

NOTE: Reading this PDF course book is not a substitute for completing the Self-Paced Online training portion of this course. This PDF course book is a resource that accompanies the online training.



Z1

LOCATION SAFETY

English:

If you do not comprehend English, and you require Safety Pass training in a language other than English, please send notification in writing to 2710 Winona Avenue, Burbank, CA 91504. Please provide your name, along with contact information, and specify the language you comprehend. Thank you.

Spanish:

Si usted no comprende inglés y requiere la capacitación Safety Pass en un idioma diferente al inglés, por favor envíe una notificación por escrito a 2710 Winona Avenue, Burbank, CA 91504. Por favor provea su nombre, junto con la información de contacto, y especifique el idioma que usted comprende. Gracias.

Korean:

영어를 이해하지 못하시고 영어가 아닌 다른 언어로 **Safety Pass** 훈련을 받으셔야 한다면, 서면 통지를 **2710 Winona Avenue, Burbank, CA 91504** 로 보내주시기 바랍니다. 귀하의 성함과 연락처를 기재하시고 이해하실 수 있는 언어를 명시해주십시오. 감사합니다.

Armenian:

Եթե դուք անգլերեն չեք հասկանում և ձեզ հարկավոր է **Safety Pass**-ի մարզում անգլերենից տարբեր լեզվով, խնդրում ենք գրավոր ծանուցագիր ուղարկել հետևյալ հասցեով՝ **2710 Winona Avenue, Burbank, CA 91504**: Խնդրում ենք ներկայացնել ձեր անունը, ինչպես նաև կապի տեղեկությունը, հատկապես նշելով ձեր հասկացած լեզուն: Շնորհակալություն:

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Contract Services Administration Training Trust Fund
2710 Winona Avenue
Burbank, CA 91504

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Safety Pass Training Program

The Entertainment Industry is committed to maintaining a safe and healthful working environment. To that end, all major studios have a safety representative on staff. In addition, all employers have a safety program in force. This Safety Pass Program has been designed to further promote safety and health and to prevent injuries, illnesses, and accidents on all productions, both on-lot and off-lot.

Studios and production companies may have more restrictive safety requirements than those mandated by local, state, or federal laws or regulations. They also may assign different duties or responsibilities to employees. Therefore, in addition to this Safety Pass training course, employees should refer to the safety manual and materials provided by their employers.

Employees must adhere to all safety rules and regulations. Failure of any employee to follow safety rules and regulations can lead to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge. However, no employee shall be discharged or otherwise disciplined for refusing to perform work that the individual reasonably believes is unsafe.

No safety training can comprehensively cover all possible unsafe work practices. Each production and its employees, therefore, should fully promote each employee's personal obligation to work safely in order to prevent accidents involving, and injuries to, the employee and to his/her fellow employees.

The Safety Pass Program derives from Federal and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety regulations. However, the material included in this workbook and its accompanying presentation should be used only as a general guideline. It is not intended as a legal interpretation of any federal, state, or local safety standard.

During the course of your employment, you may be acting as a supervisor or manager. In California, individuals with management authority and actual authority for the safety of a business practice could be convicted of a crime if they have actual knowledge of a serious concealed danger and fail to warn the affected employees and report the hazard. If a hazard exists, immediately notify the employer or studio safety department of the hazard and insure that potentially affected employees are informed of the danger and that steps are taken immediately to mitigate it.

Although the information contained in this training program has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable, the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, Contract Services Administration Trust Fund, Contract Services Administration Training Trust Fund, and the instructor make no guarantee nor warranty as to, and assume no responsibility for, the accuracy, sufficiency, or completeness of such information.

The Entertainment Industry is committed to maintaining a safe and healthful working environment.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 1 - Welcome

The slide features a background image of a rustic wooden building with a corrugated metal roof. In the top left corner, there is a logo for 'CS CONTRACT SERVICES'. A black and white striped banner is at the top. A white text box in the upper right contains a speaker icon and the text: 'YOU SHOULD BE HEARING NARRATION NOW. If not, check your volume, mute, and/or auto-play settings.' An orange button with the word 'START' is positioned on the right side. A large green box on the left contains the number 'Z1'. The main title 'LOCATION SAFETY' is in large, bold, black letters. Below the title, it says 'Presented by Contract Services' and 'As part of the Safety Pass Training Program for the Motion Picture and Television Industry'.

CS
CONTRACT
SERVICES

YOU SHOULD BE HEARING NARRATION NOW.
If not, check your volume, mute, and/or auto-play settings.

START

Z1

LOCATION SAFETY

Presented by **Contract Services**
As part of the **Safety Pass Training Program for the Motion Picture and Television Industry**

Hello, and welcome to course Z1, *Location Safety*. This 120-minute course is part of the Safety Pass training program for the motion picture and television industry; it is presented by Contract Services. At the end of the presentation, there will be a test. You must score at least 70 percent on the test to pass the course. Click **START** to begin.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 2 - Navigation and Resources



At any time during the presentation, you can use the buttons on the side of the player window to view the Table of Contents, open the course book PDF, link to course references and resources, get technical support or help from an instructor about course content, and control the player. When you're ready to continue, select the NEXT arrow.

Slide 3 - IIPP

Injury and Illness Prevention Program

This course is part of your employer's safety program.

In the state of California, this is known as an Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP).

The IIPP and Safety Pass training courses are part of your employer's safety program.

- 1**
It's your personal responsibility.
- 2**
It's the law.
- 3**
It's an industry requirement.

This course is part of your employer's safety program. In the state of California, this is known as an Injury and Illness Prevention Program (or IIPP). The IIPP and the Safety Pass training courses are part of your employer's safety program.

There are three reasons to get safety training.

First, you are personally responsible for your safety. You owe it to yourself and your coworkers to avoid accidents and injuries. The way you make a living and your quality of life depend on it.

Second, it is the law. Occupational safety and health standards guarantee the right to a safe workplace and require employers to train their employees in safety.

And third, the industry requires it. This course is part of a cooperative commitment between major motion picture and television studios and industry labor unions to deliver safety training.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 4 - Overview

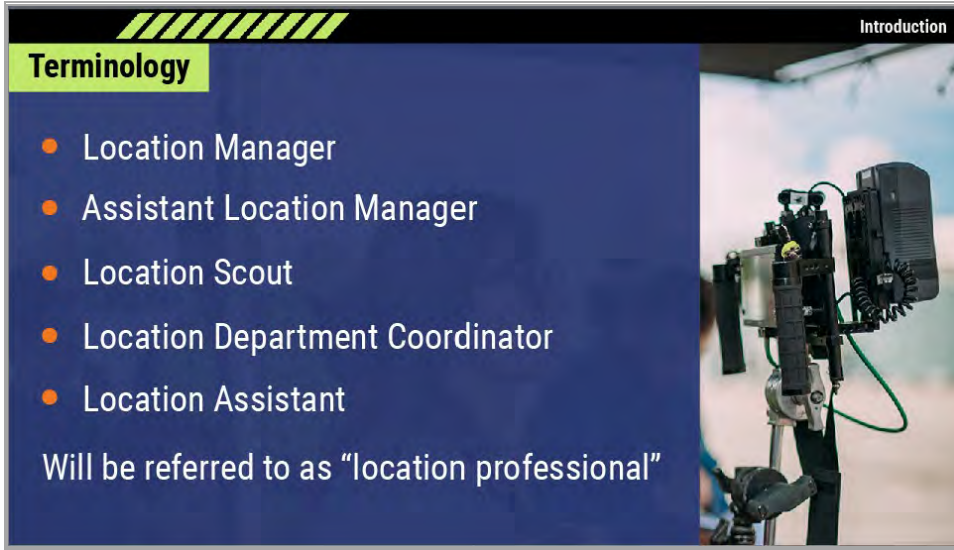


In this course, we'll cover the basics of location safety. The introduction addresses employer and employee responsibilities, legal obligations, and policies and procedures. Then we'll move on to scouting for locations, preparing locations, special locations and activities, and environmental considerations. Then we will summarize what we've learned.

Let's get started.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 5 - Terminology

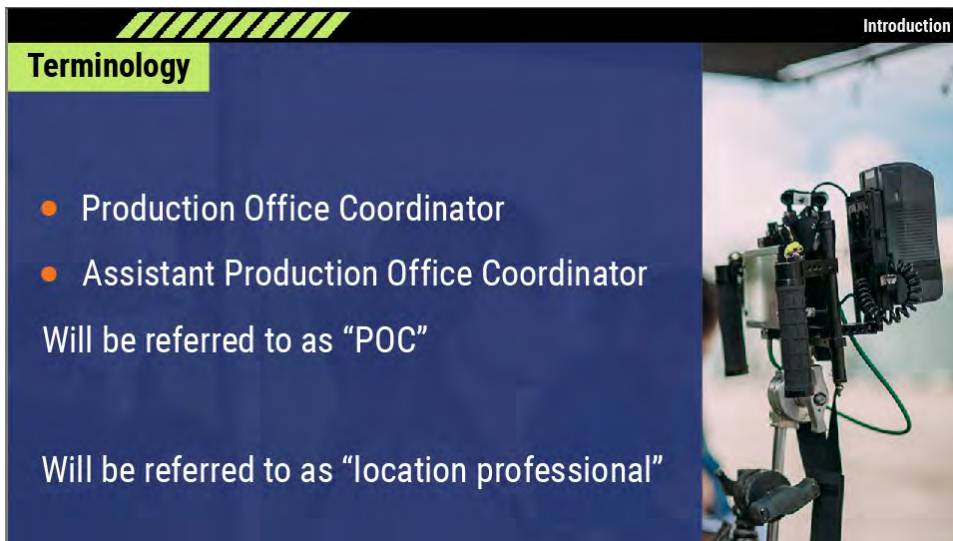


The slide features a dark blue background with a green header bar containing the word "Terminology". To the right is a photograph of a professional video camera on a tripod with various attachments. The word "Introduction" is visible in the top right corner of the slide frame.

- Location Manager
- Assistant Location Manager
- Location Scout
- Location Department Coordinator
- Location Assistant

Will be referred to as “location professional”

Various location professionals are on the front line of a successful production. Among their titles are Location Manager, Assistant Location Manager, Location Scout, Location Department Coordinator, and Location Assistant. For ease of reference during this course, we will use the term “location professional” to refer to this list of titles.



The slide features a dark blue background with a green header bar containing the word "Terminology". To the right is a photograph of a professional video camera on a tripod with various attachments. The word "Introduction" is visible in the top right corner of the slide frame.

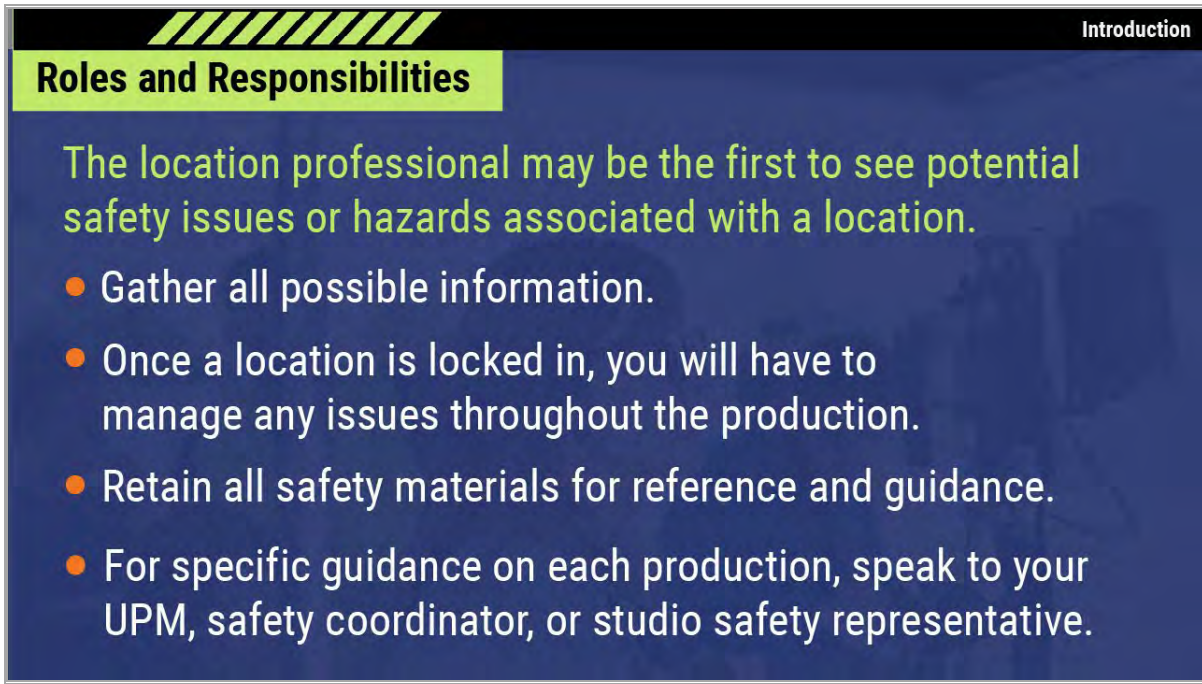
- Production Office Coordinator
- Assistant Production Office Coordinator

Will be referred to as “POC”

Will be referred to as “location professional”

Production Office Coordinators and Assistant Production Office Coordinators will be referred to by the term “POC.”

Slide 6 - Roles and Responsibilities 1



The slide features a dark blue background with a light blue header bar containing the text "Introduction". Below the header, the title "Roles and Responsibilities" is displayed in a light blue box. The main content is a paragraph followed by a bulleted list of four items.

Introduction

Roles and Responsibilities

The location professional may be the first to see potential safety issues or hazards associated with a location.

- Gather all possible information.
- Once a location is locked in, you will have to manage any issues throughout the production.
- Retain all safety materials for reference and guidance.
- For specific guidance on each production, speak to your UPM, safety coordinator, or studio safety representative.

Let's look at the roles and responsibilities of a location professional.

They may be the first person to see a location and any potential safety issues or hazards associated with it. They will gather all information possible about each location under consideration and, if a location has too many possible issues, they will be cautious about its potential selection. Once a location is locked in, the location professional will have to manage any issues throughout the production.

All safety materials, such as safety bulletins, memos, and forms provided by the Production Company or studio, should be retained for reference and guidance. The complete safety program manual should be available in the production office, on location with the assistant directors, and with the construction coordinator.

For specific guidance on each production, speak to your unit production manager, also known as a UPM, safety coordinator, or studio safety representative.

Slide 7 - Roles and Responsibilities 2



Introduction

Roles and Responsibilities

The location professional is responsible for:

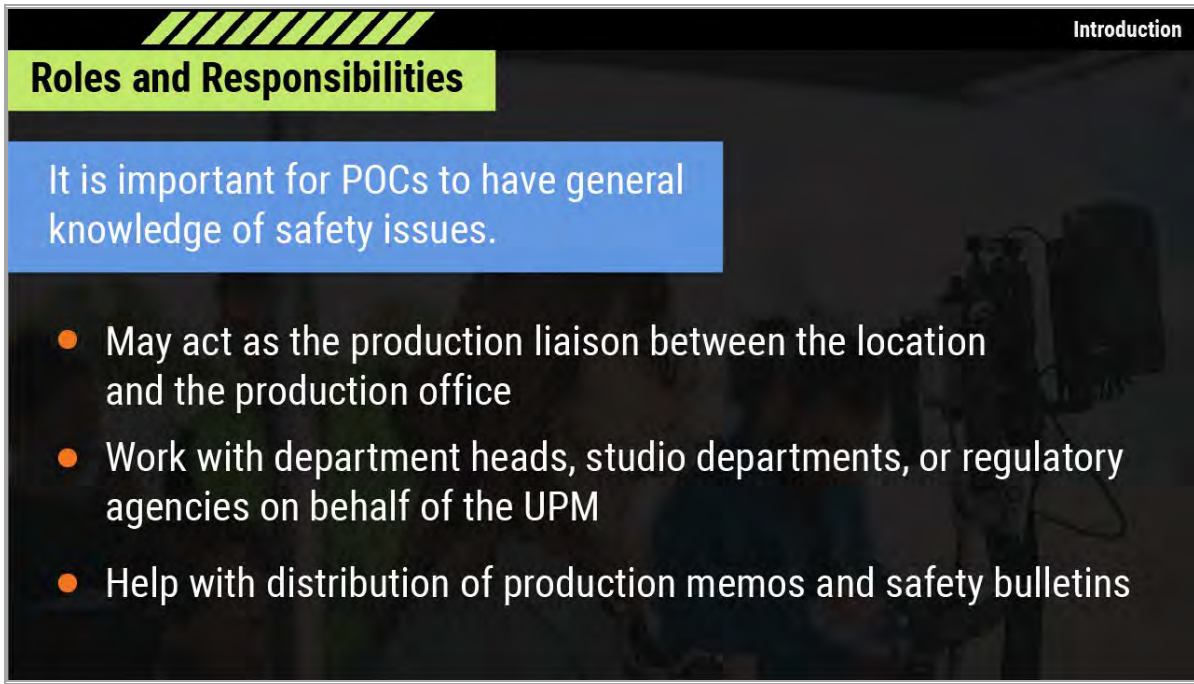
- ✓ Identifying hazards at a location
- ✓ Completing required checklists
- ✓ Communicating information to the:
 - UPM
 - 1st AD
 - POC
 - Production Designer
 - Department heads
 - Production company in general

A location professional or POC can delegate responsibility to a competent or qualified person.

The location professional is responsible for identifying potential hazards of a chosen location, completing required checklists, and communicating the information to the UPM, production designer, 1st AD, department heads, POC, and the production company in general. Supervisors are expected to take reasonable care to identify and evaluate hazards but are not expected to be competent in all areas.

A location professional or a POC can delegate responsibility to a competent person such as another department head or to a qualified person such as an industrial hygienist. If a hazard exists, immediately notify your employer or studio safety department to ensure that potentially affected employees are informed of the danger. Take steps to mitigate the hazard.

Slide 8 - Roles and Responsibilities 3

A presentation slide with a dark background. At the top left, there are several diagonal green and black stripes. At the top right, the word "Introduction" is written in white. Below the stripes, the title "Roles and Responsibilities" is written in white on a green rectangular background. In the center, a blue rectangular box contains the text "It is important for POCs to have general knowledge of safety issues." Below this, a list of three bullet points is shown in white text. The background of the slide features a faint, dark image of a person in a film or studio setting.

