Pentagon. You'll get a clear understanding of dust control and preventions measures as well as dust analysis and explosion risk reduction. Our course will also help identify additional risks and prevention techniques associated with primary and secondary dust explosions.		:15	English

40298C	Compressed Air Fundamentals	SCORM 1.2	Prepare yourself and your team to work safely with and around compressed air systems. Use this course to get a better understanding of the benefits and uses of compressed air. This course discusses the types of compressors (reciprocating, rotary screw, and centrifugal), the relationship between pressure, temperature and volume, gauge vs. absolute pressure, and air quality considerations. Additional topics include air cooling and drying as well as managing airborne, oil, and moisture contamination. For specific procedures, be sure to refer to your location's policies and procedures.		:24	English
40333C	Personal Protective Equipment	SCORM 1.2	Every day, someone decides to give up their sight, hearing, fingers, toes, or worse to save a few seconds of effort. Sure it can be inconvenient and uncomfortable, but using personal protective equipment (PPE) properly is better than many unfortunate alternatives. Use this course to educate yourself and your team on head protection, eye and face protection, hand protection, foot protection, respiratory protection, and hearing protection.		:18	English
40341C	Stormwater Pollution Prevention	SCORM 1.2	Stormwater runoff is the result of precipitation created by rain or snowmelt flowing over any exposed surface, such as equipment, roofs, roads, and pastures. As the water flows over urbanized and industrial areas it has the potential to pick up a number of contaminants like oil, sediment, chemicals, and litter. This water is then transported to nearby waterways. Polluted stormwater draining from urbanized areas is one of the leading causes of water pollution in lakes, streams, and oceans. This course describes the legal provisions related to stormwater pollution prevention as well as structural and operational best management practices at facilities.		0:21	English
40617C	Stress Management and Prevention	SCORM 1.2	Employees constantly encounter conflicts with bosses, changing responsibilities, financial pressures and many other situations that can lead to stress. Workplace stress can negatively affect a company due to decreased attendance, proficiency, and productivity. This course will help workers identify potential stressful situations, become aware of the effects stress can have on their health, relationships, and careers, as well as list ways to manage stress.		:20	English

40983C	Chlorine Dioxide Awareness	SCORM 1.2	Chlorine dioxide, or ClO2, is a chemical compound that is commonly used in pulp bleaching and water treatment processes. Because it is very unstable and can react violently, ClO2 poses a number of health hazards. Working with or around ClO2 is sometimes unavoidable however, so it is critical that you use the proper PPE, follow standard procedures, and know how to handle leaks, spills, and other emergency situations.		:21	English
41093C	Portable Loading Ramps	SCORM 1.2	Portable loading ramps, also called portable loading docks, forklift ramps, mobile ramps, or yard ramps, provide access to semi-trailers and boxcars from ground level. They can be used in places where permanent loading docks do not exist, such as farm fields or construction sites, or as a cost effective way to expand material handling capabilities. Portability provides the flexibility to load and unload trailers close to the storage location, which can significantly reduce transportation distances in large facilities. This course will cover the basic features and safe operating guidelines for portable loading ramps.		:16	English
41098C	RCRA - Emergencies, Inspections, and Training	SCORM 1.2	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by congress in 1976 to manage hazardous wastes. RCRA regulations apply to any company that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. The goal of the emergency preparedness and prevention standards is to minimize the potential of a hazardous waste release and the resulting affects to human health and the environment. This course covers the required equipment needed for emergency preparedness, contingency plans, emergency procedures, inspection requirements, frequency, and logs, as well as personal training requirements and documentation.		:26	English
41099C	RCRA - Generator, Container, and Tank Requirements	SCORM 1.2	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by congress in 1976 to manage hazardous wastes. RCRA regulations apply to any company that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. Generators (anyone that generates a hazardous waste) represent the first step in the management of hazardous waste. This course covers the classifications of generators and their regulatory requirements, waste minimization, container management requirements, hazardous waste tanks, and air emission standards and controls.		:45	English

41100C	RCRA - Introduction	SCORM 1.2	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by congress in 1976 to manage both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to protect human health and the environment. RCRA subtitle C regulations apply to any company that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. This course covers hazardous waste identification, hazardous waste lists, codes, and characteristics, and the mixture rule.		:21	English
41103C	RCRA - Preparing for Transportation, Manifesting, and LDR	SCORM 1.2	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by congress in 1976 to manage hazardous wastes. RCRA regulations apply to any company that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. Generators (anyone that generates a hazardous waste) represent the first step in the management of hazardous waste. Once a generator has accumulated hazardous waste, it needs to be treated and disposed of. This often requires transporting the waste off-site to a treatment or disposal facility. A hazardous waste generator's responsibility is to correctly classify, package, and label the hazardous waste so it can be easily identified and appropriately handled by the transporter, and delivered to the treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF). This course covers preparation steps for transportation, hazardous waste training requirements, hazardous waste manifest, land disposal restrictions (LDR), and alternative treatment standards.		:37	English
41128PC	Operator Career Development Program: Articulated Trucks - Heavy Construction (725-740)	AICC	This course is intended for beginner operators and individuals who wish to improve their knowledge on articulated truck controls and their maintenance, inspection, safety, and operating procedures. This course contains only theoretical content and shows or demonstrates pre-operating and basic operating procedures. This course does not attempt to create and experienced operator who can safely operate an articulated truck.	This course is designed to provide you with a fundamental understanding of: Machine and operator safety, safety and maintenance inspections of equipment, the location and function of the operator controls, startup and shutdown procedures, and basic operating procedures.	1 hr	English

41131C	RCRA - Special Wastes and Other Requirements	SCORM 1.2	"The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by congress in 1976 to manage hazardous wastes. RCRA regulations apply to any company that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. Some hazardous wastes can be safely recycled. Recycling is an excellent way to manage hazardous waste if it can be done legitimately because recycling can avoid environmental hazards and protect natural resources. Most hazardous waste that is recycled is still subject to the full hazardous waste regulations, but some materials are exempt or subject to special regulations. Recycling facilities are not subject to hazardous waste regulations except when storing in containers or tanks prior to recycling. Recycled materials fall into a special category of waste. The regulations for recycling hazardous waste depend on the material and the recycling process."		:37	English
41180C	5S Methodology	SCORM 1.2	Is your workplace a mess? Tired of spending hours searching for the right tool? This course will teach you about the 5S methodology, which focuses on organizing and standardizing the workplace to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Its five principles, sorting, straightening, sweeping, standardizing and sustaining, will make you and your co-workers better prepared to accomplish all of your tasks while being safer and more efficient in the process.		:21	English
41181C	Adult Learning	SCORM 1.2	People learn in a variety of different ways. That is why it is critical to understand the basics of adult learning when training people at work. This course explains how people learn and lists specific principles of adult learning. It also covers different learning styles and the importance of active learning, explains how information is stored in and later retrieved from the brain, and gives tips for aiding that process.		:20	English
41187C	Centerlining Methodology	SCORM 1.2	Centerlining is a methodology used to reduce product and process variability and increase machine efficiency in manufacturing and other industrial processes. The two objectives of Centerlining are to determine the best settings for a production process and to ensure the best settings are always used during production. This course illustrates the key concepts of Centerlining and will guide your production team to produce products that are consistently made, which leads to satisfied customers and lower costs.		:24	English

41188C	Conflict Management	SCORM 1.2	When people work together, there will inevitably be disagreements. Some of these disagreements are minor, but some can turn into major conflicts. If conflicts are not resolved, they can lead to long-term tension and unhappiness among employees. This course illustrates how to resolve conflicts using the SLOW method, reasons for different points of view, and tips for face-to-face communication. Following the ideas in this course can help your team use conflict situations as an opportunity to solve work or personal problems, and therefore become more productive and unified.		:23	English
41195C	Problem Solving Strategies	SCORM 1.2	Problems arise in the workplace on a daily basis. Often times, they can be very difficult and time consuming to solve. Approaching the problem with a structured plan can help improve your efficiency, determine hidden causes, and increase the likelihood that your solution will actually fix the problem. This course illustrates key concepts using a step-by-step plan for a real world example, along with practical tools and strategies like the "5 Whys" technique, that you can use when troubleshooting problems in your workplace.		:24	English
41199C	Understanding Facility Costs	SCORM 1.2	Reducing costs will make your facility more profitable and more successful. The more successful your facility is, the more job security and opportunities for success you and your coworkers will have. This course discusses the relationship between the business terms: revenue, cost and profit and illustrates the importance of identifying areas to reduce waste at the facility where you work, even when they are small.		:16	English
41803C	Process Safety Management	SCORM 1.2	Process Safety Management is the identification, evaluation, and prevention of highly hazardous chemical releases that could occur as a result of catastrophic failures in processes, procedures, or equipment. This course covers the components of the OSHA regulation in detail. By actively participating in PSM training and following all recommended safe work practices, you can do your part to help improve safety in the workplace.		:45	English