Introduction

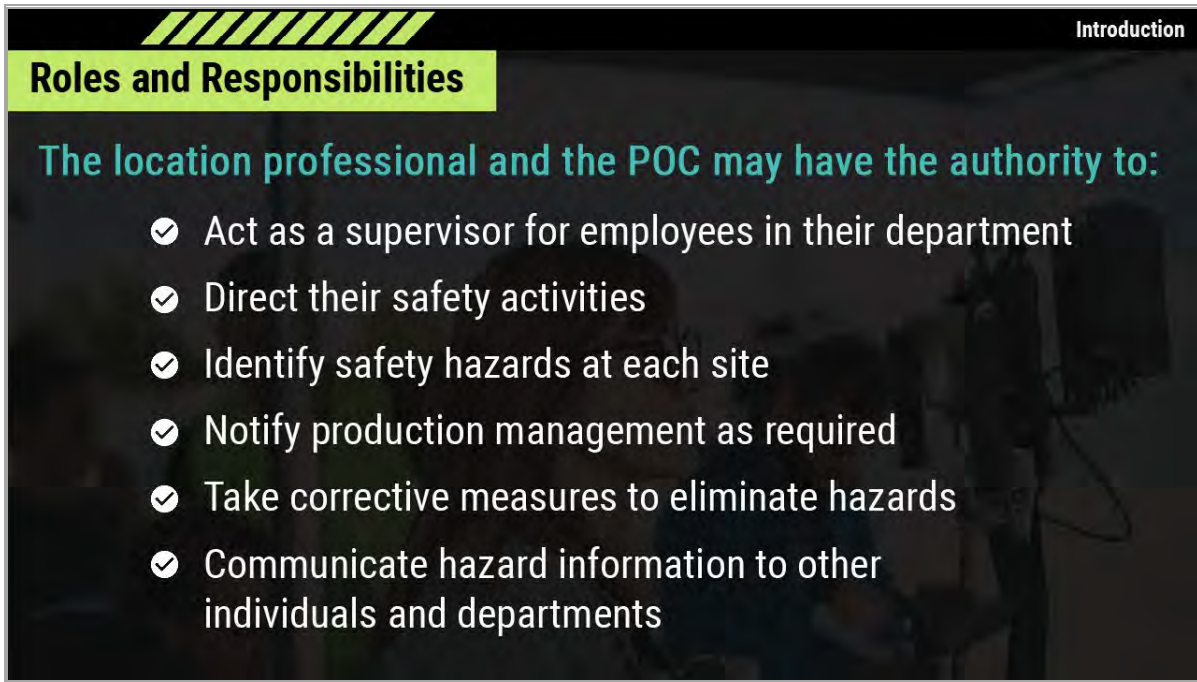
Roles and Responsibilities

It is important for POCs to have general knowledge of safety issues.

- May act as the production liaison between the location and the production office
- Work with department heads, studio departments, or regulatory agencies on behalf of the UPM
- Help with distribution of production memos and safety bulletins

POCs may act as the production liaison between the film location and the production office. They also work with department heads, studio departments, or regulatory agencies on behalf of the UPM. POCs may be asked to help the location professional or UPM by distributing production memos and safety bulletins. Therefore, it is important for the POC to have general knowledge of the safety issues that the location professional might be handling.

Slide 9 - Roles and Responsibilities 4

A presentation slide with a dark background and a light green header. The header contains the text "Roles and Responsibilities" in white. The main content is in light blue and white text, listing six bullet points. The slide is titled "Introduction" in the top right corner.

Introduction

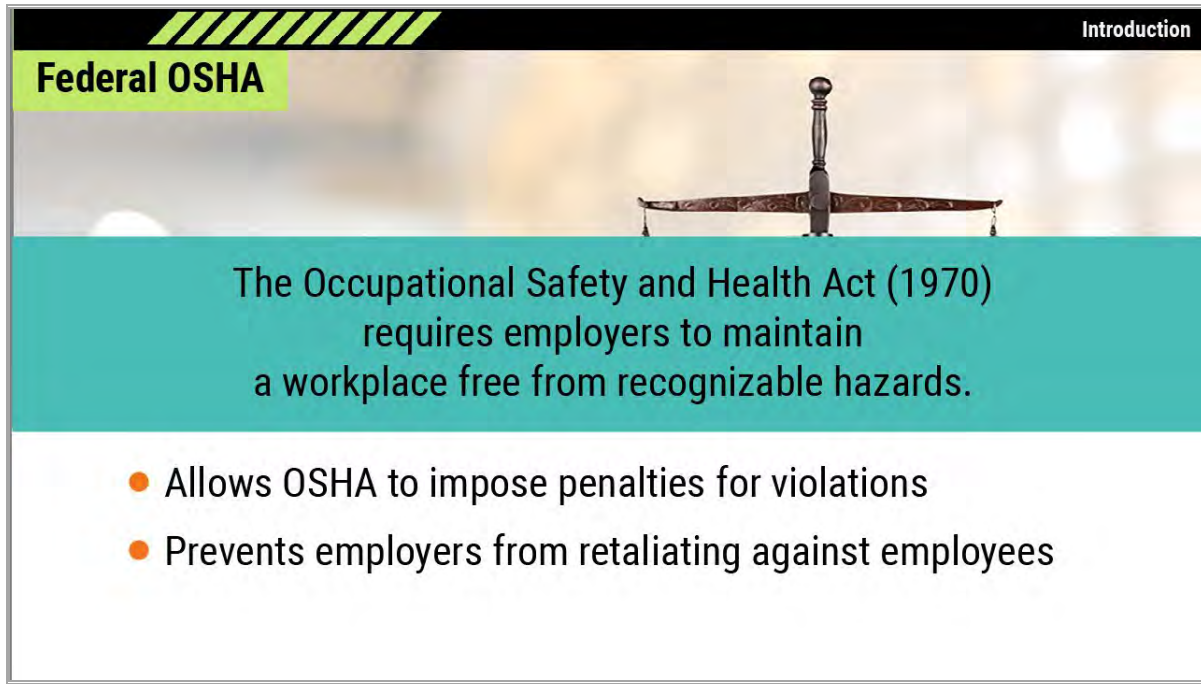
Roles and Responsibilities

The location professional and the POC may have the authority to:

- ✓ Act as a supervisor for employees in their department
- ✓ Direct their safety activities
- ✓ Identify safety hazards at each site
- ✓ Notify production management as required
- ✓ Take corrective measures to eliminate hazards
- ✓ Communicate hazard information to other individuals and departments

Most employers give the location professional and the POC the authority to act as a supervisor for workers in their department, direct the safety activities of those workers, identify safety hazards at each site, notify production management as required, take corrective measures to eliminate hazards, and communicate hazard information to other individuals and departments.

Slide 10 - Federal OSHA



Introduction

Federal OSHA

The Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970) requires employers to maintain a workplace free from recognizable hazards.

- Allows OSHA to impose penalties for violations
- Prevents employers from retaliating against employees

Let's talk about the law and an employer's legal obligations, beginning with Federal OSHA regulations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requires employers to maintain a workplace free from recognizable hazards. The act allows OSHA to impose penalties on employers for violations. It also prevents employers from retaliating against employees. In this course, the term "OSHA" will refer to Federal OSHA regulations.

Rules and regulations that apply only to California will be called out specifically or use the term "Cal/OSHA."

Slide 11 - OSHA-Approved State Plans



The slide features a decorative header with diagonal green and black stripes on the left and the word "Introduction" in white on a black background on the right. Below the header is a light-colored background with a blurred image of a wooden gavel. A green banner at the top left contains the title "OSHA-Approved State Plans". The main content area is white and contains a bulleted list of four points. At the bottom, a teal banner contains a concluding statement.

Introduction

OSHA-Approved State Plans


- 27 states have their own OSHA-approved plans.
- Plans differ by state.
- Some state plans only cover government workers.
- Federal OSHA will apply at certain locations in every state.

Check with your employer for location-specific regulations.

Twenty-seven states have developed their own workplace safety and health plans, which have been certified by Federal OSHA as being equally effective at protecting workers as federal law. The OSHA-approved plans differ by state; for example, in certain states, the approved plan covers government workers only and federal regulations apply to all other workers.

Note also that Federal OSHA regulations will apply in certain locations in every state. It is important to know which regulations apply wherever you are working.

Slide 12 - Cal/OSHA

A pair of metal scales of justice is centered in the background of the slide. The scales are slightly out of focus, with a warm, bokeh-style background of light spots. The scales have a central vertical post and two horizontal pans hanging from it by chains.

Introduction

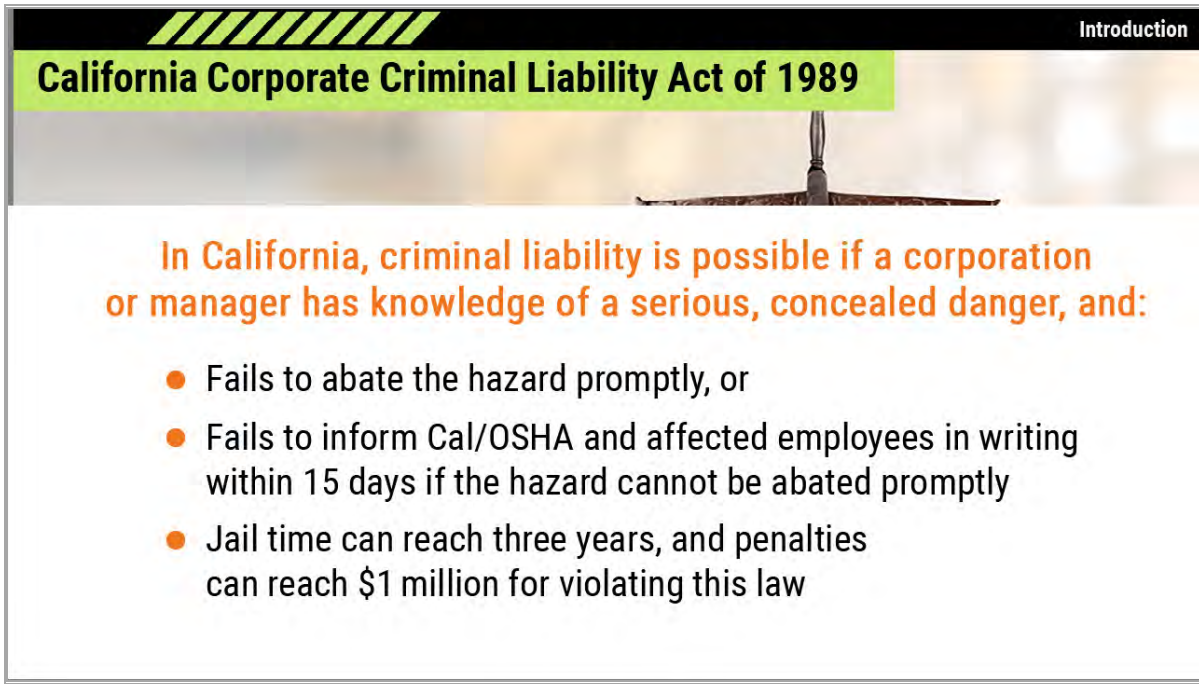
California OSHA (Cal/OSHA)

California employers have a legal obligation to:

- Provide and maintain a safe and healthful workplace
- Have a written, effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
- Ensure employees are trained in safety

When working in California, California's OSHA-approved state plan, developed in 1973, requires every California employer to provide and maintain a safe and healthful workplace. As of 1991, a written, effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) is required for every California employer to ensure that workers are trained in safety.

Slide 13 - Cal. Corp. Criminal Liability Act 1989



The slide features a black header with a green and black diagonal striped pattern on the left and the word "Introduction" in white on the right. Below the header is a green banner with the title "California Corporate Criminal Liability Act of 1989" in black. The main content area has a white background with a blurred image of a building in the background. The text is centered and includes a bold orange heading followed by a bulleted list of three items.

California Corporate Criminal Liability Act of 1989

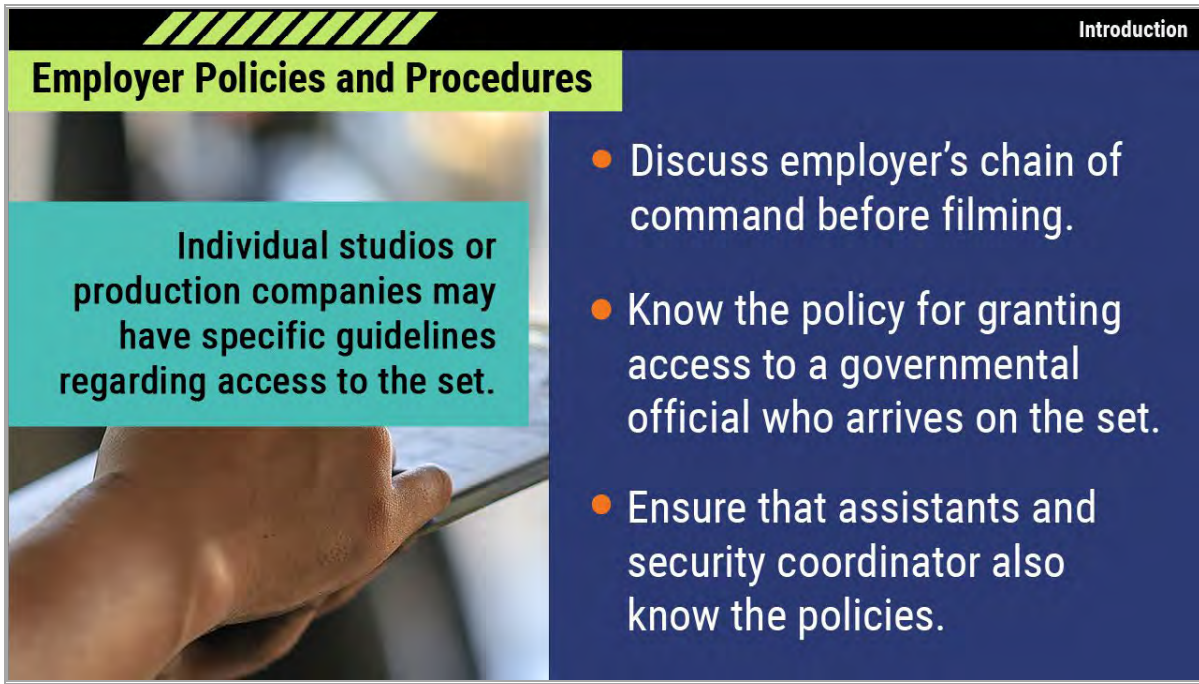
In California, criminal liability is possible if a corporation or manager has knowledge of a serious, concealed danger, and:

- Fails to abate the hazard promptly, or
- Fails to inform Cal/OSHA and affected employees in writing within 15 days if the hazard cannot be abated promptly
- Jail time can reach three years, and penalties can reach \$1 million for violating this law

Under the California Corporate Criminal Liability Act, a corporation and its managers can be found guilty of a crime in California if they have actual knowledge of a serious, concealed danger and fail to abate the hazard promptly. If the hazard cannot be abated promptly, criminal liability could be found if the corporation or managers fail to inform Cal/OSHA and fail to warn affected employees of the danger in writing within 15 days. Jail time for violations can reach three years, and penalties can reach one million dollars for violating this law.

Prior to notifying Cal/OSHA of a serious, concealed danger, consult with your employer or studio safety representative.

Slide 14 - Policies and Procedures 1

The slide features a dark blue background with a light blue header bar at the top containing the text "Introduction". Below the header, the title "Employer Policies and Procedures" is displayed in a light blue box. On the left side, there is a photograph of a hand holding a tablet, with a light blue text box overlaid on it. The text in this box reads: "Individual studios or production companies may have specific guidelines regarding access to the set." On the right side of the slide, there is a list of three bullet points in white text, each preceded by a red circular marker. The bullet points are: "Discuss employer's chain of command before filming.", "Know the policy for granting access to a governmental official who arrives on the set.", and "Ensure that assistants and security coordinator also know the policies." data-bbox="71 139 805 462"/>

Introduction

Employer Policies and Procedures

Individual studios or production companies may have specific guidelines regarding access to the set.

- Discuss employer's chain of command before filming.
- Know the policy for granting access to a governmental official who arrives on the set.
- Ensure that assistants and security coordinator also know the policies.

Your employer's policies, procedures, and chain of command should be discussed and addressed with the appropriate production management, or a studio safety representative, prior to the start of production. The studio production or company should have notification procedures to follow in the event that a governmental official arrives at the location. Ensure that the assistants and the security coordinator are also aware of your employer's policy in case the location professional or the POC is not available.

Slide 15 - Policies and Procedures 2



The slide features a dark blue background with a light blue header bar at the top containing the word "Introduction". Below the header, the title "Employer Policies and Procedures" is displayed in white text on a light blue background. On the left side, there is a photograph of a hand holding a red-tipped syringe. A light blue text box is overlaid on the photograph, containing the text: "Check employer policies and procedures for notifications to outside agencies." On the right side, a list of seven agencies is presented in white text, each preceded by a red circular bullet point.

Introduction

Employer Policies and Procedures

Check employer policies and procedures for notifications to outside agencies.

- State or Federal OSHA
- State Fire Marshal
- County Health Department
- Building and Safety Office
- Environmental/Air Quality Control
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- District Attorney

Government officials that may arrive on set represent agencies such as State or Federal OSHA, the state Fire Marshal's office, the county health department, the building and safety office, the environmental or air quality control department, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), or the District Attorney's Office.

Check your employer's policies and procedures for notifications to outside agencies.

Slide 16 - Documentation



The slide features a dark blue background with a white border. At the top right, the word "Introduction" is written in white. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with a green and white diagonal striped pattern at the top, followed by a white box containing the word "Documentation" in black. Below this is a teal box with white text. The main content area is a dark blue rectangle containing a bulleted list of six items and a concluding sentence in teal text. At the bottom left of the slide, there is a photograph of a hand holding a pen.

Documentation

Do not allow practices that are inconsistent with OSHA standards.


- Worker safety training
- Inspections of all locations
- Hazards or unsafe conditions found
- Environmental and/or structural issues
- Consulting reports
- Corrections made

If studio guidelines and location policies differ, follow the one that provides the greater degree of protection.

The following should be documented and retained as appropriate: worker safety training, inspections of all locations, hazards or unsafe conditions found, testing related to environmental and/or structural issues, consulting reports, and corrections made to the discovered hazards or unsafe conditions. If studio guidelines and location policies differ, always follow the policy that provides the greater degree of protection to workers. Do not allow practices that are inconsistent with OSHA standards.

Check with your safety department for clarifications of guidelines, policies, and standards.

Slide 17 - Identified Hazards 1



Identified Hazards

Introduction

Once a hazard has been identified:

- Inform management of the hazard
- Reach consensus on an action plan
- Take corrective actions
- Document the resolution
- Exercise reasonable care
- Disclose all unabated hazards to workers

Once a hazard has been identified, inform production management of the hazard. After reaching a consensus with management on an action plan, take corrective actions, document the resolution, exercise reasonable care, and disclose all unabated hazards to workers.

Slide 18 - Identified Hazards 2

Introduction

Identified Hazards

Example: A crew member on a location scout finds damaged pipes that could contain asbestos.

- ✓ Review site documents for asbestos in the building.
- ✓ If information isn't available, check with site representative.
 - Sampling by a qualified consultant may be necessary.
- ✓ Research the issue—obtain assistance from studio safety representative.

If a hazard cannot be mitigated, choose another location.

For example, a crew member scouting a location finds damaged pipes in the building that could contain asbestos. What should be done?

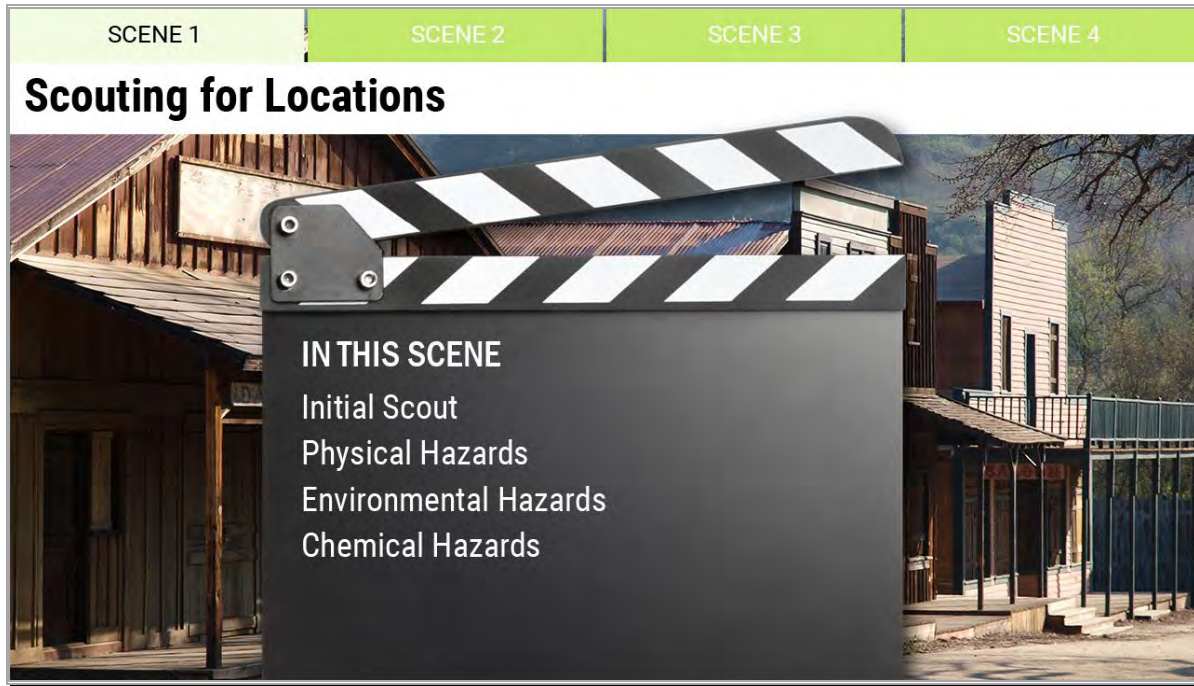
First, review the site documents for the presence of asbestos in the building. If that information is not available, check with the site representative. If they don't have any information, sampling by a qualified consultant may be necessary.

Research the issue. Obtain assistance from the studio safety representative and mitigate the hazard, or place the area off-limits.

If the hazard cannot be mitigated, and a safe and healthful work site cannot be provided, choose another location.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 19 - Scene 1



Now let's continue with Scene 1, Scouting for Locations. This scene will cover the initial scout, physical hazards, environmental hazards, and chemical hazards that may be present on a location.

Slide 20 - Initial Scout 1

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Initial Scout

RESOURCE
Location Assessment Checklist PDF

CLICK THE POP-UPS TO LEARN MORE

Production safety starts with the initial scout.


- Evaluate locations for safety concerns.
 - Shooting locations
 - Construction sites
 - Base camps
 - Catering and parking areas
 - Structures adapted to stages
- The services of a professional may be needed to identify or mitigate hazards.

Production safety starts with the initial scout for locations. Evaluate all potential locations for safety concerns and hazards, including shooting locations, construction sites, base camps, catering and parking areas, and structures adapted to stages. The services of an industrial hygienist, a structural engineer, or other appropriate professional may be needed to determine the type and scope of hazards that may be present at each location.

Slide 21 - Initial Scout 2

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Initial Scout



Production safety starts with the initial scout.

- Contact studio safety for help.
- Complete a Location Assessment Checklist for each location.
- Discuss issues or concerns with the UPM.
- Provide the POC a copy of the checklist.

Contact the studio safety department for help with identifying and mitigating potential hazards. Complete a Location Assessment Checklist for every location. Discuss any issues or concerns with the UPM, and ensure that the POC has been provided a copy of the checklist prior to personnel using the location.

Slide 22 - Initial Scout 3

The slide features a dark background with a yellow and black striped hazard symbol in the top left corner. On the left side, there is a photograph of a building under construction with wooden framing and a blue sky. A yellow box with the text "Initial Scout" is overlaid on the top left of the photo. In the top right corner, the text "Scene 1 Scouting for Locations" is displayed. The main content of the slide is a list of safety precautions needed for filming, which are also needed during three specific stages of the scouting process.

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

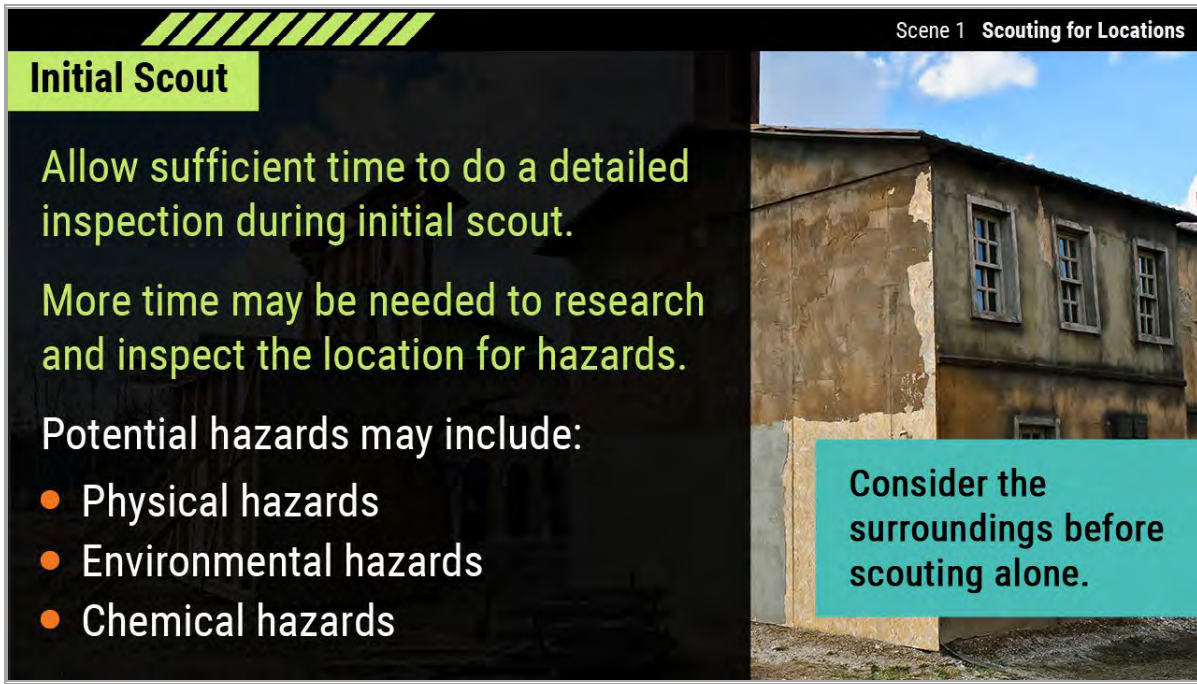
Initial Scout

Safety precautions needed for filming are also needed during:

- Initial scout
- Primary scout with director
- Tech scout with department heads

Remember, the same safety precautions needed for a crew at a location during filming are needed during the initial scout, the primary scout with the director, and the technical scout with department heads.

Slide 23 - Initial Scout 4



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Initial Scout

Allow sufficient time to do a detailed inspection during initial scout.

More time may be needed to research and inspect the location for hazards.

Potential hazards may include:

- Physical hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Chemical hazards

Consider the surroundings before scouting alone.

The schedule should allow sufficient time to inspect the location in detail during the initial scout. If that is not possible, make it clear to the producer or production designer that more time is necessary to research the history of the location, to inspect the work areas, and to identify any hazard.

Schedule time to eliminate or mitigate any hazards prior to the start of work. Potential hazards may include physical hazards, environmental hazards, or chemical hazards.

Before scouting alone, consider the surroundings. You may need security to accompany you in areas where personal safety may be a concern. In addition, always make sure someone knows where you are going and check in with them on a regular basis.

Slide 24 - Buildings and Adjacent Sites

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Physical Hazards | Buildings and Adjacent Sites

A location that has been used previously does not guarantee that it is safe to use again.

History and Past Use:

- Has the building housed unsafe materials?
- Has the building ever been condemned?

Age:

- An abandoned or run-down building may not conform to current codes.

**An inspection may be needed.
Keep a written record of all inspections.**

What are some physical hazards that may be encountered on location?

Let's start with buildings and similar structures. Before selecting a building or structure as a location, research with the city, the county, or a site representative regarding any possible safety issues. And take adjacent sites into consideration, which may also have hazards or activities that could impact production.

These issues include:

History and past use--Has the building housed materials that may pose health hazards?

Has the building ever been condemned?

Age--Abandoned or run-down buildings may not conform to current standards or codes.

Fire safety--Will the building need special equipment in order to meet codes?

Structural integrity--This is a concern if production will be attaching lights, set pieces, or fall protection equipment to the existing structural supports. Stunts, special effects, rigging, or explosions can cause additional stress on the structure.

An inspection for structural integrity may be needed. Keep a written record of inspections and obtain any relevant documents the building owner or site representative may have.

Keep in mind that even if a location has been previously used for production, it does not mean that it is safe to use again.

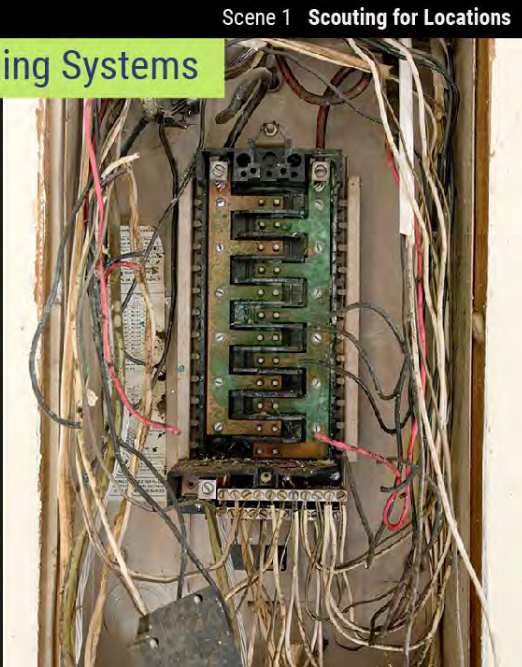
Slide 25 - Electrical System

Physical Hazards | Electrical and Plumbing Systems

Electrical System:

- ✓ Is there live electrical service?
- ✓ Has wiring been removed?
- ✓ Are there exposed wires?
- ✓ Are elevators in working order with permits?

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations



Electrical and plumbing system issues should be inspected and any problems resolved before production begins.


Is there live electrical service inside the building?

Has wiring been removed?

Are there exposed wires?

Are elevators in working order with available and up-to-date permits?

Slide 26 - Plumbing System




Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Physical Hazards | Electrical and Plumbing Systems

Plumbing System:


- ✓ What's the state of the system?
- ✓ Are there available restrooms?
 - If so, keep them clean and stocked
 - If not, mark as out of order or off-limits



What's the state of the plumbing system? Do not draw drinking water from an unoccupied building unless the water has been tested and proven safe. You may need to contact the local health department for more information.

If the building has restrooms, confirm that they are functioning with flushable toilets and hot running water for hand washing. If so, and if production has permission to use the restrooms, have a plan to keep them clean and stocked. If not, mark them as out of order or off-limits and inform the production office that additional arrangements will be necessary.

Slide 27 - Fire Escapes and Building Exteriors



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Physical Hazards | Fire Escapes and Building Exteriors

- ✔ Fire escapes should be inspected if personnel will use them.
- ✔ May need an engineering review for structural stability—studio safety should be part of the review.
- ✔ Temporary overhead protection may be needed when working adjacent to tall buildings.

The exterior fire escapes of a building should be inspected for accessibility and stability if there is a possibility that any personnel will use them. An engineering firm may need to review the fire escapes, balconies, or roof areas for structural stability and strength. Your studio safety representative should be contacted and involved in the review.

When working at a location adjacent to tall buildings, temporary overhead protection may be needed in order to shield cast and crew from objects dropped by building occupants.


Slide 28 - Rooftops 1

Physical Hazards | Rooftops

Inspect the roof area for stability and health hazards.

- ✔ May require evaluation by a structural engineer
- ✔ May not be strong enough for personnel or equipment
- ✔ Health hazards will need to be removed or barricaded

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations



Inspect the roof area for structural stability and health hazards. This may require an evaluation by a structural engineer. Depending on the construction and condition of the building, it may be unsafe to walk on the roof, or the roof may not be strong enough to support the weight of equipment. Health hazards such as asbestos, bird droppings, or trash will need to be removed or barricaded.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 29 - Rooftops 2


Physical Hazards | Rooftops

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Fall protection:

- ✔ Required within 6 ft. of roof edge
- ✔ Applies during scouting, prepping, filming, and wrapping
- ✔ Can be a parapet wall, guardrails of at least 42 in., or personal fall protection

Consult with your safety rep for requirements of each method.



Fall protection is required any time a worker needs to approach within six feet of the edge of a rooftop. This applies to all phases of production, including scouting, prepping, filming, and wrapping. This requirement can be addressed with a parapet wall or guardrails measuring a minimum of 42 inches high, or by the use of a personal fall protection system such as fall restraint, fall arrest, or safety nets.

Consult with your safety representative for the requirements of each method.

Slide 30 - Rooftops 3

Physical Hazards | Rooftops

Areas outside of rooftop walkways:

- ✔ Workers approaching within 6 ft. of a skylight must be protected with screens, covers, guardrails, or a personal fall protection plan
- ✔ Safe access must be provided to the rooftop—approved devices may be needed

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations



Areas outside of rooftop walkways may also be unsafe. Workers approaching within six feet of any skylight must be protected from falling through the skylight or skylight opening. This can be accomplished by the use of skylight screens or covers that meet OSHA standards, guardrails, a personal fall protection system, or a fall protection plan using controlled access zones and safety monitoring. Safe access must be provided to the rooftop. Approved personnel lifting devices, such as mechanical lifts or scaffold staircases, may be needed.

Slide 31 - Warehouse as Temporary Stage



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Physical Hazards | Using a Warehouse as a Temporary Stage

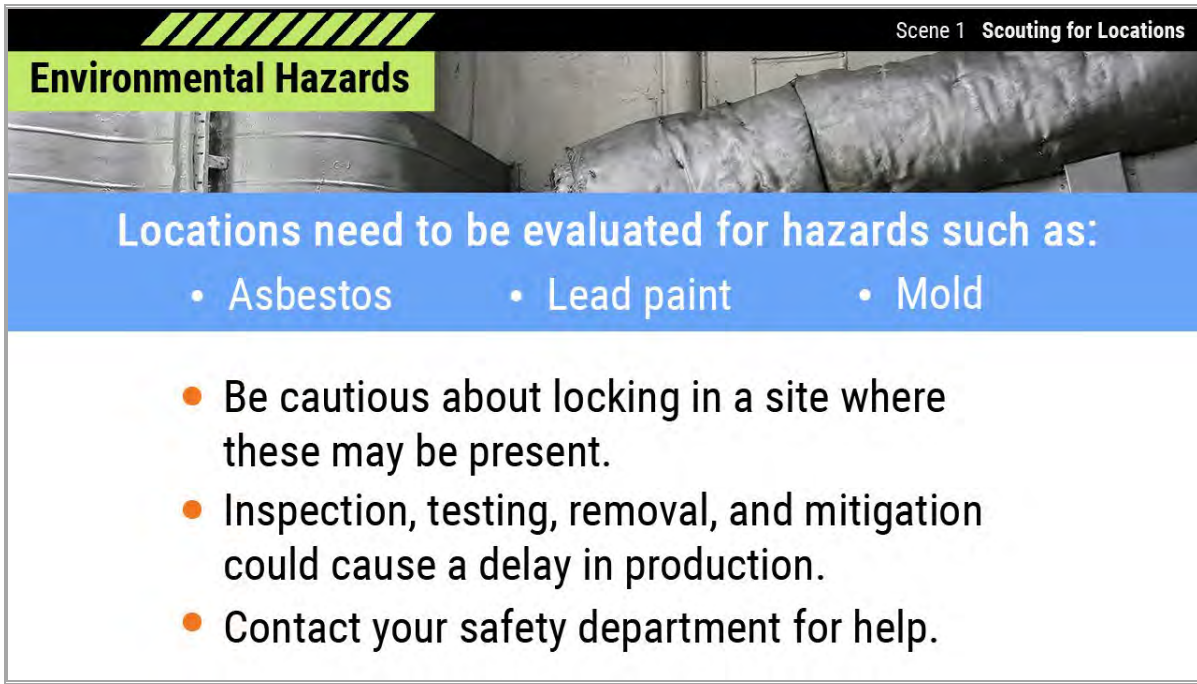
- ✔ Check with AHJ and studio safety rep for fire and life safety requirements.
- ✔ Verify that existing fire equipment is in working order.
- ✔ Additional services may be needed from:
 - A registered engineer
 - A qualified electrician
 - A communication technician
- ✔ Permits may be needed.