42289C	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures	SCORM 1.2	Slips, trips, and falls (STFs) are a leading cause of work-related injuries, and the second leading cause of workplace fatalities, after motorized vehicle incidents. A comprehensive floor and walkway safety program can greatly reduce STF hazards and incidents. Among other things, this program should include floor and walkway audits and STF prevention inspections performed by trained and qualified persons. STF prevention inspections should include annual inspections, routine safety inspections, and change analyses.		:28	English
42290C	Discrimination in the Workplace	SCORM 1.2	100,000 charges of workplace discrimination are filed every year. Workplace discrimination is the unfair or illegal treatment of a person based on their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability. Discrimination amongst employees can contribute to a hostile work environment and negative company culture, leading to lower efficiency and high employee turnover. This course raises awareness by discussing the civil rights laws protecting people from discrimination, the types of discrimination, and how discrimination can affect the workplace.		:24	English
42291C	Substance Abuse Awareness	SCORM 1.2	Drug addiction is when an individual is involved in compulsive drug seeking and use, regardless of any negative health or social consequences. This compulsive drug use can cause employees to be more likely to miss work, be less productive, or even be involved in on-the-job accidents. This course raises awareness by discussing the effects of different types of drugs and alcohol as well as how to recognize and deal with symptoms of abuse.		:28	English
42292C	Diversity in the Workplace	SCORM 1.2	Diversity is acknowledging, accepting, and respecting differences among people. These differences can include age, class, race, and gender. Companies can increase their creativity and openness to different ideas by building and encouraging a diverse workforce. This course covers the definition and benefits of diversity, the challenges in a diverse workplace, and how employees can be proactive and positive on a daily basis to promote the differences between workers.		:21	English

42293C	Tanker Rollover	SCORM 1.2	Approximately 1300 tanker truck rollovers occur every year. These rollovers are the reason behind one in four accident-related truck driver deaths. This course emphasizes the importance of drivers paying close attention to the road and its conditions, as well as how their behaviors and decisions can factor in a rollover.		:21	English
42896C	Chemical Unloading Basics	SCORM 1.2	All personnel involved in bulk unloading of chemicals must be properly trained in general safety awareness, equipment function and emergency shut down, hazardous chemicals, personal protection measures, and security. This course will focus on some basic procedures and safety practices for unloading bulk liquid chemicals from tank trucks and railroad tank cars. Totes and drums will also be discussed.		:24	English
42897C	Heat Exchanger Basics	SCORM 1.2	Heat exchangers are typically used to transfer heat between fluids using conduction, convection, and radiation. This course details the three heat transferring methods used by heat exchangers as well as how heat exchangers are classified. It also illustrates common heat exchangers types such as shell-and-tube, plate, extended surface, and regenerative heat exchangers.		:23	English
42898C	HVAC - Heating and Cooling	SCORM 1.2	HVAC systems are used to maintain clean, conditioned air in enclosed spaces. The term "conditioned" refers to the fact that the temperature and humidity of the air are maintained within desired ranges. This module describes the two most common cooling systems as well as heating devices used in HVAC systems.		:28	English
42899C	HVAC - Hot Water and Ventilation	SCORM 1.2	The purpose of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems (commonly referred to as HVAC systems) is to provide environments that are comfortable for people and allow equipment to operate safely and reliably. HVAC systems are used in residential, commercial, and industrial facilities. This module contains information on hot water heating systems, air distribution systems, and HVAC control systems.		:28	English

42900C	HVAC - Basics	SCORM 1.2	The purpose of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems is to provide environments that are comfortable for people and allow temperature- or humidity- sensitive equipment to operate safely and reliably. HVAC systems are used in residential, commercial and industrial facilities. This module will identify safe work practices to use when working around HVAC systems and the most common HVAC system components.		:23	English
42901C	Lubricants and Oils	SCORM 1.2	When two moving solid surfaces interact, material from those surfaces can be lost. This loss of material is known as "wear." Wear on equipment can shorten the lifespan of machines, disrupt production, and result in product loss. Lubrication is the process of using substances called lubricants to reduce wear. This course covers what lubricants are, what they are made of, and common types of lubricants. This course also illustrates the differences between common lubricating methods as well as safe storage and handling requirements.		:31	English
42902C	Matter States and Temperature	SCORM 1.2	All matter on earth exists in one of three phases or states: solid, liquid, or gas. A substance's phase is determined by the speed of its molecular motion, often referred to as kinetic energy. Adding or removing heat energy from a substance can change it from one state to another. This course illustrates the types and properties of matter states, and concludes with a discussion of temperature scales and the different types of heat transfer.		:16	English
42903C	Measurement - Temperature, Force, and Fluids Properties	SCORM 1.2	Monitoring and measurement are an essential part of almost every job. Proper measurement of physical properties requires the knowledge of specific terms, measuring units, and measuring devices. This course covers the terminology needed to accurately monitor and measure equipment, as well as the measuring units and techniques that apply to temperature, force, and fluids. It also discusses the challenges associated with measuring different physical properties.		:26	English

42904C	Mold Awareness and Prevention	SCORM 1.2	Mold is everywhere! Thousands of species of this type of fungus can be found growing year round, both indoors and outdoors, even in the most sterile of environments. Mold has a number of benefits, however it can also become a problem. Mold can destroy construction materials and also negatively impact people's health. Knowing how to recognize mold, as well as how to clean it up and prevent it from recurring, is essential to a safe and healthy environment at work and at home.		:21	English
42905C	Pump Basics	SCORM 1.2	Pumps are used to add energy to fluids (gases, liquids, or slurries) to produce flow or increase pressure. This course discusses the construction and operation of the two most basic types of pumps: positive displacement and centrifugal. In addition to how pumps function, it is also covers some of the common terms which are used to describe pump performance.		:24	English
42906C	Steam Pipe Safety	SCORM 1.2	Steam is used around the world in many different ways. In industrial environments, it is commonly used for power generation and in heating and drying applications. When used properly, steam is one of the cleanest, most efficient, and safest forms of energy in use. However, employees should be prepared and aware of the hazards present when working around steam pipes in order to avoid accidents and injuries. This course describes the hazards presented by steam pipes, how to prevent them, as well as how to properly inspect, insulate, and label steam pipes.		:31	English
42907C	Temperature and Light Sensors	SCORM 1.2	Temperature sensors are used to help ensure that a process or application is staying within a safe temperature range during operation. They also aid in measuring the temperature of equipment under hazardous conditions such as extreme heat, or when an area is inaccessible by normal means. At the end of this module you will be able to list the different types of temperature sensors and state how the different types of light sensors work.		:18	English

42908C	Turpentine Awareness	SCORM 1.2	Turpentine, also called the spirit of turpentine, oil of turpentine, or wood turpentine, is a fluid obtained by distilling resin from pine trees and other coniferous trees. It is a colorless, volatile liquid with a strong odor. Turpentine is often used as a solvent or thinner for oil-based paints and varnishes. Working with or around turpentine is sometimes unavoidable, so it is critical that you use the proper PPE, follow standard procedures, and know how to handle leaks, spills, and other emergency situations. This course describes what turpentine is, its uses, the hazards it presents, and how to protect yourself from those hazards.		:21	English
42909C	Warehouse and Loading Dock Safety	SCORM 1.2	Warehouses are large, open rooms or structures commonly used to receive, organize, store, and ship goods to customers or other facilities. Most warehouses have a loading dock where trucks and railcars can be loaded for shipment of finished goods. High noise levels, limited visibility, use of heavy equipment, and 24-hour operations can make warehouses and loading docks extremely dangerous work areas. To safely work in this environment, employees should be properly trained to recognize and avoid common hazards.		:31	English
42910C	Wire Rope Basics	SCORM 1.2	Wire ropes are used on machines that lift and move heavy loads because they are strong, durable, and resistant to abrasion. They are commonly used in many industrial applications such as wire rope slings, derricks, cranes, hoists, and many more. In this course, you will learn about the basic construction of a wire rope as well as the different core types, strand materials, and rope finishes available for wire ropes. You will also learn the meaning of lay and about different lay types. This course ends with a description of the different construction types, wire rope design compromises, and a wire rope's maximum working load.		:26	English
43611C	Load Securement	SCORM 1.2	The North American Cargo Securement Standard provides the basis for the rules and regulations covering load securement on motor vehicles in the United States and Canada. This standard was created because unsecured loads can cause loss of life and load, cargo and vehicle damage, and accidents with other vehicles. This course covers the purpose of load securement, preparing loads, methods of load securement (including tie-down assemblies), working load limits, tie-down types, and safety.		:26	English