If you are using a warehouse as a temporary stage, check with the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and your studio safety representative for fire and life safety requirements. Always verify that existing fire equipment such as sprinklers and smoke alarms are in good working order.

Does the warehouse meet building and safety codes? If not, additional services may be needed from a registered engineer, qualified electrician, or communication technician before the production begins.

Finally, before using the warehouse consult with your safety department regarding any other safety requirement or necessary permits.

Slide 32 - Environmental Introduction



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards

Locations need to be evaluated for hazards such as:

- Asbestos
- Lead paint
- Mold

- Be cautious about locking in a site where these may be present.
- Inspection, testing, removal, and mitigation could cause a delay in production.
- Contact your safety department for help.

Let's look now at environmental hazards.


Locations need to be evaluated for hazards such as asbestos, lead-based paint, or mold. Be cautious about locking in a site where these may be present. Inspection, testing, removal, or mitigation of a potential hazard will take time, and could cause a delay in the production schedule.

Contact your safety department for help with these procedures.

Slide 33 - Asbestos 1

Environmental Hazards | Asbestos

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations



- ✔ Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are commonly used in older construction materials.
- ✔ Presumed asbestos-containing materials (PACM) are still allowed in some commercial products and newer buildings.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fiber which can cause serious lung diseases. It becomes dangerous when it is disturbed and the fibers are released. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are commonly used in older construction materials such as roofing, fireproofing, ceiling tiles, acoustic ceilings, wallboard, textured paint, and insulation. Presumed asbestos-containing materials (PACM) are still allowed in some commercial products and may be present in newer buildings: such as in pipe wrap, roofing materials, vinyl floor products, and cement pipes.

Z1 – Location Safety


Slide 34 - Asbestos 2

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Asbestos

Ask the building representative if any possible ACM or PACM exists at the location. If so:

- ✓ Get a copy of the written reports.
- ✓ Options of working at the location include:
 - Leaving it in place and not disturbing it
 - Isolating the area
 - Having a licensed abatement contractor encapsulate, enclose, or remove it
 - Choosing another location



Ask the building representative if any possible ACM or PACM exist at the location. If so, get a copy of the written reports. If any area contains asbestos, the options for working there include: leaving it in place and not disturbing it, isolating the area, having a licensed asbestos abatement contractor encapsulate, enclose, or remove it, or choosing another location.

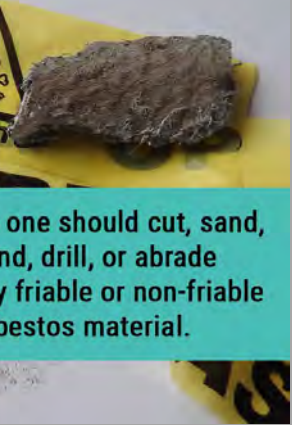
Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Asbestos

Ask the building representative if any possible ACM or PACM exists at the location. If so:


- ✓ Get a copy of the written reports.
- ✓ Options of working at the location include:
 - Leaving it in place and not disturbing it
 - Isolating the area
 - Having a licensed abatement contractor encapsulate, enclose, or remove it
 - Choosing another location

No one should cut, sand, grind, drill, or abrade any friable or non-friable asbestos material.



It is critical that no one cuts, sands, grinds, drills, or abrades any asbestos material whether it's friable or non-friable. "Friable" means that it can easily be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder. Non-friable materials such as roofing, floor tiles, or cement pipe, generally are considered safe to work around if left intact.

Slide 35 - Lead-Based Paint 1



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations


Environmental Hazards | Lead-Based Paint

- ✔ Post warning signs in all areas with lead-based paint.
- ✔ Instruct personnel not to sand, cut or disturb paint.
- ✔ Sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips.



Another environmental hazard is lead-based paint which may be found in any building constructed before 1978. Lead is potentially hazardous if inhaled or ingested. Ask the building site representative if the property contains any lead-based paint. Post warning signs in all areas with lead-based paint and instruct personnel not to sand, cut, or disturb the paint. Sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips.

Slide 36 - Lead-Based Paint 2



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Lead-Based Paint

- ✓ Mark areas with lead-based paint that is chipping, flaking or showing dust or dust residue as “off-limits” or “do not disturb.”
- ✓ If necessary to work in those areas, clean-up by a certified contractor will be needed.
- ✓ Another option: Choose a different location.
- ✓ Check with the employer or safety department for lead-based paint procedures.

Mark any areas where lead-based paint is chipping, flaking, or showing dust or dust residue as “off-limits” or “do not disturb.” If it is necessary to work in those areas, a clean-up by a certified contractor will be needed. Another option is to choose a different location.

Always check with your employer or safety department for lead-based paint policies and procedures.

Slide 37 - Mold



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Mold



Certain molds can trigger asthma or irritate the skin, eyes, nose, and throat.

Always inspect building interiors for:

- Visible mold
- Visible moisture damage
- Musty odors
- Leaks or standing water
- Wet building materials

Consult with your safety department or employer for testing and remediation guidelines.

Mold is another potential hazard.

Mold spores are an everyday part of our environment, floating through the air we breathe. Outdoors, mold breaks down organic matter. Indoors, under the right damp and dark conditions, mold spores will grow on and destroy wood, paper, food, carpet, insulation, and other absorbent materials. Certain types or levels of mold can cause allergic reactions, trigger asthma attacks, or irritate the skin, eyes, nose, and throat. Always inspect building interiors for visible mold, visible moisture damage (which could indicate the potential for mold), musty odors, leaks, standing water, or wet building materials.

Currently, there are no federal standards regulating safe or unsafe mold levels. Consult with your safety department or employer for testing and remediation guidelines. Mold sampling, interpretation of test results, or remediation should be done only by qualified professionals.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 38 - Exterior Locations 1

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Exterior Locations

Must be inspected to ensure health and safety standards are met

May be necessary to have area professionally cleaned

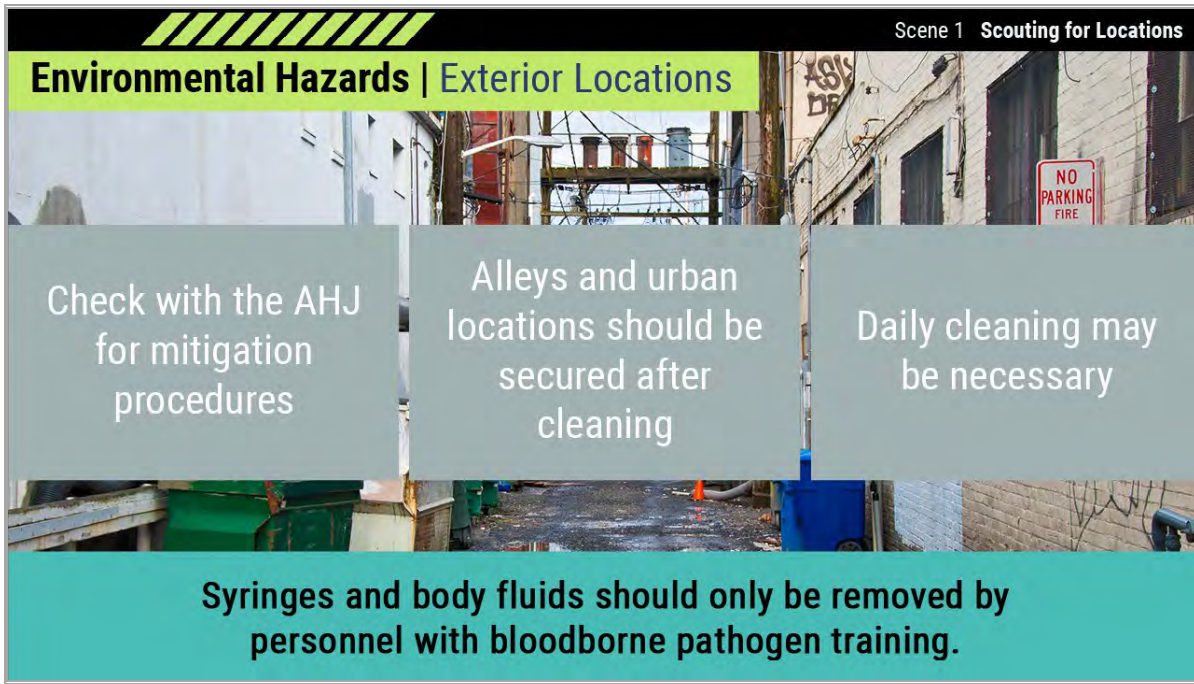
Contaminated areas not cleaned or deemed safe must be blocked off

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #26
Preparing Urban Exterior Locations for Filming

Locations being considered for production, such as alleyways, tunnels, underpasses, or storm channels, may present health risks and hazards which must be mitigated prior to the start of work. It may be necessary to have an area professionally cleaned and sanitized. Contaminated areas that cannot be cleaned or deemed safe must be blocked off and cast and crew should not be allowed in those areas.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 39 - Exterior Locations 2



Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Environmental Hazards | Exterior Locations

Check with the AHJ for mitigation procedures

Alleys and urban locations should be secured after cleaning

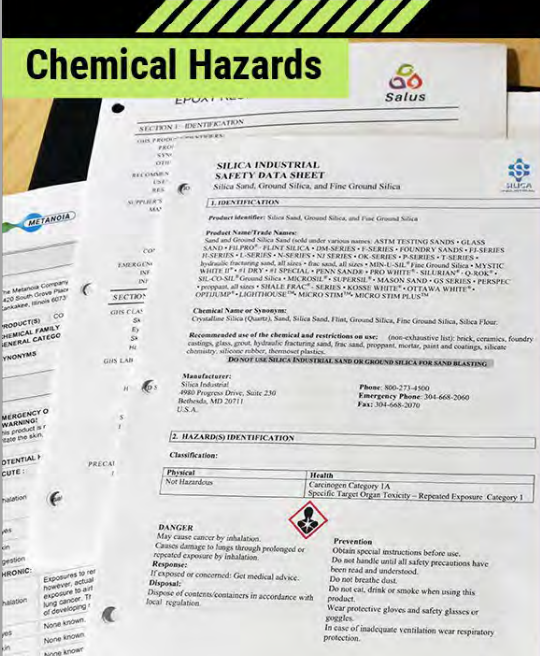
Daily cleaning may be necessary

Syringes and body fluids should only be removed by personnel with bloodborne pathogen training.

Mitigation procedures may be controlled by local ordinances, so check with the AHJ. If possible, alleys and urban locations should be secured after cleaning. If that is not practical, production should arrange for daily cleaning prior to crew call to remove any sources of exposure or hazards that may have accumulated during the production company's absence. Syringes and body fluids should be removed only by personnel who have had bloodborne pathogen training.

Slide 40 - Chemical Hazards 1

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations



Chemical Hazards

SILICA INDUSTRIAL
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Silica Sand, Ground Silica, and Fine Ground Silica

1. IDENTIFICATION
Product Identifier: Silica Sand, Ground Silica, and Fine Ground Silica
Product Name/Trade Name:
Sand and Ground Silica Sand under various names: ASTM TESTING SANDS • GLASS SAND • FLINT PRO® • FLINT SILICA • DSA SERIES • F-SERIES • FOUNDRY SANDS • F1 SERIES • Industrial finishing sand, all sizes • Fine sand, all sizes • MIN-L-SIL® Fine Ground Silica • MYSTIC SILICA™ • AT DRY • F1 SPECIAL™ FINE SANDS • FRO WHITE™ SILLERMAN™ • O-RON™ • SIL-CO-SIL™ Ground Silica • MICRO-SIL™ • SUPER-SIL™ • MASON SAND • OS SERIES • PROSPEC™ • OPTUM™ • LIGHTHOUSE™ MICRO-SIL™ • MICRO-SIL™ PLUS™

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
Classification:
Physical: Not Hazardous
Health: Carcinogen Category 1A
16. Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure: Category 1

DANGER
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Response: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
Disposal: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe dust.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves and safety glasses or goggles.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

- Document hazardous materials used or stored at a location.
- Obtain SDSs and any other precautions from the site representative.
- If information is not available:
 - Ask studio safety for assistance
 - Choose a new location

Let's move on to chemical hazards.

It is important to document any hazardous materials being used or stored at the location. The location should have Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) available for any substances in question. This information, as well as any other precautions about the facility, should be obtained from the site representative and be provided to your studio safety department and production company.

If this information is not available, ask studio safety for assistance or find another location.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 41 - Chemical Hazards 2

Chemical Hazards

- If abandoned or unmarked containers are found:
 - Document their presence
 - Restrict access to the area
 - Call safety department
- OSHA requires notification of hazardous materials.
- Check adjacent properties for hazardous chemicals.

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

A photograph showing several large metal drums (blue and black) and a small pink jug, illustrating chemical hazards. The drums are stacked and some have labels. The pink jug is on the ground in front of the drums. The background is a green chain-link fence.

If abandoned or unmarked containers are found at the location, document their presence, restrict access to the area, and call your safety department in regards to testing. OSHA regulations require that the cast and crew be notified regarding any hazardous materials onsite. They should also be informed of any off-limits areas.


Check adjacent properties as well for hazardous chemicals or activity that may affect production.

Slide 42 - NFPA Markings

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Chemical Hazards | NFPA Markings on a Building

- An NFPA diamond sign warns that a hazardous substance is at the location.
- Find out what hazardous substances are present.
- Check the SDS for the substances and communicate the information to those at the location.



Check the building exterior. If a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) diamond sign is posted, it is a warning that a hazardous substance is at the location.

The colors of the diamond represent the following classes of hazards: red is for flammability, blue is for a health hazard, yellow is for reactivity, and white indicates special hazards. Each colored hazard class is rated from zero to four, where zero indicates no hazards and four indicates the highest level of hazards. The white special hazards area uses letters or a symbol to represent a specific hazard, such as a crossed-out "W" to indicate that the substance reacts to water.

Check with the building representative to find out what hazardous substances are present and where they are located.


Check the SDS for those substances and communicate the information to those working at that location.

Slide 43 - Prop. 65 (California)

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Chemical Hazards | Proposition 65 Warning Signs (California)

- Indicator of potentially hazardous chemicals or exposure at a location
- Ask site representative for additional information

**WARNING**

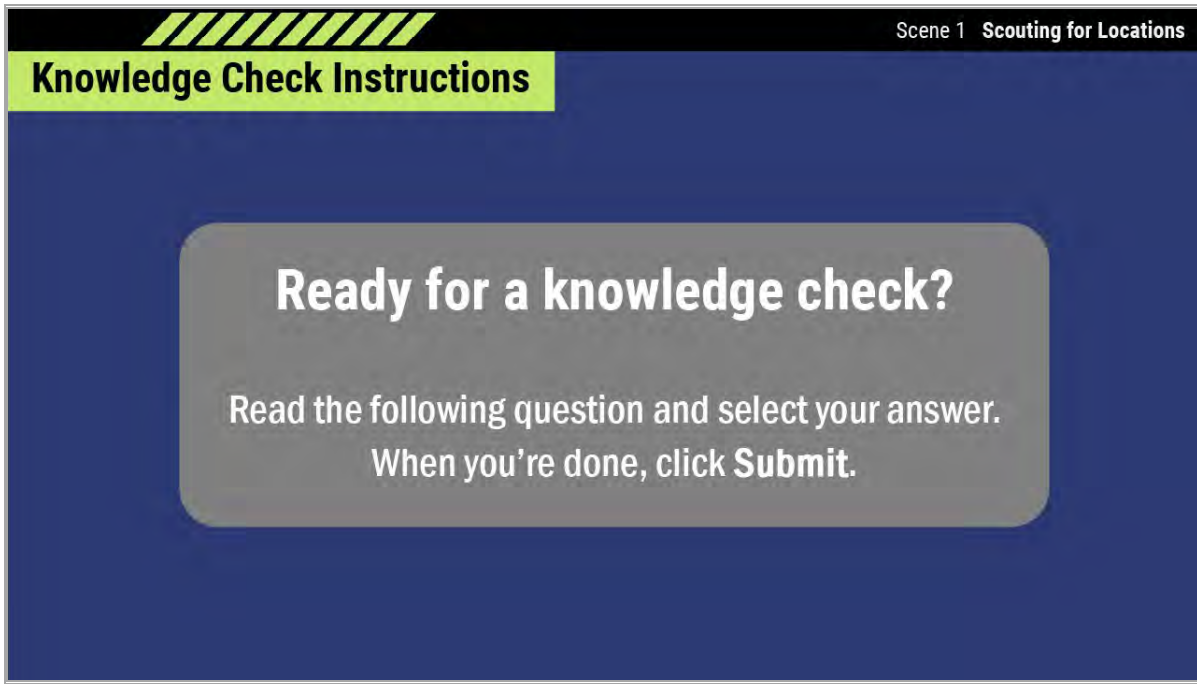
Entering this area can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, including [name of one or more chemicals], from [name of one or more sources of exposure].

For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

When working in California, the presence of a Proposition 65 warning sign is another indicator of potentially hazardous substances at that location. Contact a building representative to get more information on the types and locations of those substances.

Check with your studio safety department if there are questions about what information should be provided to cast and crew.