43940C	Driving Large Vehicles and Heavy Equipment	SCORM 1.2	Vehicles on public roadways come in many different shapes and sizes. Most passenger vehicles – cars, vans, SUVs, and pickup trucks – have similar configurations and controls, and drivers of these vehicles understand their capabilities and limitations. However, drivers of large trucks and heavy equipment must use extra caution in order to safely navigate and share the roads with smaller vehicles. This course covers some of the things that must be considered when driving large vehicles or operating heavy equipment in order to ensure the safety of operators and people who are nearby. Topics covered include blind spot awareness, how to safely back up, dealing with inclement weather and poor road conditions, construction and work zone considerations, and minimizing in-cab distractions.		:24	English
44336C	Photoswitches, Proximity Sensors, and Feedback Devices	SCORM 1.2	Photoswitches, proximity sensors, and feedback devices are all used to detect objects or information. They are useful in industrial and manufacturing environments to sense product or personnel in the line of machinery or equipment. This module discusses the operation of the different types of each of these.		:21	English
44352C	Anhydrous Ammonia Awareness	SCORM 1.2	Anhydrous ammonia is a chemical compound composed of nitrogen and hydrogen that has been liquefied and compressed into a gas. It is used as fertilizer, in power plants, and as a refrigerant. This course describes what anhydrous ammonia is and how it is used in general industry. This course also discusses the permissible exposure limits of anhydrous ammonia, the personal protective equipment that should be worn when working with or around anhydrous ammonia, handling precautions, as well as emergency response procedures. edures.		:23	English
44354C	Confined Space Entry - Permit Required	SCORM 1.2	A confined space is defined as a work area which has sufficient space for a person to fit within and perform work, limited means of entry and exit, and a design that was not intended for continuous worker occupancy. Working in a confined space can present hazardous atmospheres and physical dangers to employees. There are two types of confined spaces: Non-permit Required Confined Spaces and Permit-required Confined Spaces. This course will describe the dangers, best practices, and permit requirements necessary when working in a permit-required confined space.		:40	English

44362C	Confined Space Entry Awareness	SCORM 1.2	A confined space is defined as a work area which has all of the following characteristics: sufficient space for a person to fit within and perform work, limited means of entry and exit, and a design that was not intended for continuous worker occupancy. This course will provide general awareness on confined spaces, differentiate between a permit-required and non-permit required confined space, and describe the job roles and responsibilities involved in confined space entry.		:29	English
44363C	DC Motor Types	SCORM 1.2	DC motors are electrical motors powered by direct current, or DC. DC is a type of electrical current that flows in one direction only, from sources such as batteries or solar panels. DC may also be produced through the use of a rectifier, which is an electrical device which converts alternating current (AC) to DC. This module will describe the design, operation, and applications of series, shunt, compound, permanent magnet, and separately excited motors.		:16	English
44365C	Equipment Hazard Basics	SCORM 1.2	Equipment in the workplace causes many incidents every year. Hazards exist where there is a risk of human contact with a machine's moving parts. Movement can occur at startup, during operation, or while a machine is stopping. Many incidents occur due to malfunctioning or missing machine guarding, or to workers taking shortcuts. It is important to know the types of hazards that equipment typically creates in order to avoid incidents. This course will cover common types of hazards associated with equipment, as well as how to identify and avoid these hazards.		:23	English
44366C	Heat Stress Symptoms and Prevention	SCORM 1.2	Heat stress can take a number of different forms, including heat rash, heat cramps, heat syncope (fainting), heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Each of these conditions has its own signs, symptoms, and treatments. This course will help you to recognize each condition, and to know which ones require simple corrective actions, like taking a break, and which ones may require a trip to the hospital.		:24	English
44370C	Hydraulic System Basics	SCORM 1.2	In a hydraulic system, pressure applied anywhere to a contained, incompressible fluid is transmitted undiminished throughout the fluid. This course is an introduction to hydraulic systems and their uses. It covers hydraulic theory, common components, what mechanical advantage is, and how hydraulic fluid is contaminated.		:13	English

44371C	Motor Control Circuits and Functions	SCORM 1.2	A small motor can be started by simply plugging it into an electrical receptacle or by using a switch or circuit breaker. A large motor requires a specialized switching unit called a motor starter or motor contactor. Once they are running, there are many other aspects to safe and efficient motor operation. Motor control refers to manual or automatic methods for starting, stopping, controlling speed, reversing, and protecting a motor. These controls are achieved using a variety of circuits, connections and sensors.		:32	English
44372C	Heavy Equipment Visibility	SCORM 1.2	When operating heavy equipment, the driver's view is likely to be blocked in several directions. These "blind spots" can even obscure a person standing right next to the equipment. One wrong move and that person could be injured or even killed. But these incidents do not have to happen. This module will discuss how to safely operate and work around heavy equipment to avoid injuries.		:15	English
44374C	Lockout Tagout for Affected Employees	SCORM 1.2	Lockout/tagout can be defined as the placement of a lock or tag on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be re-energized until the locking device is removed. While an authorized person usually performs the lockout, an "affected employee" is an employee that is affected by the lockout. This course will focus on the general awareness needed for these "affected employees."		:18	English
44375C	Lockout Tagout for Authorized Employees	SCORM 1.2	Don't count on luck, count on the lock. Protect yourself and your team from unintentional exposure to all types of hidden energy with this course that describes hazardous energy types and energy control procedures, including preparation, shutdown, isolation, lockout, stored energy check, verification, and release of lockout. Additional topics include lockout hardware and administration of an Energy Control Program (ECP). This course is intended for the "authorized employees" who typically perform lockout/tagout procedures.		:29	English
44377C	Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Determining Recordability	SCORM 1.2		• The criteria used to determine what makes a case recordable • What makes a case work-related or not • Differentiate between a new case and recurrence of an existing case"	44 mins	English

44432C	AC Motor Operation and Types	SCORM 1.2	DC, or direct current is the electricity that flows in a single direction within a circuit or motor. AC, or alternating current, is the electricity that flows back and forth. The main components of an AC induction motor are the rotor and the stator. The motor converts electrical energy to mechanical energy when the rotor is pulled by the fluctuating magnetic field in the stator. This course will discuss single-phase and three-phase motor construction and operation.		:23	English
44433C	DC Motor Operation	SCORM 1.2	A DC motor is an electrical device powered by direct current, or DC. DC is a type of electrical current that flows in one direction only, from sources such as batteries or solar panels. DC may also be produced through the use of a rectifier, which is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC) to DC. Although motor designs may vary, all DC motors perform the same basic function. They convert electrical energy into mechanical energy to spin, lift, wind, or move objects.		:13	English
44434C	Flow, Level, and Pressure Sensors	SCORM 1.2	Flow measurement devices, or flow sensors, measure the volume of a liquid or gas that passes through a container in a given amount of time. This course discusses the common flow, level, and pressure sensor designs as well as defines common industry terms such as “turndown ratio,” “psi,” and “atmospheric pressure.”		:29	English
44802C	Cold Stress	SCORM 1.2	People who are exposed to cold or wet conditions sometimes can't keep their body warm, which leads to cold stress. This course discusses the factors that increase cold stress as well as what frostbite, trench foot, and hypothermia are and how they are treated. This course also illustrates safe work practices to help with the prevention of cold stress.		:23	English
44803C	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals	SCORM 1.2	In the past, there were many different ways to determine the hazards of a chemical and many different ways to communicate those hazards. This lead to confusion and an increased risk from working with hazardous chemicals. To help reduce this confusion, the United Nations created a global system for standardizing and harmonizing the classification and labeling of chemicals. This standard is known as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, or GHS. This course describes hazardous chemical risks, the goal of GHS, safety data sheets, and chemical labels.	"• Identify the risks of being exposed to hazardous chemicals at the workplace • Describe the goal of GHS • Identify the chemical label elements • Describe safety data sheets, also called SDSs"		English

44804C	Maintenance Safety	SCORM 1.2	Industrial facilities rely heavily on complex equipment. To run efficiently and effectively, the equipment needs regular maintenance. However, performing maintenance can introduce many safety hazards. This course addresses best practices for safely maintaining and repairing equipment.		:32	English
45026C	Welding Safety	SCORM 1.2	Welding is a very effective workplace technique used to fuse or cut metal, though it is not without dangers. Knowing the hazards of welding and following the correct procedures will help prevent personal injury, fatalities, and property damage. This course will cover welding-specific personal protective equipment, arc and gas welding, brazing and soldering, as well as the hazards they present. Lastly, this course discusses safety procedures used to minimize the exposure to different welding hazards.		:26	English
45027C	Truck Mounted Cranes	SCORM 1.2	Cranes are important pieces of equipment that are carefully designed and manufactured. When used properly, cranes provide a safe way to lift objects, and truck mounted cranes can be especially useful because they are mobile. However, cranes can pose many safety hazards. Cranes can tip over or contact electrical power lines. There is also the potential for moving or falling objects to strike workers, which is the leading cause of crane-related fatalities. Operators must be properly trained and everyone on the jobsite should be familiar with truck mounted crane safety. This course will describe common truck mounted crane types and components. The main focus of the module will be on the safe operation of truck mounted cranes.		:42	English
45362C	Air-Purifying Respirators	SCORM 1.2	Air-purifying respirators are one of two major classes of respirators (the other being air-supplying respirators). This course explains the basics of air-purifying respirators, including the three major types: single-use disposable respirators, also called dust masks; air-purifying respirators with a flexible, elastomeric quarter-mask, half-mask, or full-mask facepiece; and powered air-purifying respirators, or PAPRs. Topics covered include uses, inspection, maintenance, cleaning, and storage of air-purifying respirators.		:29	English

45363C	Air-Supplying Respirators	SCORM 1.2	Air-supplying respirators are one of two major classes of respirators (the other being air-purifying respirators). This course explains the basics of air-supplying respirators, including the three major types: self-contained breathing apparatuses, or SCBAs; supplied-air respirators (SARS), also called airline respirators; and combination respirators. Topics covered include uses, inspection, maintenance, cleaning, and storage of air-supplying respirators.		:26	English
45364C	First Aid - Breathing Emergencies	SCORM 1.2	People can have difficulty breathing for many reasons; these can be universally referred to as breathing emergencies. Breathing emergencies can be caused by choking, a punctured lung, an allergic reaction, exposure to chemicals or other toxins, asthma, and other causes. In this course you'll learn more about the causes of breathing emergencies, symptoms of breathing emergencies, how to provide first aid, and you'll get guidance on calling for emergency medical assistance.		:17	English
45365C	First Aid - Fire Ant Bites and Stings	SCORM 1.2	Fire ants are aggressive ants that sometimes bite and sting. This course explains where in the U.S. fire ants are most commonly found and, within those regions, the types of areas you're most likely to find them. It gives tips for bite/sting prevention, and discusses first aid procedures for bites and stings, including first aid for people who are allergic to the bites and stings.		:13	English
45366C	First Aid - Flying Insect Bites and Stings	SCORM 1.2	Flying insects, such as bees, wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and even so-called "killer bees" are common throughout the United States. In most cases, they aren't aggressive and they don't seek to sting humans. However, when stings do occur, they're typically minor and require only limited first aid. In other cases, however, especially if the person who's stung is allergic to the sting, or if the person is stung many times, the situation can be quite severe or even potentially fatal. In this course, you'll learn how to avoid being stung by flying insects, what to do if someone has been stung and is having a mild reaction, and what to do in the event of a severe reaction to a flying insect sting, including what to do if the stung person is allergic.		:16	English

45367C	First Aid - Scorpion Stings	SCORM 1.2	Scorpions can be found throughout most of the United States. However, the only scorpion commonly thought to be dangerous to a healthy adult is the bark scorpion, which is typically found in the Southwest. In most cases, a scorpion sting calls for only some minor first aid and perhaps some rest. But bites from a bark scorpion, or bites to children, elderly, or ill people, may require additional first aid. This course explains first aid for a scorpion bite. It also explains where scorpions live and what they look like; gives tips for preventing scorpion bites; and explains the symptoms of scorpion bites.		:13	English
45368C	First Aid - Spider Bites	SCORM 1.2	Spider bites are typically minor issues, but they can be more serious. And that's especially true in the U.S. if the spider is a black widow, a brown recluse, or a hobo spider. In this course, you'll learn basic first aid for minor spider bites. In addition, you'll learn what black widows, brown recluses, and hobo spiders look like; where in the U.S. they tend to live; the kind of areas they're commonly found in; why they tend to bite and how to avoid their bites; proper PPE to wear when in an area they may live in; symptoms of their bites; first aid for their bites; and the importance of calling for qualified medical care if one of these three spiders has bitten someone.		:21	English
45369C	First Aid - Sprains and Strains	SCORM 1.2	Sprains and strains aren't the most serious injury a person can experience at work, but they are among the most common. This course explains what sprains and strains are, explains the RICE method for training sprains and strains, and gives tips on when a person with a strain or sprain should seek additional medical care.		:15	English
45370C	First Aid - Tick Bites	SCORM 1.2	Ticks are small insects commonly found in grassy areas pretty much everywhere in the United States. They bite people and suck their blood; while doing so, they can transmit many dangerous diseases to the person they're biting, with Lyme disease being the most notable. In this course, you'll learn what a tick looks like and where ticks live; how to avoid being bitten by a tick; how to inspect your body for ticks; how to remove a tick from your body if you have been bitten; first aid for tick bites; symptoms of tick bites and serious reactions to tick bites; and tips for seeking medical care after a tick bite.		:15	English

45371C	First Aid - Unconsciousness	SCORM 1.2	People can lose consciousness for many reasons. This course explains some of the most common reasons, explains the importance of calling for qualified medical assistance, and gives tips for providing first aid.		:13	English
45373C	Belt Drive Adjustment	SCORM 1.2	The primary function of all belt drives is the transmission of power from a source, such as an engine or electric motor, to a variety of devices. Improper tension and misalignment are the main problems that cause belts to fail. Both of these can be prevented with regular inspections, and basic knowledge of how to adjust tension and alignment. This course will describe safety measures for working with belts and drives, how to prevent common belt problems, how to inspect a belt, as well as how to remove and replace belts.		:18	English
45374C	Belt Drive Basics	SCORM 1.2	Belt drives are known as flexible machine elements. This type of element has the advantage of being able to absorb significant amounts of shock and vibration. The primary function of all belt drives is the transmission of power from a source, such as an engine or electric motor, to a variety of devices. This course will discuss advantages and disadvantages of belt drives, belt types, common belt problems, and proper belt handling.		:24	English
45375C	Blocking and Cribbing for Heavy Equipment	SCORM 1.2	Blocking and cribbing is a phrase which describes a variety of procedures used to stabilize heavy equipment, or large components of heavy equipment, during maintenance. Blocking refers to any of a number of methods for securing a machine, or part of a machine, while it is being worked on. Cribbing refers to the technique of stacking a group of uniform blocks to create a temporary, but sturdy, elevated structure capable of supporting a heavy load. This course describes equipment and guidelines for successful blocking and cribbing operations.		:21	English
45376C	Chain Drive Basics	SCORM 1.2	A chain drive is a system that includes two or more sprockets and a chain. One sprocket is driven, and its teeth mesh with the gaps in the links of the chain. When the sprocket is turned, it catches the chain, and transfers the force of the input to the rest of the system. The purpose of a chain drive is to transmit power from one place to another. This course covers the common components of chain drives as well as several procedures that can be performed to optimize chain drive performance.		:26	English

45377C	Circuit and Switch Basics	SCORM 1.2	Electrical components are in many things we use on a daily basis, from lights, to computers, to electronic toothbrushes. Each of these devices includes one or more circuits. The basic components of a circuit are an energy source, a conducting material, and a load. In order for a circuit to be useful, it needs a method of control. This module will discuss circuits and how they can be controlled.		:15	English
45378C	Clamps, Blades, Saws, and Bits	SCORM 1.2	A number of projects, large and small, professional and amateur, require the use of basic tools, including clamps, saws, saw blades, and drills. Since these tools often come in a variety of styles, sizes, and purposes, knowing how to make the best choices is practical knowledge to have. This course will identify and describe the common types of clamps, saws, saw blades, and drills as well as safety guidelines for using them.		:37	English
45379C	Condensate Recovery and Steam Traps	SCORM 1.2	Whenever steam condenses in a process, it creates hot liquid condensate. It is the role of steam traps to remove condensate from steam lines and process equipment with a minimum loss of live steam. The condensate has economic value, so it is typically collected and reused. This module discusses the collection and re-use of condensate in a steam generation system. Three major classifications of steam traps are discussed, including their principles of operation, and their strengths and weaknesses.		:39	English
45380C	Conveyor Belt Replacement	SCORM 1.2	Belt conveyors are used in manufacturing and industrial environments to move materials from one location to another. Conveyors can reduce workloads and make production more efficient. They can also prevent injuries that result from carrying materials manually. After time however, they become worn and must be replaced. This course will discuss the steps necessary to remove and replace conveyor belts.		:23	English
45381C	Conveyor Types and Components	SCORM 1.2	Hundreds of conveyor types are used in manufacturing and industrial environments to move materials from one location to another. Conveyors can reduce workloads and make production more efficient. They can also prevent injuries that result from carrying materials manually. Different material handling systems require different conveyor types to move products or raw materials effectively. This module will discuss common components of conveyors as well as specific conveyor types and their uses.		:23	English