Slide 44 - Knowledge Checks



The slide features a dark blue background. At the top left, there is a decorative graphic of five parallel diagonal lines in a light green color. In the top right corner, the text "Scene 1 Scouting for Locations" is displayed in a small, white font. A light green rectangular box in the upper left corner contains the text "Knowledge Check Instructions" in a bold, black font. In the center of the slide, a large, rounded grey rectangle contains the text "Ready for a knowledge check?" in a bold, white font. Below this, in a smaller white font, it says "Read the following question and select your answer. When you're done, click **Submit**."

Ok! Let's review a few key points from this scene with a Knowledge Check.

Slide 45 - KC1 Question Slide

Scene 1 Scouting for Locations

Knowledge Check 1

How often should a location be inspected for hazards?

- A. Never, if the location has been used before
- B. Only before production starts
- C. Only on the first day of production
- D. On a regular basis

Select all that apply, then click Submit: [Submit](#)

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 46 - Scene 2



Now that we have covered scouting a location, let's discuss Scene 2, Preparing Locations.

In this scene, we'll take a look at fire and life safety, construction on location, utility identification and notification, hazards at locations, and traffic and security.

Let's begin with fire and life safety.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 47 - Fire Lanes & Emergency Exits

Scene 2 Preparing Locations


Fire and Life Safety | Fire Lanes and Emergency Exits



- Check with AHJ regarding interior fire lanes.
- Exit doors must be marked and unlocked.
- Do not block exit doors or exit routes.
- Electrical panels must have a 3-ft. clearance and secured doors.
- Do not block fire hydrants or standpipes.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Fire Lanes and Emergency Exits



In California, a 4-ft. wide by 7-ft. high fire lane must be established around the perimeter of indoor stages.

- Check with AHJ regarding interior fire lanes.
- Exit doors must be marked and unlocked.
- Do not block exit doors or exit routes.
- Electrical panels must have a 3-ft. clearance and secured doors.

Keep interior and exterior fire lanes clear of equipment and vehicles at all times.

Check with the local AHJ regarding requirements for interior fire lanes. In California, for example, a fire lane that is at least four feet wide and seven feet high must be established around the perimeter of indoor stages.

Keep fire lanes clear of equipment at all times.

Make sure exit doors are marked and unlocked, and that all exit routes are unobstructed.

Electrical panels in any location must have a three-foot clearance and doors that are secured.

Exterior exit doors and fire lanes must also be kept clear.

Vehicles and other equipment are not permitted to obstruct exits or fire lanes.

Do not block fire hydrants or standpipes.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 48 - Emergency Evacuation Plan

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Emergency Evacuation Plan

Production should:

- Check local fire regulations for extinguisher requirements.
- Confirm extinguisher quantity and types are appropriate for type of materials at the location.
- Check existing fire protection and keep it clear at all times.

Emergency Exit Plan

IN CASE OF FIRE USE STAIRWAY FOR EXIT. DO NOT USE ELEVATOR

2

Emergency 911

Fire Extinguisher

Fire Exit

Exit

Fire Staircase

Fire Alarm

Production should develop an emergency and evacuation plan for all locations, remind everybody to avoid elevators in case of emergency, and keep stairways and exits clear at all times. Check local fire regulations for fire extinguisher requirements and confirm extinguisher quantity and types are appropriate for the type of materials at the location.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Emergency Evacuation Plan

Production should:

- Develop an emergency plan for all locations
- Remind not to use elevators in an emergency
- Keep stairways and exits clear at all times

Emergency Exit Plan

IN CASE OF FIRE USE STAIRWAY FOR EXIT. DO NOT USE ELEVATOR

2

Emergency 911

Fire Extinguisher

Fire Exit

Exit

Fire Staircase

Fire Alarm

Contact studio safety or local fire department for assistance.

Access to fire extinguishers must be kept clear at all times. Check existing fire protection for proper working conditions and keep that equipment clear at all times.

Contact your studio safety department or local fire department for assistance with fire equipment and emergency plans.

Slide 49 - Fire Dept. Personnel 1



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Fire Department Personnel

- Walk the FSO through the set, base camp, extras holding area, catering, eating areas
- Introduce the FSO to key personnel

Fire department personnel such as a Fire Safety Officer (FSO) may be assigned to the location.

When an FSO arrives at the set or location, have a call sheet and a copy of all permits available for review. Discuss the emergency plan for the location and the type of scenes that are scheduled.


Walk them through the set, base camp, extras holding area, and the catering and eating areas.

Introduce them to key personnel, including the 1st AD, location assistants, security liaison, transportation coordinator, set medic, stunt coordinator, and special effects coordinator.

Slide 50 - Fire Dept. Personnel 2

Fire and Life Safety | Fire Department Personnel


Scene 2 Preparing Locations



- Introduce the FSO to aircraft ground safety personnel.
- Make the FSO aware of grounding and refueling areas.
- Ensure that the FSO and marine coordinator are in communication.
- If the FSO requests any changes, have the proper department make them as soon as possible.

If aircraft are involved, introduce the FSO to ground safety personnel and make them aware of landing and refueling areas. If watercraft are involved ensure that the FSO and the marine coordinator are in communication. If the FSO requests any changes or adjustments to the location, have the proper department make the corrections as soon as possible.


Slide 51 - Fire or Explosives 1



Fire and Life Safety | Fire or Explosives

- The SPFX coordinator and key personnel should brief the FSO on planned effects.
- The FSO should inspect the set and monitor it throughout the day.
- The FSO should be in contact with key personnel and emergency support services at all times.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations



If fire or explosives will be used on production, the special effects coordinator and other key personnel should brief the FSO on the planned effects. On the day of filming, the FSO should conduct an initial inspection of the set and should continue to monitor fire and life safety issues throughout the day. They should also have access to key personnel at all times and should be in direct contact with local emergency support services.

Slide 52 - Fire or Explosives 2

Fire and Life Safety | Fire or Explosives

- The FSO may notify local dispatch prior to a fire or explosive event.
- Water trucks or hose lines may be needed to support fire suppression.
- The local fire department may be able to provide standby equipment and personnel.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations



The FSO and all involved personnel should attend a safety briefing prior to setting off any fire or explosive effects.

The FSO may opt to notify local dispatch prior to a fire or explosive event. Fire suppression on set may be supported through the assignment of water trucks or hose lines spread throughout the production site. The local fire department may also be able to provide standby fire equipment and personnel. The FSO and all involved personnel should attend a fire safety briefing prior to setting off any fire or explosive effects.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 53 - LA City or County Checklist

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Los Angeles City or County Checklist

- May eliminate the need for an FSO
- Must be filled out daily
- May result in cancellation of the film permit if not filled out
- Similar checklists may be required outside of LA
- In areas of high fire hazards, the local AHJ may assign an FSO or additional equipment

RESOURCES

- PDF LA County Fire Safety Checklist
- PDF LA City Fire Safety Checklist

When working in the City or County of Los Angeles, an FSO may not be needed if production is using a fire safety inspection checklist. The checklist must be filled out daily. Failure to fill out the checklist may result in cancellation of the film permit or the immediate assignment of an FSO.

A similar checklist may be required in areas outside of Los Angeles. If work will be performed in an area of high fire hazards, the local AHJ may assign an FSO or request assignment of additional fire equipment.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 54 - Base Camp Fire Hazards

Fire and Life Safety | Base Camp Fire Hazards

Clear brush around base camp.
Do not allow vehicles to park in brush.
Maintain a 20-ft. clearance lane.

Fire extinguishers should be located near:

- Electrical equipment
- Dressing rooms
- Smoking areas
- SPFX areas
- Fuel storage areas

Post “No Smoking” signs where it is prohibited.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

An aerial photograph of a base camp. In the foreground, several cars and a dark SUV are parked on a paved area. In the background, there are tents, a white truck, and a utility pole. The surrounding area appears to be a mix of dirt and sparse vegetation.

Grass areas around the base camp location should be cleared so that generators and other equipment will not present a fire hazard. Do not allow vehicles to drive through, or park in, areas of brush or tall grass. Maintain a minimum 20-foot clearance lane for emergency access. Equipment cannot be stored there.

Fire extinguishers should be located near potential fire hazards, such as: electrical equipment, dressing rooms, designated smoking areas, special effects areas, and fuel storage areas. Post “No Smoking” signs inside tents and anywhere smoking is prohibited.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 55 - Tents and Canopies

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Fire and Life Safety | Tents and Canopies



- May need to be inspected or permitted for:
 - ✓ Approved for propane, generators, and/or cooking equipment
 - ✓ Distance from other tents or structures
 - ✓ Anchored against wind, weather, collapse

Check with AHJ or safety rep for specific requirements.

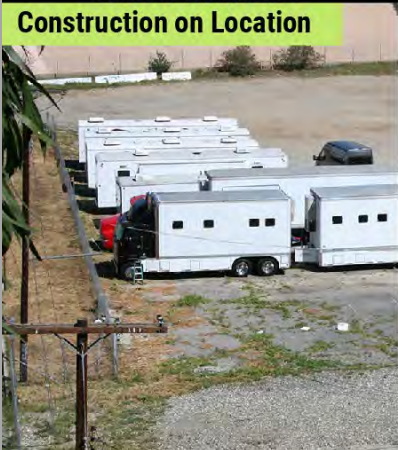
The main safety considerations while using tents and shade canopies are fire hazards and injuries due to collapse. Depending on its size and your work location, a tent or canopy may need to be inspected or permitted to ensure that: Its fabric has a permanent label showing that it is flame-resistant or has been treated with a flame retardant; it has enough available fire extinguishers; it has clearly marked exits, the number of which depends on the tent or canopy's size; it has "No Smoking" signs posted inside, and smoking is prohibited; it is approved for the use of propane, generators, and/or cooking equipment; it is a specific distance away from other tents or structures; and that it is anchored against wind, weather, and collapse.

Small tents and pop-up canopies may be exempt from some of these restrictions.

Always check with the local AHJ or your safety representative for tent safety requirements for your location.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 56 - Construction on Location



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Construction on Location

- Analyze whether construction will be a new build or attached to an existing structure.
- Engineering consultation may be needed.
- Consider how construction will affect area around the site.

Next, let's discuss construction on location, which may pose a whole new set of safety factors. Before designating an area for construction, analyze what will be constructed and whether it will be an entirely new build or attached to an existing structure. Engineering considerations may need to be addressed by a structural engineering consultant. You must also consider how the construction will affect the area around the site and how the area will be returned to its original condition.



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Construction on Location

- Locate construction areas away from dry brush and keep them clean.
- Use signs and barriers to keep personnel out of construction areas.
- Building permits should be accessible for review.
- The Code of Safe Practices must be posted.


Construction areas should be kept away from dry brush and kept clean to reduce the possibility of sparks from tools igniting dry materials. Ensure the site is well-posted with warning signs and barriers to keep unauthorized personnel out of the construction areas. Copies of building permits (when required) should be at the location and accessible for review by fire department or building inspectors. When working in California, Cal/OSHA requires that a copy of the employer's Code of Safe Practices be posted at all construction sites.

Remember, extra prep time may be needed for permits and inspections.

Slide 57 - Underground Utilities

Underground Utilities

- The location of underground utilities must be determined before any ground penetration takes place.
- Identify the excavation area and call 811.
- Utility companies will locate and mark their lines.
- Markings must be accurate to within 24 in. on either side of buried lines.
- If excavation area changes, stop work until utilities re-mark the modified area.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations


The location of underground utilities must be determined before any ground penetration, such as digging, staking, or driving a ground rod, takes place on location. This applies to both public and private property.

Identify the proposed excavation area with white paint, flags, or cones. Then contact your local “Call Before You Dig” center by calling 811 within 14 days of when work is to begin. Each utility company will send a qualified representative to mark the location of their lines. The markings must be accurate to 24 inches of either side of the buried utility line. The representative will also indicate if no utility is present.

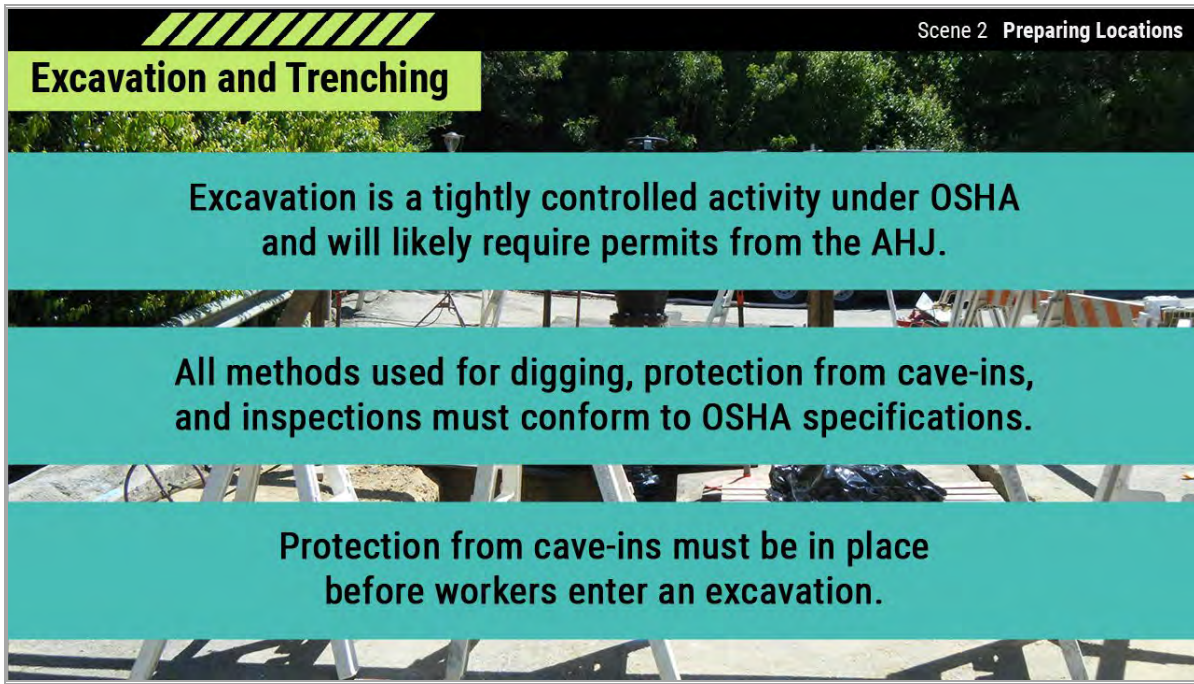
Once the utility locations are marked, the boundaries of the excavation cannot be altered. If the boundaries need to change, the utility companies must be contacted again, and excavation work must stop until the companies return to reassess and re-mark their lines.

Slide 58 - Utility Identification and Notification



This shows the American Public Works Association's uniform color code for marking utilities that may be at the location.

Slide 59 - Excavation and Trenching 1



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Excavation and Trenching

Excavation is a tightly controlled activity under OSHA and will likely require permits from the AHJ.


All methods used for digging, protection from cave-ins, and inspections must conform to OSHA specifications.

Protection from cave-ins must be in place before workers enter an excavation.


Excavation and trenching is one of the most tightly controlled activities under OSHA regulations, and will likely require permits from the local AHJ. All methods used for digging, protection from cave-ins, and inspection requirements must conform to OSHA specifications.

Protection from cave-ins must be in place before workers enter an excavation.

Slide 60 - Excavation and Trenching 2

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Excavation and Trenching



When working in California, a permit must be obtained from Cal/OSHA if workers are required to enter an excavation that is five feet or deeper.

A permit may not be necessary if:

- Its construction or final use does not require a person to descend into it

Even when a permit is not required for an excavation, all applicable safety regulations must be followed.

When working in California, a permit must be obtained from Cal/OSHA if workers are required to enter an excavation that is five feet or deeper. The permit may not be necessary if the construction of the excavation or its final use does not require a person to descend into it, or if the excavation is being used in the construction of a motion picture, television, or theater stage or set.

Check with your studio safety representative for guidance. Even if a permit is not required for an excavation, all applicable safety regulations in any location must be followed.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 61 - Hazards at Locations 1



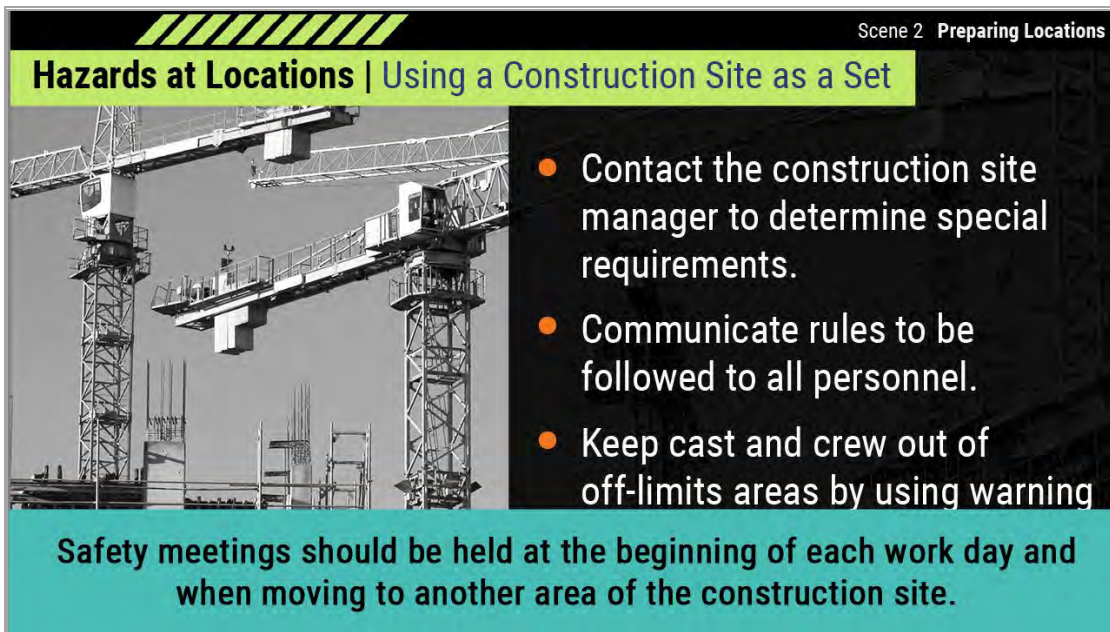
Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Using a Construction Site as a Set



- Contact the construction site manager to determine special requirements.
- Communicate rules to be followed to all personnel.
- Keep cast and crew out of off-limits areas by using warning signs and barriers.