45382C	Disabilities in the Workplace	SCORM 1.2	A disability is defined as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of a person's major life activities. Employers often struggle with how to respond and cope with workers with disabilities, but learning the basics about etiquette, as well as rights and responsibilities as outlined by the American Disabilities Act, or ADA, can make the situation better for everyone. This course describes the ADA, the benefits of hiring workers with disabilities, types of disabilities, reasonable accommodations, interviewing and etiquette, as well as how to prevent and deal with discrimination.		:31	English
45383C	DOT HAZMAT Safety	SCORM 1.2	"Over 4 billion tons of hazardous materials are transported in the U.S. every year. Due to their inherent risks to life, property, and the environment, the U.S. DOT established the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) to cover the classification, labeling, packaging, and handling of hazardous materials. They also regulate hazmat training, incident reporting, hazard communication, and security. This course describes existing regulations for the transport of hazardous materials in commerce in the U.S., including the Hazardous Materials Table (HMT)."		:40	English
45384C	First Aid - Alcohol and Drug Overdose	SCORM 1.2	Alcohol and drug overdoses are serious situations at work. They can lead to poor job performance, workplace violence, severe injuries, and even death. In this course, you'll learn some common types of drugs that can be overdosed on, symptoms of alcohol and drug overdoses, best practices for interacting with someone who's overdosed on alcohol or drugs, and first aid to help the person who's overdosed.		:13	English
45385C	First Aid - Automated External Defibrillator (AED)	SCORM 1.2	In some first aid situations, the victim's heart will be beating too quickly or in an irregular manner. In cases like these, an automated external defibrillator, also known as an AED, can be used to shock the person's heart back into a normal rhythm. In this course, you'll learn when and how to use an AED, including an automatic AED and a semi-automatic AED.		:32	English

45386C	Fastener Basics	SCORM 1.2	Devices that are used to connect two or more objects together mechanically, are called "fasteners." There are countless types of mechanical fasteners, and each one is specifically designed for a particular application. This module will identify and describe screw types, identify and describe bolt types, and describe how to use a torque wrench.		:21	English
45388C	First Aid - Broken Bones and Dislocations	SCORM 1.2	Broken and dislocated bones are a common injury in all walks of life, including at the workplace. By following safe work practices, properly guarding hazards, and wearing appropriate PPE, these injuries can be avoided. However, in some cases, broken bones will still occur. In this course you'll learn some different types of broken bones and dislocations and how to provide first aid for them. You'll also get some guidelines for when it's necessary to summon emergency medical assistance to transport the person for additional medical care after first aid is provided.		:16	English
45389C	First Aid - Burns	SCORM 1.2	Burns are a common occurrence in life, including at work. These may be something as simple as a sunburn or as frightening as a radiation burn. Burns are generally discussed in terms of their severity—first degree, second degree, and third degree. In this course, you'll learn how to prevent burns from occurring at work, how to recognize the degree of a burn, how to provide first aid for different degrees of burns, and how to provide first aid for special types of burns, including electrical burns, burns from chemical spills, and thermal (heat) burns.		:28	English
45390C	First Aid - CPR	SCORM 1.2	If a person's not breathing and their heart is not beating, they can die or suffer permanent brain damage very quickly. In situations like this, it's important to know how to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation, or CPR. This course explains when and how to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The proper process for providing Hands-Only CPR is also explained.		:23	English
45391C	First Aid - Dehydration	SCORM 1.2	Dehydration can be a serious health concern and if severe enough, can even be fatal. This course explains ways to stay properly hydrated, explains how people get dehydrated and symptoms of dehydration, and explains first aid techniques for mild and severe dehydration.		:18	English

45392C	First Aid - Eye Injuries	SCORM 1.2	A person's eye can be injured easily while on the job. As a result, safety glasses or similar eye and face protection is important when appropriate. In addition, however, workers should know how to provide first aid for eye injuries suffered at work. This course covers first aid for eye injuries from chemicals, cuts and scratches, and for objects embedded in the eye, and provides general procedures for using safety showers and safety eyewashes.		:24	English
45393C	First Aid - Head Injuries and Concussions	SCORM 1.2	Head injuries are common at work. In some cases, they can be quite minor, but in others, they can be very serious or even deadly. In this course, you'll learn some tips for avoiding head injuries, how to recognize a concussion, how to provide first aid for minor and more serious head injuries, and how to provide first aid if the person has lost consciousness.		:16	English
45394C	First Aid - Head, Neck, Back, and Spine Injuries	SCORM 1.2	Injuries to the head, neck, back, or spine can be especially dangerous because they can involve damage to the brain or spine, leading to death or permanent paralysis. This course describes the potential severity of these injuries, lists some tips for recognizing potentially serious injuries to the head, neck, back, or spine, and provides first aid tips for these situations.		:12	English
45395C	First Aid - Initial Steps	SCORM 1.2	It's not always clear what to do in a situation that requires first aid. Especially if it's an emergency situation. This course spells it out, providing guidelines for what to do in an emergency first aid situation, and the order in which to do them. The course introduces a method called "DR. ABC" that stands for looking for danger before responding; checking to see if the victim is responsive; checking to see if the victim's airway is clear; checking to see if the victim is breathing; and checking to see if the victim's circulatory system is working. The course also explains the purpose (and limits) of emergency first aid, and the importance of summoning emergency medical assistance. Finally, it provides some general legal information about providing first aid.		:32	English

45396C	First Aid - Poisoning	SCORM 1.2	The word “poison” is a general term used to describe a substance that can cause illness or death. Poisons can include many things, including medicines, drugs, household products, workplace chemicals, plant and animal toxins, and gases. Poisons can be ingested, inhaled, injected, or absorbed into the body. This course explains what poisons are, lists some common poisons, gives tips for preventing exposure to poisons, explains the importance of contacting a Poison Control Center in the event of a poisoning, and explains first aid procedures for poison exposures.		:20	English
45397C	First Aid - Shock	SCORM 1.2	When a person goes into shock, it can be a very serious and even fatal health situation. As a result, this course will explain some reasons people go into shock, list some symptoms of shock, explain first aid to provide to someone in shock, and note the importance of calling for qualified medical assistance to aid someone in shock.		:10	English
45398C	First Aid - Snake Bites	SCORM 1.2	Bites from snakes of any type can be hazardous and require first aid. This is especially true with bites from poisonous snakes. This course focuses on first aid for bites from the four most common poisonous snakes in the United States: rattlesnakes, water moccasins, coral snakes, and copperheads. Information focuses on snake identification, bite prevention, and proper first aid.		:23	English
45399C	Gear Drive Basics	SCORM 1.2	Gears are mechanical devices, designed with teeth specifically shaped to minimize wear, vibration, and noise, while also maximizing a power transmission's efficiency. They are able to reverse the direction of rotation, change the speed of rotation, and transfer rotation to a different axis. This course will describe the purpose, types, performance, and applications of gears.		:20	English
45400C	Lighting Basics	SCORM 1.2	All workplaces depend on high quality lighting. In addition to providing illumination of workspaces, good lighting also plays a role in enhancing employee satisfaction and performance, as well as providing general comfort and safety. It reduces the risk of eye strain and any of the physical symptoms that accompany it, including headaches or neck pain. In the industrial setting, lighting does all this, plus it provides clear visual indication of functions, and control of various processes. This module will describe different types of lights and their common uses.		:18	English

45401C	Lubrication Basics	SCORM 1.2	Whenever two moving, solid surfaces contact each other, there is friction which creates heat and leads to destructive wear. Lubrication is the process of introducing a lubricant substance between the surfaces in order to reduce that friction and wear. A lubricant can be a solid such as molybdenum disulfide or Teflon; a semi-solid, such as grease; a liquid, such as oil; or even a gas such as air. This module will focus primarily on the industrial uses of liquid oils and grease as lubricants.		:39	English
45402C	Measurement - Dimensions	SCORM 1.2	Distance measuring units include the U.S. standard, (inch, feet, yard), decimal-inch (tenth, hundredth, thousandth, ten-thousandth), or the metric (millimeter, centimeter, meter). Being able to measure distance or determining if something is square are integral parts of many projects. This can include weekend do-it-yourself jobs to major landscaping and construction projects. While measuring cannot be done without some variation, errors can be reduced by following basic principles covered in this course.		:20	English
45403C	Metal on Metal Safety	SCORM 1.2	When working on heavy construction equipment, there are often situations when you have the need to strike a metal component of a machine with a hammer. Most hammers have hardened steel heads, and there is a hidden danger in striking two hardened metal surfaces together. This action can lead to sharp pieces of metal breaking out of the hammer or the struck piece of metal at very high velocity. This course will describe why this happens and what can be done to minimize the danger and protect yourself from injury.		:15	English
45404C	Operator Basic Care	SCORM 1.2	Operator basic care (also known as operator essential care, operator driven reliability, asset basic care, or autonomous maintenance) is an equipment reliability program. Although the name and program details can vary, the general concept is to involve operators in the maintenance of their equipment. By engaging all employees, a consistent product output and quality can be maintained throughout the expected lifespan of a machine. The theory is that maintenance should be driven by operators because they spend the most time with the equipment, so they know the most about the current machine condition. Operator basic care provides a foundation for a successful predictive maintenance program. This course covers the basic concepts and best practices of Operator Basic Care programs.		:32	English

45405C	OSHA Electrical General Requirements	SCORM 1.2	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed electrical safety requirements to protect employees from electrical hazards. The Electrical General Requirements standard (29 CFR 1910.303) is one of OSHA's most frequently cited standards. Among these standards, this course covers requirements for listed and labeled equipment, proper use of flexible cords and cables, working space requirements, and effective electrical safety programs.		:31	English
45406C	OSHA Electrical Wiring Methods	SCORM 1.2	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed electrical safety requirements to protect employees from hazards such as electric shock, electrocution, fires, and explosions. The Electrical Wiring Methods standard (29 CFR 1910.305) is one of OSHA's most frequently cited standards. This standard covers wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use. This course will address some of the frequently cited requirements and provide some examples to help clarify the standard.		:28	English
45406C	OSHA Electrical Wiring Methods	SCORM 1.2	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed electrical safety requirements to protect employees from hazards such as electric shock, electrocution, fires, and explosions. The Electrical Wiring Methods standard (29 CFR 1910.305) is one of OSHA's most frequently cited standards. This standard covers wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use. This course will address some of the frequently cited requirements and provide some examples to help clarify the standard.		:28	English
45407C	OSHA Recordkeeping	SCORM 1.2	In the workplace, employees may be confronted with a variety of injury and illness cases. When these occur, employees will need to determine or help determine whether or not a case should be recorded on the OSHA 300 Log for their facility. Injury records are kept to help analyze injury causes, identify potential trends, and prevent future occurrences. Failure to properly record an injury or illness may also result in an OSHA violation and citation. Thus, it is extremely important to know and understand the OSHA rules and requirements for recording an injury or illness. This course will review the criteria for recording injuries and illnesses for OSHA purposes.		:56	English

45408C	Physics Basics	SCORM 1.2	Understanding physics is a huge endeavor as it covers so many different scientific elements, from the gravity that keeps people from floating into space to the momentum that keeps an object in motion. Simply defined, physics is a branch of science that studies matter and its motion, as well as how it interacts with energy and forces. It covers such subjects as motion, electricity, work and energy, astronomy, waves and sound, light and optics, and nuclear physics and relativity. This module will focus on how physics relates to motion, work, and energy.		:26	English
45409C	Pneumatic Basics	SCORM 1.2	"Pneumatics is defined as ""using pressurized gases to do work."" Pneumatic systems are based on the controlled use of compressed air as a source of stored potential energy. By controlling how the air is released, the energy can be turned into movement. Pneumatics are used in handheld power tools, automatic doors, and conveyor systems. They are also used in aircraft for landing gear, flaps, and other instruments. The air brakes on buses and trucks are pneumatic, as well as some exercise machines. Typically, pneumatic systems are more flexible, less costly, and more reliable than many other types of electric motors."		:28	English
45410C	Process Control Fundamentals	SCORM 1.2	Process control simply refers to the control of a process. The main goal of process control is to stabilize process operations in order to consistently produce the desired results, and it can be automatic or manual. In modern processing and manufacturing industries, process control is frequently implemented by automated, computer- based control systems which utilize a number of different "tools." The fundamental building block of these systems is the "process control loop." This module discusses open and closed loop controllers, as well as specific examples of each.		:20	English
45411C	Pump Types and Applications	SCORM 1.2	Pumps are used to add energy to fluids (gases, liquids, or slurries) in order to produce flow or increase pressure. They can perform many different functions, including moving a fluid from one location to another, recirculating a fluid in a closed system, such as in a heating or cooling system, and providing pressure, such as in hydraulic systems. These functions are performed primarily by two different types of pumps: centrifugal and positive displacement. This module describes the most common types of pumps and their applications.		:24	English

45412C	Respirator Basics	SCORM 1.2	Respirators are important and commonly used in the workplace. This course explains what a respirator is and the types of hazards for which they can provide protection. It also explains the difference between air-supplying and air-purifying respirators as well as tight-fitting and loose-fitting respirators. The use of respirators within the hierarchy of controls is covered, as are assigned protection factor (APF), selection criteria, and cleaning, maintaining, inspecting, and storing procedures. Finally, training and personal responsibility are covered.		:28	English
45413C	Respirator Medical Evaluation and Fit Testing	SCORM 1.2	Before workers wear a respirator on the job, they must undergo a medical evaluation to see if they can wear the particular type of respirator safely. The medical evaluation looks for medical issues that might create a problem for the worker. In addition, after the medical evaluation, the worker should undergo a fit test to make sure the respirator fits properly and creates a tight seal. This course explains the medical evaluation and fit test in more detail.		:24	English
45414C	Valve Common Problems	SCORM 1.2	Valves are critical in many workplaces, and so it's important to know how to avoid, diagnose, and fix common valve-related problems. This course focuses on flashing, cavitation, choked flow, turbulence, and noise, explaining the causes of each and providing possible solutions.		:31	English
45415C	Wood and Insulation Basics	SCORM 1.2	Almost any type of construction or remodel job, whether a do-it-yourself weekend project or a professional one, requires basic knowledge about which wood to choose, as well as what kind of insulation works best for any given situation. Knowing basic details about different types of wood and the proper use of insulation will help you complete your projects more efficiently.		:23	English

45416C	Work Zone Safety	SCORM 1.2	A “work zone” is an area of roadway associated with construction, maintenance, or utility work activities. Work zones are typically marked by signs, channeling devices, pavement markings, and/or work vehicles. Because they are often adjacent to active roadways, work zone workers are exposed to significant risks. Motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians can also face significant risks. Roadways and work activities differ, and weather, traffic volumes, and local environments also vary, so a “one size fits all” approach to work zone safety is not appropriate. However, there are policies, procedures, and guidelines which do apply to all. These are covered in this course.		:31	English
45417C	Wrenches and Hammers	SCORM 1.2	Wrenches and hammers are two of the most commonly used tools. From do-it-yourself weekend projects in the garage at home to large scale industrial construction, it is almost inevitable that wrenches and hammers of one kind or another will play a significant role. They are incredibly helpful, and make difficult jobs much easier and more efficient. This course will describe the different types of wrenches and hammers available as well as safe work practices for using them.		:29	English
52367C	Ground Control Inspections at a Mine	SCORM 1.2	A ground control inspection is a documented, in-person examination of on-site terrain formations and locations that slope into working areas at a mine. As part of an ongoing ground control plan, these inspections help establish and reinforce prudent engineering design, reduce ground instability, and contribute to safer working conditions for miners and others on-site. This course covers the definition and purpose of a ground control inspection and includes examples of ground instability hazards, the definition of “angle of repose,” descriptions and examples of slope failures, and common ground control corrective actions.		:36	English
52368C	Rights and Legal Responsibilities of Miners	SCORM 1.2	According to MSHA's Part 46.2, a miner is any person, including any operator or supervisor, who works at a mine and who is engaged in mining operations. This course discusses miners’ rights and legal responsibilities including how they are protected from discrimination and how they can participate in and obtain inspections. It also provides information on compensation, training, and health protection. Consequences of false statements or representations are also discussed.		:24	English

52369C	MSHA Surface Miner Training and Documentation	SCORM 1.2	This course discusses the development of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the Mine Act) and the creation of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). It also discusses MSHA activities, CFR Title 30 - Part 46 required training topics, and compliant documentation.		:26	English
52370C	Workplace Examinations at a Mine	SCORM 1.2	A workplace examination is a physical, in-person inspection of a work area to assess safety and health conditions. These examinations are required to identify and correct hazardous conditions promptly, with the ultimate purpose of improving the health and safety of miners and mining contractors. This course covers the definition and purpose of a workplace examination, the definition of a competent person, documentation requirements, and common hazards associated with mining workplaces.		:16	English
52381C	Worker Right to Know	SCORM 1.2	Workers have the right to know and understand the hazards presented by the chemicals they use and how to work with them safely. Employers must maintain a list of all chemicals on site and provide employees with safety data sheets, which contain detailed information about the chemical and its hazards. This module is designed to ensure workers know what information should be provided to them and to help them understand that information. It describes the requirements of the Right to Know Standard and each section of a safety data sheet.		:31	English
52393C	Working Over or Near Water	SCORM 1.2	Working over or near water can expose workers to a range of hazards, including injuries from falls, hypothermia, and drowning. This course discusses best practices for working over or near water, including the proper use of common types of personal flotation devices (PFDs). This course also offers information on what to do in “man overboard” (MOB) situations, including survival tactics and recovery practices.		:28	English
52468C	Aboveground Storage Tank Requirements (AST)	SCORM 1.2	Any storage container of at least 55 gallons that is completely aboveground, partially buried (<10%), or located in a bunker or subterranean vault is considered an aboveground storage tank, or AST. The majority of storage tanks hold petroleum products, so ASTs pose a significant threat to the environment. To prevent leaks, ASTs are regulated by the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) rule. This module will summarize the SPCC regulations that apply to aboveground storage tanks.		:36	English