If using a construction site as a set, contact the construction site manager to determine any special requirements for safety. Communicate the rules to be followed to all personnel. Keep cast and crew out of off-limits areas by using warning signs and barriers.



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Using a Construction Site as a Set



- Contact the construction site manager to determine special requirements.
- Communicate rules to be followed to all personnel.
- Keep cast and crew out of off-limits areas by using warning signs and barriers.

Safety meetings should be held at the beginning of each work day and when moving to another area of the construction site.

Safety meetings should be held at the beginning of each workday and when moving to another area of the construction site.

Slide 62 - Hazards at Locations 2



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Using a Construction Site as a Set

- Designate safe pathways with adequate lighting.
- Hard hats and hi-vis vests are required for all personnel except actors working in the shot.

Hearing protection may be necessary for cast and crew working at an active construction site.

Designate safe pathways and make sure there is adequate lighting. This is very important when working at night. Hard hats and high-visibility (or, hi-vis) vests are required for all personnel except actors working in the shot.

Hearing protection may also be necessary for cast and crew working at an active construction site.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 63 - Confined Spaces

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Confined Spaces

A space is considered to be confined if it is:


- Large enough to work in
- Has limited or restricted access for entry or exit
- Not designed for continuous occupancy

The slide features a background image of a cave entrance. The text is overlaid on the image in various colored boxes: a black header with white text, a green title bar, an orange definition bar, and three blue criteria boxes.

Whether as small as a manhole or as large as a cave, a space is considered to be “confined” if it is large enough to work in, has limited or restricted access for entry or exit, and is not designed for continuous occupancy.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 64 - Permit-Req. Confined Spaces




Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Permit-Required Confined Spaces

A permit-required confined space meets the criteria of a confined space, plus one or more of the following:

- A hazardous atmosphere (or the potential);
- A material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;
- An internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated; and/or
- Any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

A permit-required confined space, also called a permit space, meets all three criteria of a confined space, plus one or more of the following conditions. The first is a hazardous atmosphere, or the potential to have a hazardous atmosphere. This is the leading cause of death in confined spaces, and can expose workers to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of the ability to self-rescue, injuries, or acute illness. Next, it could contain a material such as sand or soil that has the potential for engulfing an entrant. Or, it could have an internal configuration such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section. Finally, it could have any other recognized serious safety or health hazard, such as moving machinery or exposed energized parts.



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Permit-Required Confined Spaces

A permit-required confined space meets the criteria of a confined space, plus one or more of the following:

- A hazardous atmosphere (or the potential);
- A material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;
- An internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated; and/or

Never enter any confined space without training or authorization.

Never enter any confined space without training or authorization. Check with your employer or safety department for confined space guidelines.

Hazards at Locations | Permit-Required Confined Spaces




A permit-required confined space meets the criteria of a confined space, plus one or more of the following:

- A hazardous atmosphere (or the potential);
- A material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;
- An internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated; and/or

Check with the employer or safety department for confined space guidelines.

Never enter any confined space without training or authorization. Check with your employer or safety department for confined space guidelines.


Slide 65 - Power Lines



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Power Lines

- Carry extremely high voltage, exposing workers to risk of shock, electrocution, arcs, fire, and explosions
- Equipment and personnel must remain outside of the MSAD at all times
- MSAD depends on the voltage
 - Contact utility company for information
- It may be possible for local power company to temporarily move or de-energize power lines



Always assume that power lines are energized.

Power lines can carry extremely high voltage, exposing workers to the risk of shock or electrocution, even if direct contact is not made. Equipment and personnel must remain outside the minimum safe approach distance (MSAD) at all times. The MSAD depends on the voltage in the power lines. Contact the utility company for voltage information. It may be possible for the local power company to temporarily move or de-energize the power lines.

The best rule of thumb regarding power lines is always to assume they are energized.


Z1 – Location Safety

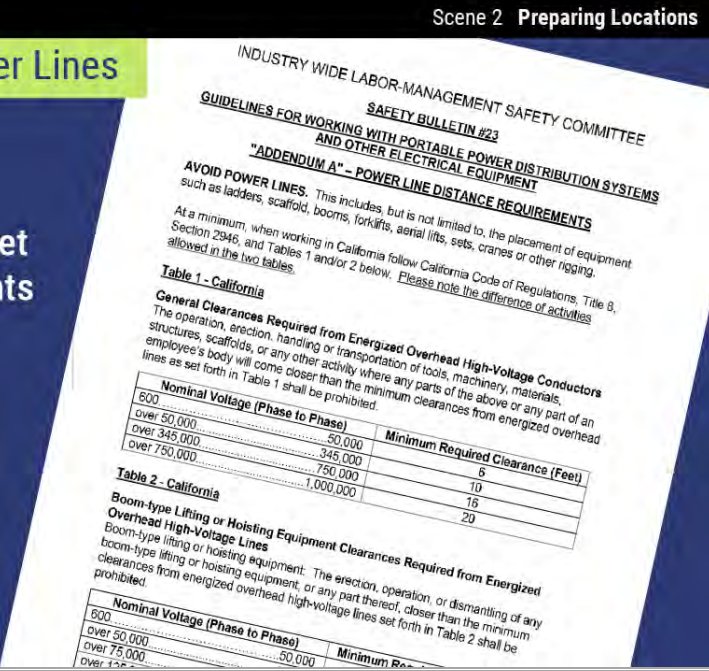
Slide 66 - Power Lines: MSAD Tables

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Hazards at Locations | Power Lines

Employers may choose to set greater distance requirements than those shown here.

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #23A
Power Line Distance Requirements 



INDUSTRY WIDE LABOR-MANAGEMENT SAFETY COMMITTEE
SAFETY BULLETIN #23
GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH PORTABLE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
"ADDENDUM A" – POWER LINE DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

AVOID POWER LINES. This includes, but is not limited to, the placement of equipment such as ladders, scaffold, booms, forklifts, aerial lifts, sets, cranes or other rigging. At a minimum, when working in California follow California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 2946, and Tables 1 and/or 2 below. *Please note the difference of activities allowed in the two tables.*

Table 1 - California
General Clearances Required from Energized Overhead High-Voltage Conductors
The operation, erection, handling or transportation of tools, machinery, materials, structures, scaffolds, or any other activity where any parts of the above or any part of an employee's body will come closer than the minimum clearances from energized overhead lines as set forth in Table 1 shall be prohibited.

Nominal Voltage (Phase to Phase)	Minimum Required Clearance (Feet)
600	6
over 50,000	10
over 345,000	16
over 750,000	20

Table 2 - California
Boom-type Lifting or Hoisting Equipment Clearances Required from Energized Overhead High-Voltage Lines
Boom-type lifting or hoisting equipment: The erection, operation, or dismantling of any boom-type lifting or hoisting equipment, or any part thereof, closer than the minimum clearances from energized overhead high-voltage lines set forth in Table 2 shall be prohibited.

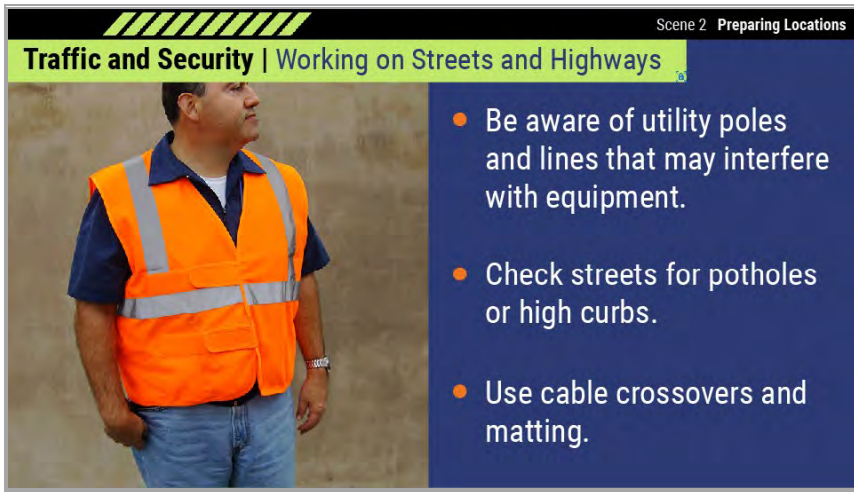
Nominal Voltage (Phase to Phase)	Minimum Required Clearance (Feet)
600	6
over 50,000	10
over 75,000	16
over 100,000	20

When working in California, consult Safety Bulletin #23A for power line distance requirements for work with equipment at height. Your employer may choose to set greater distance requirements than those shown in the bulletin.

Check with your supervisor or safety representative for more information.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 67 - Working Streets and Highways

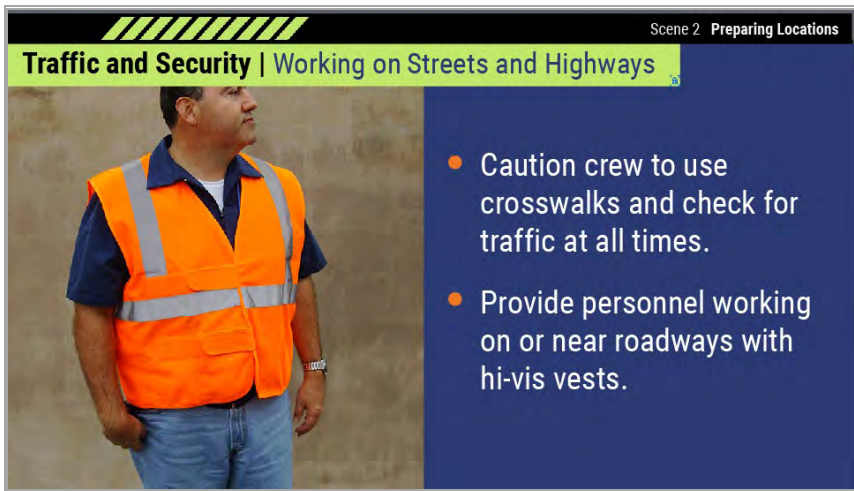


Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Working on Streets and Highways

- Be aware of utility poles and lines that may interfere with equipment.
- Check streets for potholes or high curbs.
- Use cable crossovers and matting.

Finally, let's complete our discussion on preparing locations with some important messages concerning traffic and security. When working on streets and highways, identify all potential hazards that production may encounter. Are there telephone poles or power lines that could interfere with aerial lifts, camera cranes, rain towers, scaffolding, or any type of rigging that may be used at the site? What is the physical condition of the street? Are there potholes or high curbs which might be a hazard for moving vehicles, equipment, or personnel walking in the area? During production, cable crossovers and matting should be used to provide a safe walking surface. Make sure cables are taped down and covered.



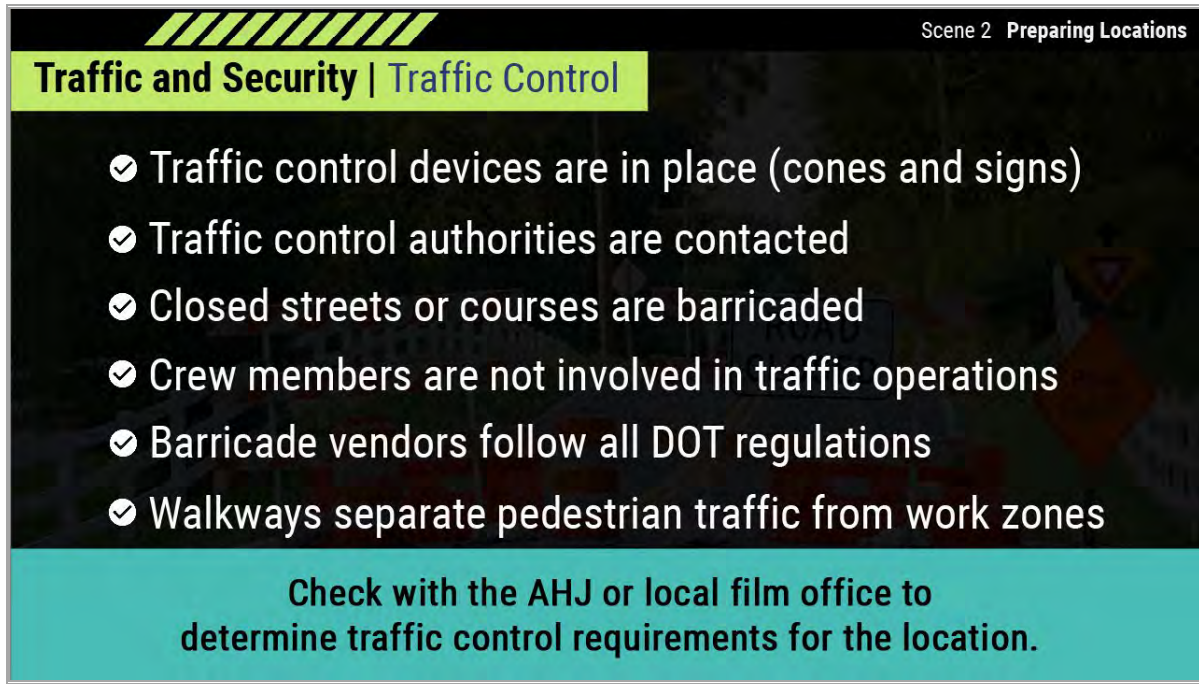
Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Working on Streets and Highways

- Caution crew to use crosswalks and check for traffic at all times.
- Provide personnel working on or near roadways with hi-vis vests.

The crew should be cautioned to use crosswalks and check the traffic before crossing streets, especially at night. When personnel are required to work on or near an active street or roadway, all personnel (except actors when working in the shot) must wear hi-vis vests. There must be enough vests for everyone at the location at all times. The production office or location professional usually coordinates with the studio safety department to acquire the appropriate vests.

Slide 68 - Traffic Control 1



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Traffic Control

- ✓ Traffic control devices are in place (cones and signs)
- ✓ Traffic control authorities are contacted
- ✓ Closed streets or courses are barricaded
- ✓ Crew members are not involved in traffic operations
- ✓ Barricade vendors follow all DOT regulations
- ✓ Walkways separate pedestrian traffic from work zones

Check with the AHJ or local film office to determine traffic control requirements for the location.

The location professional is usually responsible for making sure that: the appropriate cones and signs are in place, traffic control authorities are contacted, closed streets or courses are barricaded, crew members are not involved in traffic control operations, barricade vendors follow all Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, and walkways are designated to separate pedestrian traffic from work zones.

Always check with the AHJ or local film office for traffic control requirements for the location.

Slide 69 - Traffic Control 2

A traffic control worker wearing a white hard hat, a high-visibility yellow and orange safety vest over a white long-sleeved shirt, and dark pants. The worker is holding a red octagonal stop sign on a metal post. The background shows a construction site with concrete barriers and orange traffic cones.

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Traffic Control


Traffic control persons must:

- ✓ Wear hi-vis vests
- ✓ Be adequately trained to comply with DOT requirements
- ✓ Be positioned in a safe area on the driver's side of the controlled lane
- ✓ Be clearly visible and have an unobstructed view of oncoming traffic
- ✓ Have flashlights and reflective devices at night

Traffic control persons other than police officers must wear hi-vis vests, be adequately trained to comply with DOT requirements, be positioned in a safe area on the driver's side of the controlled lane, be clearly visible and have an unobstructed view of oncoming traffic and have flashlights and reflective devices at night.

Z1 – Location Safety


Slide 70 - Law Enforcement Interaction



Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Law Enforcement Interaction

- Introduce officers to the 1st AD, insert car driver, property master, armorer, and stunt coordinator.
- Notify local law enforcement 30 min. prior to gunfire or explosions.
- Go over traffic control and parking areas.
- Go over the emergency plan and identify the nearest hospital.



When law enforcement officers are assigned to a set or a location, provide them with a copy of the film permit, as well as production radios and the radio channel assignments. Make sure they have been informed of the type of scenes that are scheduled, particularly if they involve insert cars, gunfire, or stunts.

If an insert car or process trailer will be used, discuss the location of the rigging area, the operating area of the permit including the location of the turnaround and reset area, and the type of rolling shots that have been planned. Scout the route with the officers and introduce them to the 1st AD and the insert car driver. Introduce officers also to the property master, armorer, and stunt coordinator.

Notify the local police department 30 minutes prior to any gunfire or explosions on the set. The assigned officers may be able to do the notification. If the officers are there to perform intermittent traffic control, walk through and discuss the areas to be controlled. Discuss areas that have been posted as “No Parking,” the location of crew and equipment parking, and security officer locations.

Go over the emergency plan and identify the nearest emergency hospital.

Slide 71 - Security on Location

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

Traffic and Security | Security on Location

- Introduce security coordinator to key personnel, police officers, and FSO.
- Provide a set radio, emergency plan, call sheets, and contact numbers.
- Discuss steps to take in the event of an emergency.
- Review layout of the set, base camp, parking, and equipment locations.
- Have relief system for meals and breaks.
- Review procedures for set visitors.

Be sure that the security company is licensed, bonded, and insured.

When security is present on location, introduce the security coordinator to key personnel, law enforcement officers, and the Fire Safety Officer, and review the layout of the set, base camp, parking, and equipment locations with them. Provide security with a copy of the emergency plan, call sheets, and contact numbers. The security coordinator, and if possible, all security personnel, should have a set radio. Confirm that the coordinator has a relief system in place for meals and breaks for all security personnel. Discuss steps to be taken in the event of an emergency or criminal incident. Review the procedures for authorized and unauthorized set visitors, and make sure that the security company is properly licensed, bonded, and insured.

Let's try a Knowledge Check question.