52469C	Behavior-Based Safety	SCORM 1.2	Behavior-based safety, or BBS, is an approach to improving workplace safety by focusing on what workers do and why they do it, and then applying strategies to promote safe behaviors in the future. It is based on the belief that human behaviors contribute in some way to many or most accidents. BBS cannot comprise a safety program all by itself. Rather, it is a tool that can be used along with other tools to create an effective workplace safety program.		:32	English
52470C	Bioremediation Tactics	SCORM 1.2	"Bioremediation refers to a set of processes which involve the use of living things to break down hazardous substances in the environment into less toxic or non-toxic substances and restore contaminated soil or water to its original unpolluted state. There are many methodologies which fall into the category of bioremediation. All involve living organisms. Some work by stimulating or enhancing the inclination of certain microorganisms to break down undesirable, polluting substances. Other methods involve the use fungi or plants to achieve the same purpose."		:34	English
52471C	Commercial Explosives Safety	SCORM 1.2	An explosion is a sudden, violent release of energy accompanied by the expansion of high-pressure gases. An explosive is any chemical compound, mixture, or device intended to create an explosion. This course discusses types of explosive materials and their UN (United Nations) hazard classifications. It reviews common explosion hazards as well as the recommended personal protective equipment. This course illustrates proper material handling, storage security, best practices for blasting operations, and explosives disposal.		:26	English
52474C	Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control	SCORM 1.2	Construction site activities often disturb or expose soil, which can increase erosion and cause sediment to be picked up and carried off by stormwater runoff. If not controlled, this sediment and other pollutants at construction sites can be carried away and deposited in nearby wetlands, waterways, and fragile habitats. This can harm aquatic plants, fish, and wildlife, and degrade water quality for municipal, industrial, and recreational uses. In the U.S., operators of large construction sites are often required to obtain stormwater discharge permits from the EPA, the state, or local authority. To begin this process, you must create and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).		:34	English

52476C	Driving Hazard Recognition	SCORM 1.2	Safe drivers recognize potential hazards and stay out of harm's way. With our Driving Hazard Recognition course, you'll learn techniques for negotiating intersections and blind spots as well as avoiding erratic drivers, pedestrians, animals, and parked vehicles. You'll also learn about driving with limited visibility and in slippery conditions. Paying extra attention to common driving hazards can help ensure that your passengers and cargo return home safely.		:13	English
52477C	Crane Hand Signals	SCORM 1.2	Clear and consistent communication between a signal person and a crane operator is essential for safe crane operation. The use of standard hand signals will ensure there are no misunderstandings between the signal person and the crane operator. This module will cover standard hand signals that can be used for most crane operations.		:20	English
52478C	Crystalline Silica Awareness	SCORM 1.2	"Crystalline silica is a form of silicon dioxide which occurs naturally in the Earth's crust. When it is broken up by high energy activities into small airborne respirable particles, it can cause serious health hazards when inhaled. The symptoms caused by inhalation may not be immediately apparent. It is critical that individuals working around crystalline silica are knowledgeable of its physical properties, understand its safety risks, and know how to effectively avoid exposure. With the proper protective measures, training, and PPE, exposure to respirable crystalline silica can be reduced to the point that it is no longer a health threat to those who must work around it. "		:37	English
52480C	Electric Shock	SCORM 1.2	Electrical appliances and machinery are found in virtually every home and workplace. While they are common and convenient, they can also be quite dangerous. Thousands of people are shocked every year. An average of 60 people die each year from electric shock from small appliances, power tools, and lighting equipment. Knowing how to reduce the risk of electric shock, as well as how to respond should an injury occur, is essential for everyone.		:28	English

52481C	First Aid - Animal and Human Bites and Scratches	SCORM 1.2	People can receive bites or scratches from small animals, larger animals including livestock and large predatory animals, and even other humans. All of these may be situations that require at least simple, basic first aid, and in some cases they may require additional emergency medical care. In this course, you'll learn the basics of what to do if someone is bitten or scratched by a small animal, livestock, a larger predatory animal, or another person.		:28	English
52482C	First Aid - Bleeding Emergencies	SCORM 1.2	There are certain cases when a person is bleeding that are always emergencies. These include extreme blood loss, amputations, abdominal evisceration wounds, sucking chest wounds, and internal bleeding. This course explains the importance of calling for emergency medical assistance in these situations and lists the appropriate steps of first aid to provide.		:32	English
52483C	First Aid - Diabetic Emergencies	SCORM 1.2	Diabetes is a disease that is becoming increasingly more common in the United States and in other parts of the world. As a result, the chances that you or a coworker may suffer from a diabetes-related health emergency have increased as well. In this course, you'll get a basic idea of what diabetes is, learn how to recognize symptoms of a diabetes-related health crisis, and will learn some tips for providing first aid to a person suffering from a diabetic emergency, including both high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) and low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).		:28	English
52484C	First Aid - Heart Attacks and Cardiac Arrest	SCORM 1.2	Heart attacks and cardiac arrest are both health emergencies involving the heart. They are relatively common in America and they can lead to death if the person doesn't get rapid first aid followed up by prompt medical care. This course explains what heart attacks and cardiac arrest are, how to recognize their symptoms, how to provide first aid, and the importance of summoning additional medical care for people suffering heart attacks and cardiac arrest.		:16	English

52485C	First Aid - Seizures	SCORM 1.2	A seizure is caused when there is sudden, abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Causes of seizures include diseases, such as epilepsy, brain injuries, fever, and reactions to drugs. Although most seizures are brief and cause no lasting harm, some seizures may be prolonged, presenting both immediate danger and long-term effects. In this course, you'll learn about the symptoms and causes of seizures as well as first aid to provide a person experiencing a seizure.		:18	English
52486C	First Aid - Stroke	SCORM 1.2	A stroke is a serious medical issue requiring emergency medical assistance. This course explains some causes and types of strokes, lists common stroke symptoms, introduces the American Stroke Association's F.A.S.T. method for identifying stroke symptoms and calling for first aid, and provides first aid procedures.		:18	English
52487C	Floor and Walkway Safety and Auditing	SCORM 1.2	Slips, trips, and falls (or STFs) are a leading cause of work-related injuries, including sprains, strains, fractures, contusions, and abrasions. STFs also account for 15 percent of all accidental deaths; second only to motorized vehicles as a cause of workplace fatalities. STFs also account for ~15% of workplace fatalities, second only to those related to motorized vehicles. While STFs can occur on level surfaces and at elevated heights, this module focuses only on STFs which occur on level surfaces."		:40	English
52488C	Hazardous Material Classifications	SCORM 1.2	To ensure workers are provided with sufficient information to understand the hazards of the chemicals they work with, OSHA maintains a Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). The Hazard Communication Final Rule (HazCom 2012) is aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, or GHS, which provides standard criteria for determining chemical hazards to ensure different manufacturers and importers classify hazards similarly. This module will focus on the hazard classes defined by HazCom 2012.		:39	English

52489C	Hazardous Material Labeling	SCORM 1.2	"People commonly work near or with many different hazardous chemicals. Pesticides, paints, solvents, acids, gasoline, compressed gases such as propane, and liquid cleaning products such as bleach are just a few of the hazardous chemicals workers can be exposed to on a regular basis. To ensure workers are provided with sufficient information to understand the hazards of the chemicals they work with, OSHA maintains a Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). Hazardous material labeling is a key element of the HCS. This module will cover the labeling requirements of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and alternative workplace labeling options."		:28	English
52490C	Hazardous Material Storage	SCORM 1.2	"People commonly work near or with many different hazardous chemicals. Pesticides, paints, solvents, acids, gasoline, compressed gases such as propane, and liquid cleaning products such as bleach are just a few of the hazardous chemicals workers can be exposed to on a regular basis. The risk of being exposed to a hazardous chemical is greatly reduced when the chemical is handled and stored according to manufacturer recommendations and in compliance with facility standards. This module will present best practices for the safe storage of hazardous chemicals. "		:23	English
52491C	Heavy Equipment Safety Introduction	SCORM 1.2	Heavy construction equipment is extremely productive. The size and power of these machines however, presents a degree of risk to the men and women who operate and work around them. This course will cover the basics for remaining safe around heavy equipment as well as some specific concepts and guidelines for you to follow when working with and around heavy construction equipment.		:64	English
52532C	Industrial Hygiene Basics	SCORM 1.2	“Industrial hygiene” (or “occupational hygiene,” outside of the U.S.) is the discipline of evaluating and controlling workplace hazards in order to protect the health and well being of workers and the community. This involves monitoring of work environments, evaluating exposures to hazards, and employing controls to prevent or minimize exposures and their effects. This module describes the job responsibilities of an industrial hygienist, discusses common workplace hazards, and details measures that can be used to control these hazards.		:44	English