Slide 72 - KC2 Question Slide

Scene 2 Preparing Locations

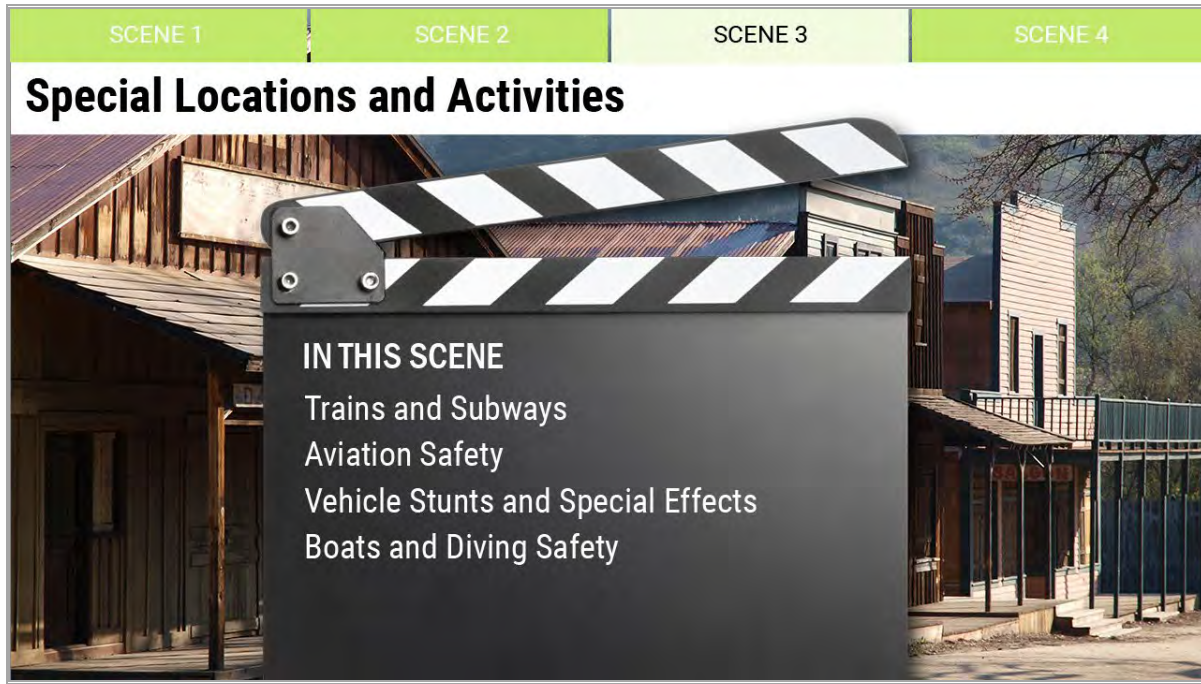
Knowledge Check 2

Which precautions are most likely to be needed when filming on a neighborhood street?
Choose all that apply.

- A. Identifying overhead hazards that could interfere with lifts
- B. Making sure that cables are taped down and covered
- C. Designating a special landing zone for aircraft
- D. Having enough hi-vis vests for personnel

Select all that apply, then click Submit:

Slide 73 - Scene 3



Now that we have covered how to properly prepare locations, let's discuss Scene 3, Special Locations and Activities.

In this scene, we will cover trains and subways, aviation safety, vehicle stunts and special effects, and boats and diving safety.

Let's get started with trains and subways.

Slide 74 - Trains and Subways 1

Trains and Subways

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities



- Railroads are private property that require authorization to enter.
- A railroad right-of-way can range from 25-100 ft. wide.
- If authorization is given, safety procedures must be followed.
- Allow extra time for training.


Never enter train tracks, a subway tunnel, a railroad right-of-way, or a rail yard without authorization.

Strict rules govern rail work, whether on board trains and subways, or around railroad equipment. Never enter train tracks, a subway tunnel, a railroad right-of-way, or a rail yard without authorization from the designated railroad representative, including during the initial scout. Railroads are private property that require the railroad's authorization to enter.

Note that a railroad right-of-way extends beyond the tracks themselves and can range from 25 feet to over 100 feet wide.

If authorization is given, the railroad's safety procedures must be followed. Allow extra time for training, if necessary.

Slide 75 - Trains and Subways 2


Trains and Subways

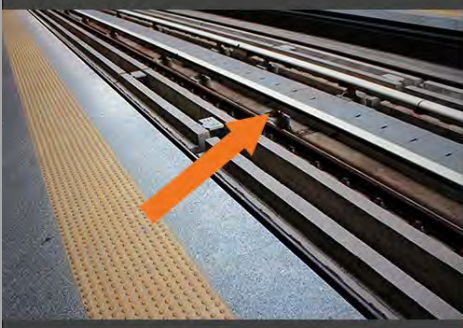
Scene 3 **Special Locations and Activities**

- All production personnel (including actors) must attend safety meetings and any required training.
- Do not touch any equipment within the tunnels or elevated tracks.
- Check with department heads about equipment needs (lighting, props, generators, bonding, ventilation, etc.).
- Confirm the weight capacity of the work area and the condition of adjacent roads.

All personnel working on or around subway tunnels, tracks, or right-of-ways, must wear hi-vis vests.

All production personnel (including actors) must attend safety meetings and any required training. Do not touch any equipment within the tunnels or elevated tracks. Check with department heads about equipment needs, such as lighting, props, generators, bonding, and ventilation. Confirm the weight capacity of the work area and the condition of the adjacent roads to make sure they are adequate for vehicles, equipment, or livestock. All personnel working on or around subway tunnels, tracks, or right-of-ways must wear hi-vis vests. The only exception is the actors while working in the shot.

Slide 76 - Third Rail Systems



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Trains and Subways | Third Rail Systems

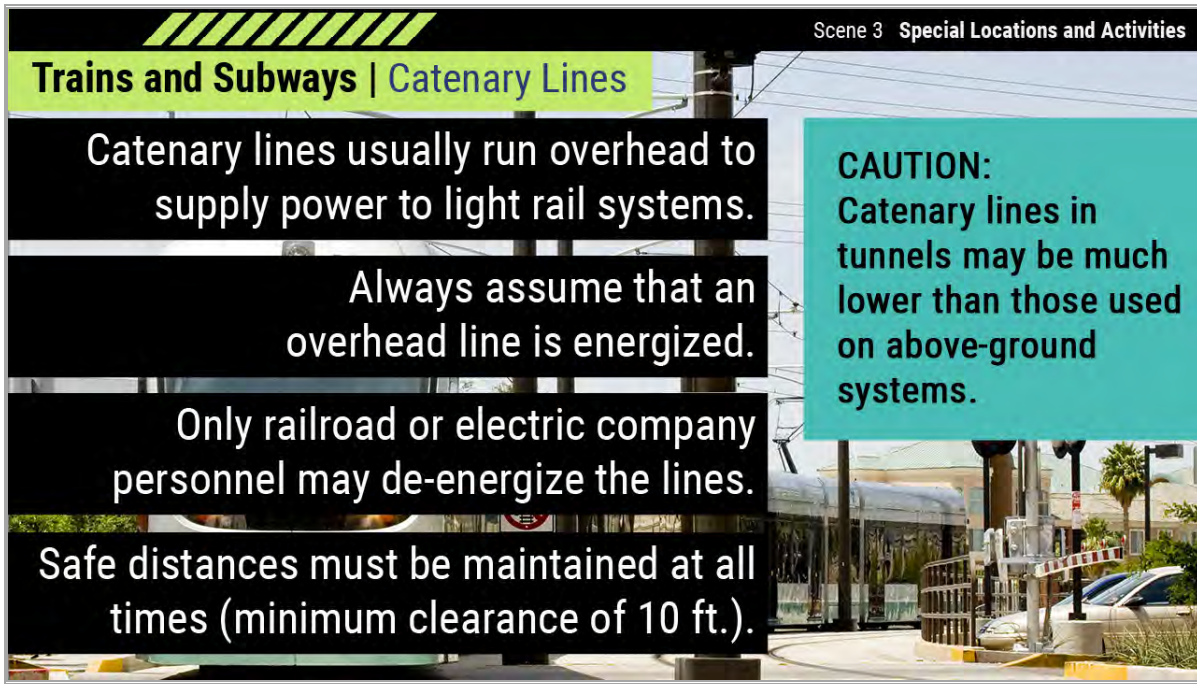
- Provide electric power to trains.
- Never touch the third rail or supporting electrical equipment—maintain a safe distance.
- Any protective measures should be performed by approved railroad personnel.

Always assume that the third rail is energized.

Third rails provide electric power to trains. Never touch the third rail or supporting electrical equipment, and maintain a safe distance at all times. Any protective measures should be performed by approved railroad personnel. Always assume that the third rail is energized.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 77 - Catenary Lines



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Trains and Subways | Catenary Lines

Catenary lines usually run overhead to supply power to light rail systems.

Always assume that an overhead line is energized.

Only railroad or electric company personnel may de-energize the lines.

Safe distances must be maintained at all times (minimum clearance of 10 ft.).

CAUTION:
Catenary lines in tunnels may be much lower than those used on above-ground systems.

Catenary lines usually run overhead to supply power to light rail systems. Always assume that the line is energized unless verified otherwise. Only railroad electric company personnel may de-energize a line. When overhead catenary lines cannot be de-energized, or other protective measures are not feasible, a minimum clearance of 10 feet must be maintained at all times.

Be mindful of any equipment such as booms, ladders, stands, or other production equipment, that could inadvertently make contact with the overhead lines.

Caution: catenary lines in tunnels may be much lower than those used on above-ground systems.

Slide 78 - Transit Agencies

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Trains and Subways | Transit Agencies

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #28
Guidelines for Railroad Safety PDF

Transit agencies may require:

- Script approval
- Chartering designated transit vehicles
- Safety classes for personnel who will enter track areas
- Supervision by agency representatives of personnel working in track areas

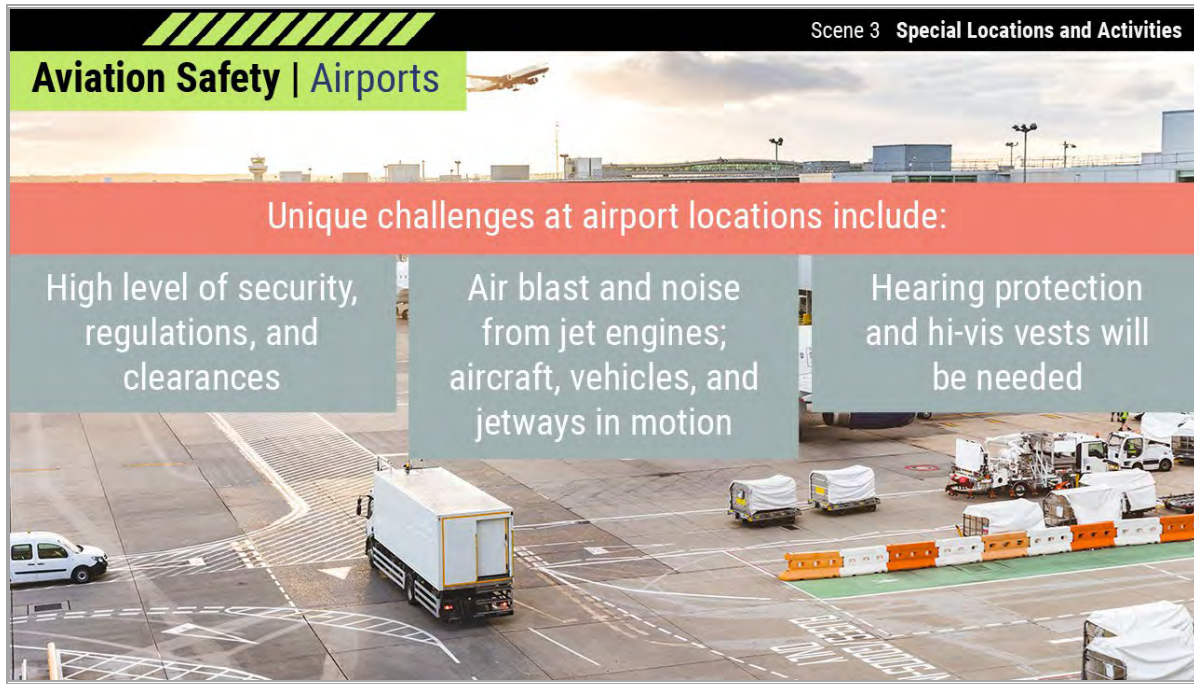
Consult with the local transit authority for specific requirements and lead times.

Transit agencies have various rules for filming in and around their vehicles and tracks. These requirements could include script approval by the transit agency, chartering designated transit vehicles for filming, a required safety class for any personnel (including cast and crew) who will need to enter track areas, and supervision by transit agency representatives of any personnel (including cast and crew) working in track areas.

Consult with the local transit authority for specific requirements and lead times.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 79 - Airports 1



Airport locations present a unique set of challenges.

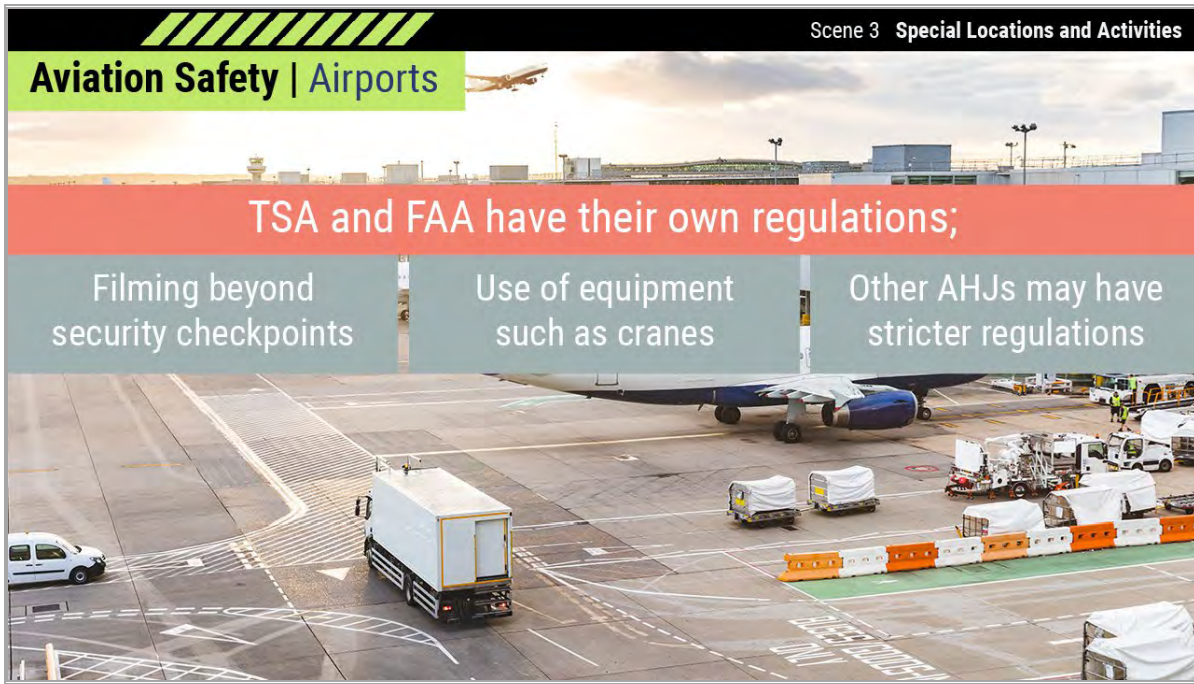
A high level of security, specific regulations, and various clearances must be considered when working in an airport location.

Other concerns include air blast and noise from jet engines, and aircraft, vehicles, and jetways in motion.

Hearing protection and hi-vis vests will be needed for any crew working in the tarmac area.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 80 - Airports 2



The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) also have their own regulations, such as rules about filming beyond security check points and restrictions on the use of equipment such as cranes.

Take note that other AHJs may have stricter regulations.

Slide 81 - Airports 3

Aviation Safety | Airports

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities



Check each airport's website for specifics on scouting and filming.

Every airport has its own rules for scouting and filming. Examples:

Los Angeles International Airport (LAX):

- Production insurance of at least \$1 million
- A signed film permit
- A Letter of Intent
- Background checks for cast and crew

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey:

- Detailed online application
- Minimum of 30 days' lead time

Every airport has its own rules for scouting and filming. For example, among other requirements, Los Angeles International Airport-LAX-requires production insurance of at least 1 million dollars, a signed film permit, a Letter of Intent, and background checks for cast and crew. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates JFK, LaGuardia, and Newark Liberty Airports, requires a detailed online application and a minimum of 30 days' lead time before filming.

Check each airport's website for specifics, and allow time for obtaining all required paperwork.

Slide 82 - Temporary Airfields 1



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Aviation Safety | Temporary Airfields

Refueling operations may require permits and/or an FSO.

Establish a designated restricted zone and:

- Inspect the area for potential hazards, debris, and loose material
- Allow only essential workers in the zone
- Keep non-essential cast and crew at least 500 ft. away from the zone

Secure lights and equipment.

Do not allow smoking within 100 ft. of aircraft or refueling vehicles.

When using aircraft at a location that is not an airport, establish a designated restricted zone. Inspect the area for potential hazards, debris, and loose material. Allow only essential workers to enter the restricted zone, and keep non-essential cast and crew at least 500 feet away. Make sure that all lights and equipment are secured, and that there is no smoking within 100 feet of the aircraft or any refueling vehicles.

Refueling operations may require permits and/or an FSO.

Slide 83 - Temporary Airfields 2



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Aviation Safety | Temporary Airfields

RESOURCE

Safety Bulletin #11

Guidelines Regarding the Use of Fixed-Wing Aircraft in Motion Picture Productions



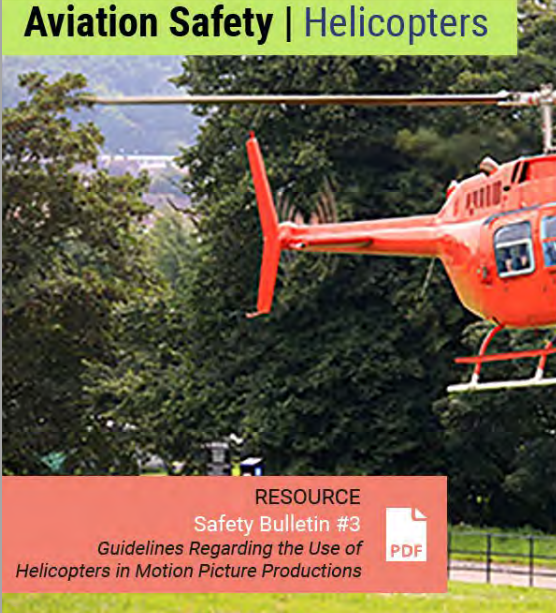


Takeoff and landing areas:


- Keep non-essential workers away
- Crew must be provided with required PPE (hearing protection, goggles, hi-vis vests, etc.)
- Must comply with FAA and AHJ regulations

Keep non-essential workers away from the runway during takeoff and landing. Provide crew with any required PPE such as hearing protection, safety goggles, and hi-vis vests. Takeoff and landing areas must comply with FAA and AHJ regulations.