52551C	Mechanical Power Press Safety	SCORM 1.2	A mechanical power press (MPP) is a machine that uses dies and pressure to shear, punch, form, and assemble metal or other material. They can develop up to several thousand tons of pressure, and the area where they perform work - the "point of operation" - poses a serious pinch point hazard. They also contain rotating component and in-running nip point hazards. The primary and secondary safeguards that are used on MPPs depend on several things. All safeguards must be inspected and tested on a regular basis to make sure that they function correctly and meet all current safety standards.		:42	English
52552C	Mounting and Dismounting Heavy Equipment	SCORM 1.2		Accessing the operator's cab on heavy equipment requires more physical activity than sitting down into a car or small truck. "Mounting" and "dismounting" often requires the use of access supports such as ladders, steps, and handholds. This course will cover some specific safety guidelines to prevent injuries during the mounting and dismounting of heavy equipment.	:12	English
52557C	Near Miss Best Practices	SCORM 1.2	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has described “near misses” as incidents where no property was damaged and no personal injury sustained, but where, given a slight shift in time or position, damage and/or injury easily could have occurred. It has been shown that injury and damage-producing events are frequently preceded by warning signs or near miss incidents. For this reason, a program designed to identify, record, and address near miss incidents will improve worker safety and the safety culture of an organization.		:20	English
52559C	Night Shift Safety	SCORM 1.2	Night shift work can expose workers to a range of hazards, including sleep deprivation, limited visibility, and changing weather conditions. This course discusses what constitutes extended or unusual works shifts and the hazards associated with work pattern changes. The dangers of sleep deprivation, as well as nighttime weather hazards, are also explained along with nighttime work area lighting needs, operating mobile equipment at night, and the best practices for working outside at night.		:18	English

52561C	Pressure Washing Best Management Practices	SCORM 1.2	Pressure washing generally refers to the practice of using water sprayed through a nozzle at high pressure to clean or strip material from various surfaces. This technique typically produces contaminated wastewater that can flow into a nearby waterway without proper intervention. This course describes pressure washing best practices and steps to take to avoid polluting open water.		:26	English
52562C	Slip, Trip, and Fall Prevention Inspections	SCORM 1.2	Slips, trips, and falls (STFs) are a leading cause of work-related injuries, and the second leading cause of workplace fatalities, after motorized vehicle incidents. A comprehensive floor and walkway safety program can greatly reduce STF hazards and incidents. Among other things, this program should include floor and walkway audits and STF prevention inspections performed by trained and qualified persons. STF prevention inspections should include annual inspections, routine safety inspections, and change analyses.		:28	English
52563C	SPCC Inspections	SCORM 1.2	The purpose of the EPA's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule is to prevent oil contamination of navigable waterways and adjoining shorelines. Facilities which store or handle sufficient quantities of oil are required to create an SPCC plan, which includes inspection and testing procedures and schedules. The purpose of SPCC inspections is to prevent oil discharges due to container and equipment failures. Personnel conducting the inspections are trained to look for signs of corrosion, leaks, brittle fracture, overflows, and other problems.		:31	English
52564C	SPCC Run-On and Runoff	SCORM 1.2	The purpose of the EPA's SPCC rule is to prevent oil contamination of navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. Facilities which store or handle large quantities of oil are required to create an SPCC plan whose purpose is to prevent, control, and deal with oil discharges. One way these facilities can unintentionally discharge oil to waterways is with runoff. To prevent this, they can prevent run-on from reaching equipment with the potential for oil discharges, and also prevent oil-containing runoff from leaving the facility. This module describes the containment measures that can be used to accomplish these goals.		:29	English

52565C	SPCC Secondary Containment	SCORM 1.2	At facilities regulated by the SPCC Rule, all containers, equipment, and areas with the potential for oil discharges are subject to secondary containment requirements. Affected equipment and areas must have “appropriate containment” that is able to contain the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged until it can be cleaned up. The original containers, equipment, and piping serve as the “primary containment,” while the “secondary containment” serves as “backup” protection against spills, leaks, and primary containment failures. This module describes the secondary containment that can be used to prevent oil discharges.		:40	English
52568C	Steel Erection Safety	SCORM 1.2	Steel erection involves assembling and connecting steel beams to form a structural frame for buildings and bridges. There are many obvious hazards associated with lifting large, heavy steel members and working at heights. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, an average of 15 ironworkers die each year in work related accidents. Precautions should be taken to prevent injuries during the construction, alteration, and/or repair of single and multi-story buildings, bridges, and other structures where steel erection occurs. This module provides hazard awareness information to prevent the most common incidents.		:32	English
52569C	Storage and Handling of Combustibles	SCORM 1.2	Category 3 and 4 flammables, previously identified as “combustibles,” have higher flash points than category 1 and 2 flammables, which means that they require higher temperatures to produce vapors that will ignite and burn if an ignition source is present. To safely store and handle combustible liquids, make sure you read and understand their labels and safety data sheets, and fully understand their hazards. Also follow the combustible liquid storage and handling best practices in this module and for your workplace.		:29	English
52570C	Storage and Handling of Corrosives	SCORM 1.2	Corrosives are substances that damage or destroy other substances on contact. Most are strong acids, strong bases, or concentrated solutions of weak acids or weak bases. To safely store and handle corrosives, read the container labels and safety data sheets, and follow the requirements and precautions they contain. Also follow the storage and handling best practices for hazardous chemicals and corrosives for your workplace and listed in this module, and keep an accurate inventory at all times.		:32	English

52571C	Storage and Handling of Flammables	SCORM 1.2	GHS Category 1 and 2 Flammable liquids have flash points below 73.4 °F (23 °C), which means that they produce vapors that can ignite and burn at normal working temperatures if an ignition source is present. Their ability to self-ignite and to explode under certain conditions make them particularly hazardous. To safely store and handle flammable liquids, read and understand their labels and safety data sheets, and follow the best practices and regulations included in this module and established for your worksite or location.		:39	English
52579C	Shoulder Injury Prevention	SCORM 1.2	In the U.S., shoulder injuries result in more days away from work than any other work-related injury. Many activities – including reaching and lifting – can strain the body and cause injuries to the back, neck, shoulders, and limbs. To prevent shoulder injuries, make sure equipment and controls are maintained and function correctly, follow safe work practices, use required PPE, don't overexert, maintain good posture, and stretch and take breaks regularly. It is also important to exercise and take care of yourself during non-work hours.		:32	English
52592C	Storage and Handling of Pesticides	SCORM 1.2	Pesticides are used in many different applications to prevent, destroy, repel, and mitigate "pests." A "pest" can be any plant or animal that endangers our food supply, health, or comfort. Because pesticides are toxic, they are inherently hazardous. To avoid their potential hazards, always review and follow the recommendations and precautions listed on pesticide labels and in SDSs, and adhere to the best practices presented in this module, plus any that have been established for your workplace.		:36	English
52595C	Underground Storage Tank Requirements (UST)	SCORM 1.2	Any tank, and associated underground piping, with at least 10% of its volume underground is considered an underground storage tank (UST). Until the 1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which easily corroded. This allowed the tank contents to leak into the environment and contaminate soil and groundwater. So, beginning in 1984, Congress passed a series of laws to address leaking underground storage tanks that contain petroleum or other hazardous substances. The federal UST program sets minimum operating requirements and technical standards for tank design and installation, spill and overfill control, leak detection and response, and corrective actions.		:45	English

52596C	Universal Waste Storage and Handling	SCORM 1.2	There are four main categories of universal waste: batteries, lamps, pesticides, and mercury-containing equipment. These special categories of hazardous wastes are meant to reduce the management burden and facilitate the recycling of universal wastes. This course will cover storage, container labeling, handling, and spill cleanup procedures for universal wastes.		:31	English
52597C	Volatile Solvent Spill Response	SCORM 1.2	"Spills involving volatile solvents are a unique class of spills. This is due to the fact that in addition to any damage and pollution directly caused by the spilled liquid, evaporation of a volatile solvent will contaminate the air in the vicinity with the gaseous form of the liquid. Because the vapors from most volatile solvents are flammable and toxic to some degree, the response to this type of spill must take the presence of the vapor into consideration. "		:20	English
52598C	Email Basics	SCORM 1.2	Almost 145 billion emails are sent every single day. They are easy to send and virtually instantaneous. Emailing has become one of the most common ways for people to communicate with friends and family, as well as co-workers and customers. While email is simple and familiar, there are important rules to follow to ensure that messages are clear, polite, and effective. This course will outline those rules so that every email sent is a professional one.		:28	English