Slide 84 - Helicopters



RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #3
*Guidelines Regarding the Use of
Helicopters in Motion Picture Productions*



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Aviation Safety | Helicopters

- Designate and control landing areas.
- Keep personnel, vehicles, and props far away from the tail end.
- Approach only with the pilot's acknowledgment.
- Enter or exit only from the front and stay low—rotors may flex below head level when spinning.
- Be cautious of a helicopter taking off from or landing on a sloped surface.

The use of a helicopter on location introduces specific safety concerns. Designate and control landing areas to ensure cast and crew safety. Keep personnel, vehicles, and props far away from the tail end of a helicopter. A tail rotor in motion can be difficult to see or hear, and is extremely hazardous. Approach a helicopter only with the pilot's acknowledgment. Enter and exit only from the front area of the helicopter. Remain within view of the pilot and stay low.

The main rotor blades may be above head level when they are still, but they can flex lower when they are spinning. Be extremely cautious of a helicopter taking off from or landing on a sloped surface. This situation may allow bystanders to be at the same level as the main rotor blades.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 85 - Specialty Aircraft

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Aviation Safety | Specialty Aircraft

Specialty Aircraft
Landing zones and refueling areas may need to be established for hot air balloons, gliders, ultra-light aircraft, or hang gliders.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems
FAA has restrictions for UAS (drones)—check studio policies.

Aircraft Stunt Work
In addition to aircraft, there may be performers, props, and vehicles in motion.

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #36
Recommended Guidelines for Safely Working Around Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)


Special landing zones and designated refueling areas may need to be established for specialty aircraft such as hot air balloons, gliders, ultra-light aircraft, or hang gliders. Aircraft stunt work may also include performers, props, and vehicles, in addition to an aircraft in motion. Any safety requirements for filming or stunt work with specialty aircraft set by the AHJ or the pilot must be met.

The FAA has restrictions for the use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), also called drones, for television and motion picture production. Check with your safety department for studio policy on UAS.

When working with any type of aircraft, make sure that cast and crew are notified on the call sheet and provided with the appropriate safety bulletins.

Contact your safety department for help.

Slide 86 - Vehicle Stunts and Special Effects 1



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Vehicle Stunts and Special Effects

- Require a stunt coordinator or other qualified personnel (SPFX coordinator, pyrotechnician, etc.)
- Perimeter control of traffic and people (including crew) will be needed
- If a vehicle will be run off the road, into water, or off a cliff, determine environmental impact and clean-up
- Review safety requirements of special equipment

Let's discuss vehicle stunts and special effects. These sequences require a stunt coordinator or other qualified personnel such as a special effects coordinator or a pyrotechnician. The stunt coordinator should confirm that the location is suitable for the work. Perimeter control of traffic, pedestrians, and crew will be needed. If a stunt driving sequence includes a vehicle that will be run off the road, into water, or off a cliff, determine what the environmental impact will be and the clean-up required.

Remember to review the safety requirements of any type of special equipment that will be involved in the stunt.

Slide 87 - Vehicle Stunts and Special Effects 2

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Vehicle Stunts and Special Effects

- Additional support may be required (ambulances, paramedics, extinguishers, water or fire trucks, etc.).
- Safety precautions and communication procedures must be in place before filming.
- Check that SPFX has obtained a pyrotechnic permit from the fire department for explosions or fire gags, and that a copy is at the location.

Notify the local AHJ 30 minutes before any planned explosion.


RESOURCES

- PDF Safety Bulletin #4 Stunts
- PDF Safety Bulletin #16 Recommended Guidelines for Safety with Pyrotechnic Special Effects

Additional medical and/or fire support, such as ambulances, paramedics, fire extinguishers, water or fire trucks, may be required during vehicle stunts and special effects. Safety precautions and communication procedures must be in place prior to filming. A pyrotechnic permit from the fire department is required prior to any special effects that include an explosion or fire gag. The permit will be obtained by the special effects department, and a copy should be kept at the location.

Notify the local AHJ 30 minutes before any planned explosion.

Slide 88 - Snow, Dust, Smoke, and Fog Effects



Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Snow, Dust, Smoke, and Fog Effects

- Evaluate the method to be used to generate an effect, and its required cleanup.
- Do not allow residual substances into storm drains.
- The SDS for any product used for an effect should be at the location.
- Follow manufacturer recommendations for use and required PPE.
- A permit may be required for large smoke or dust effects.

Some effects products may be prohibited from use in certain facilities or by the local AHJ.


When using snow, dust, smoke, or fog effects, evaluate both the method that will be used to generate the effect and its required cleanup afterwards. Do not allow residual substances from the effect to go into the storm drains. Ensure that the SDS for any product used for the effect is available at the location. Follow manufacturer recommendations for use and required PPE. A permit may be required from the local environmental or air quality control department for large smoke or dust effects.

Take note that some products may be prohibited from use in certain facilities or by the local AHJ.

Slide 89 - Boats and Watercraft 1

Boats and Watercraft

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities



Production should designate a responsible person or a marine coordinator (MC) to:

- Determine the AHJ(s)
- Identify applicable laws and regulations
- Confirm the boat is seaworthy and meets U.S. Coast Guard requirements
- Check that PFDs, rescue devices, and safety equipment are available
- Enforce occupancy limit and load capacity

When working around or aboard boats and watercraft, each phase of a production (pre-production, boarding, on board, at sea, boat-to-boat transfers, etc.) has its own safety procedures. The production should designate a responsible person to be in charge of all watercraft and determine if a marine coordinator (MC) is necessary due to the complexity or scope of the intended action.

The responsible person or MC should determine the proper AHJ and identify applicable laws and regulations. They should confirm the boat is seaworthy and meets US Coast Guard requirements, and check that personal flotation devices (PFDs), rescue devices, and required safety equipment are available, as well as enforcing occupancy limit and load capacity.


Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 90 - Boats and Watercraft 2

Boats and Watercraft


Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #15
Guidelines for Boating/
Watercraft Safety for Film Crews



Production should:

- Inform personnel in advance on the call sheet that work will be on or around watercraft
- Allow only essential cast and crew on board
- Check decks and docks for slip and fall hazards
- Prohibit smoking on board
- Keep passageways and exits clear




Production should inform personnel in advance on the call sheet that work will be on or around watercraft. Only essential cast and crew should be allowed on board. Decks and docks need to be checked for potential slip and fall hazards.

Smoking is always prohibited on board, and passageways and emergency exits need to be kept clear of equipment.

Slide 91 - Dive Operations 1

Dive Operations

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities



OSHA commercial dive standards specify:

- A site-specific safety manual for each diver
- Appointing a dive operations coordinator (DOC)

The DOC is in charge of all dive operations, including:

- Coordinating with applicable personnel and departments
- Reviewing safety requirements with dive team members

All scuba divers and dive operations are regulated by OSHA commercial dive standards. This includes having a site-specific manual for diving safety available for each dive team member, and appointing a dive operations coordinator (DOC). The DOC is in charge of all aspects of dive operations, and coordinates safety and health with applicable personnel and departments. The DOC will review safety requirements for each dive with dive team members.

Slide 92 - Dive Operations 2

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Dive Operations

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #7
Recommendations for Diving Operations PDF

Diving tanks and equipment must be properly secured, stored, and inspected before each dive.

The DOC also:

- Establishes an emergency action plan
- Briefs dive members on dive objectives and conditions
- Maintains a master log with diver names and dive details
- Makes sure each diver is certified, equipped, and trained and has passed a health exam within the previous 12 months

The DOC also establishes an emergency action plan, briefs dive members on dive objectives and conditions, and maintains a master log with each diver's name and details. The DOC makes sure that each diver is properly certified, equipped, and trained, and has passed a health exam within the previous 12 months. Diving tanks and equipment must be properly secured, stored, and inspected before each dive.

Let's try a Knowledge Check question.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 93 - KC3 Question Slide

Scene 3 Special Locations and Activities

Knowledge Check 3

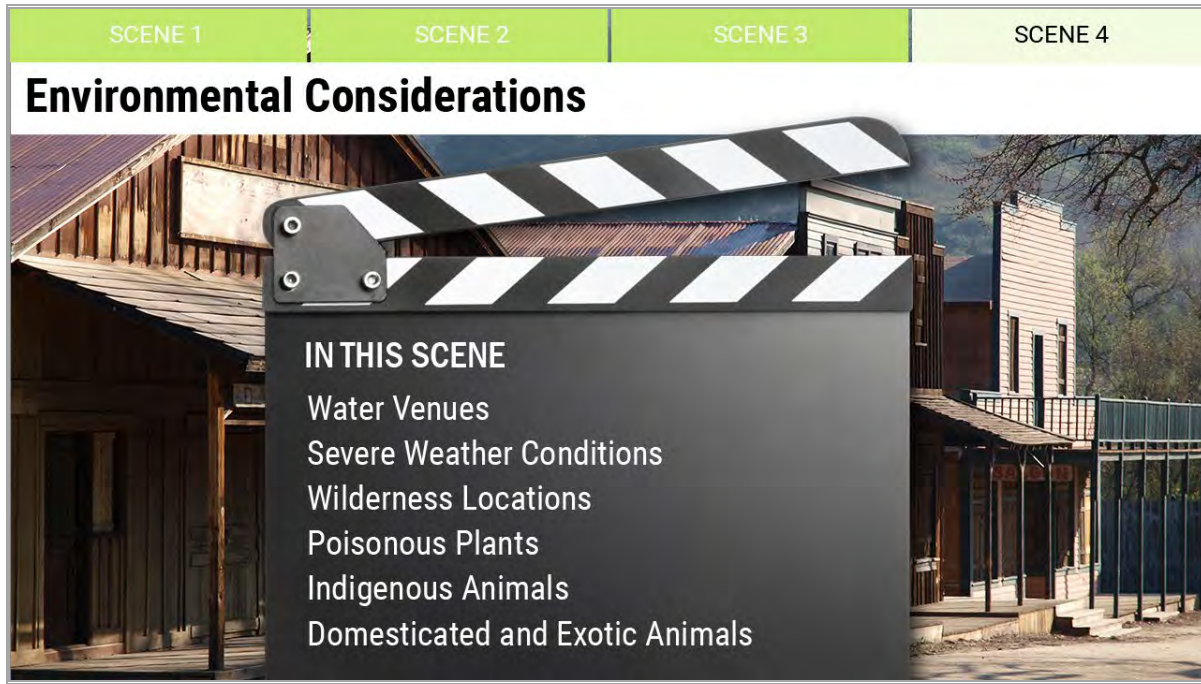
Which of the following is required to have SDSs (safety data sheets) available for reference?

- A. Products manufactured for smoke, fog, or snow effects
- B. A confined space
- C. Standing water in a tank
- D. A tent or canopy

Select all that apply, then click Submit.

Submit

Slide 94 - Scene 4



In this final section, Scene 4 will address environmental considerations on location.


Here we'll cover water venues, severe weather conditions, wilderness locations, poisonous plants, indigenous animals, and domesticated and exotic animals.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 95 - Water Venues 1

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Water Venues




Identify and research:

- ✓ Strength of currents
- ✓ Underwater and subsurface hazards
- ✓ Environmentally-sensitive marine life/plants
- ✓ Contamination
- ✓ Flash-flood danger
- ✓ Water quality
- ✓ Upstream activities

When considering any natural or man-made water venue, research and identify information about the location, including strength of currents, underwater and subsurface hazards, environmentally sensitive marine life and plants, contamination, flash-flood danger, water quality, and upstream activities such as dams, agriculture, or chemical plants.

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Water Venues




Identify and research:


- ✓ Strength of currents
- ✓ Underwater and subsurface hazards
- ✓ Environmentally-sensitive marine life/plants
- ✓ Contamination
- ✓ Flash-flood danger
- ✓ Water quality

Notify cast and crew in advance that they will be working around water, and provide the proper safety devices.

Cast or crew members should be notified in advance on the call sheet that they will be working around water and be provided with appropriate safety devices if applicable.



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations



Water Venues

Identify and research:

- ✓ Strength of currents
- ✓ Underwater and subsurface hazards
- ✓ Environmentally-sensitive marine life/plants
- ✓ Contamination
- ✓ Flash-flood danger
- ✓ Water quality

If identified hazards cannot be controlled or mitigated, do not use the location.


If any identified hazard cannot be controlled or mitigated, do not use the location.

Slide 96 - Water Venues 2

Water Venues

- Keep controlled ponds, tanks, or vessels drained until immediately prior to use. Do not allow water to stand for long periods of time.
- Permits may be needed for runoff or wetdowns.
- Keep potential contaminants away from the water.

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations



When constructing a water venue using small, controlled ponds, tanks, or vessels, keep them drained until immediately prior to their use.

Do not allow water to stand for long periods of time. If a location includes storm drains or natural waterways, permits may have to be obtained before creating any kind of runoff, including wet downs.

Keep all potential contaminants including paints, thinners, repellents, gasoline, and oils away from the water.

Slide 97 - Water Venues 3



Water Venues

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

- Electrical connections near water must be made by, or supervised by, a qualified person.
- Electrical circuits must be protected by GFCIs.
- Secure all lights and cables.

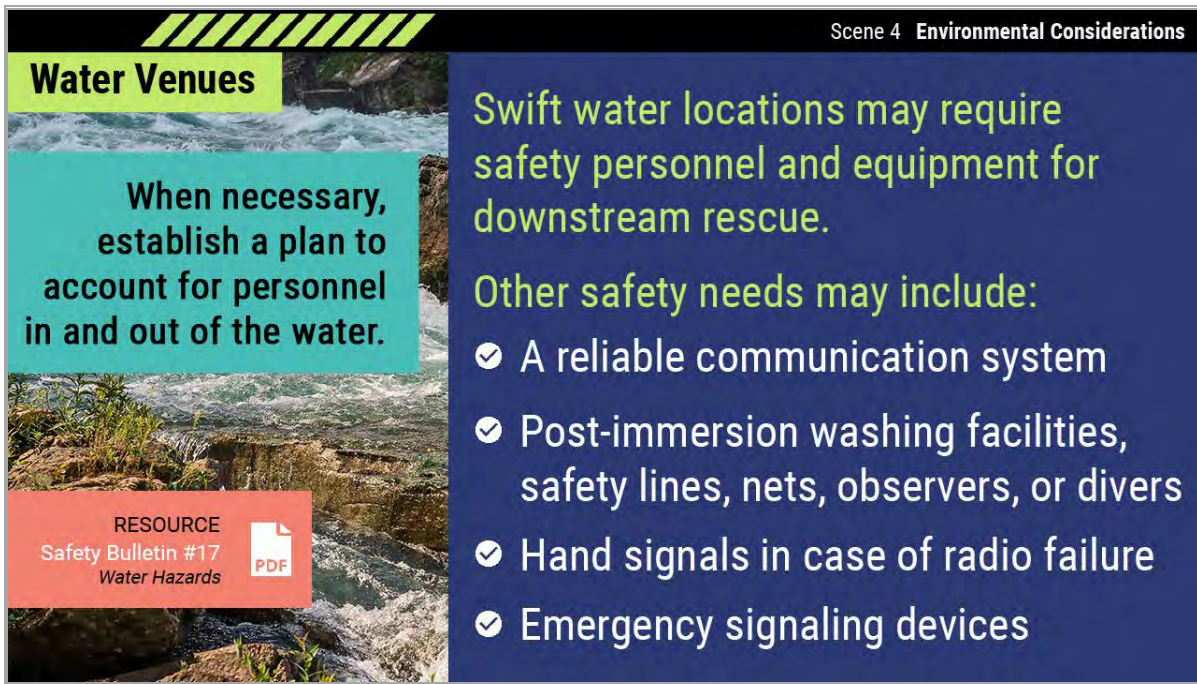
Electrical equipment used in or near water must be approved for such use.

When electricity is used around water, all electrical connections should be made by, or under the supervision of, a qualified person. In most cases, all electrical circuits must be protected by ground fault circuit interrupter devices (GFCIs).

All lights and cables must be properly secured.

All wiring, equipment, and devices used in or near water must be approved for such use.


Slide 98 - Water Venues 4



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Water Venues

When necessary, establish a plan to account for personnel in and out of the water.

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #17
Water Hazards 

Swift water locations may require safety personnel and equipment for downstream rescue.

Other safety needs may include:

- ✓ A reliable communication system
- ✓ Post-immersion washing facilities, safety lines, nets, observers, or divers
- ✓ Hand signals in case of radio failure
- ✓ Emergency signaling devices

When working at locations where swift water is present, safety personnel and equipment should be positioned for downstream emergency rescue.

Other safety needs may include a reliable communication system such as satellite radios in areas that do not have cell coverage. Post-immersion washing facilities, safety lines, nets, observers, or divers may be needed for filming in rivers or other bodies of water where potential hazardous conditions exist, such as swift currents, thick underwater plant life, rocks, or other objects.

Additionally, swift water safety may require hand signals for watercraft operators in case of radio failure, and emergency flares, flags, or other signaling devices.

When necessary, establish a plan to account for personnel in and out of the water.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 99 - Severe Weather Conditions

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Severe Weather Conditions

Extreme Cold

Take precautions against flash flooding, lightning, tornadoes, hurricanes, high winds, hail, or snow.

Hot Conditions

Know and watch for symptoms of heat illness, provide shade and water.

RESOURCES

- Safety Bulletin #38 Guidelines for Inclement or Severe Weather
- Safety Bulletin #38A Lightning Safety

Let's continue on with severe weather conditions. In extreme cold, it is important to know the causes, symptoms, and treatment of hypothermia and frostbite. Warming shelters may be needed at the location. When working in hot conditions, know and watch out for symptoms of heat illness. Provide shade, rest breaks, and plenty of water for those working in the heat. For each location, check state regulations for heat illness prevention requirements. In California, for example, employers must have a written heat illness prevention plan and adequate shade must be provided if the temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit or higher.

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Severe Weather Conditions

Safety Plan

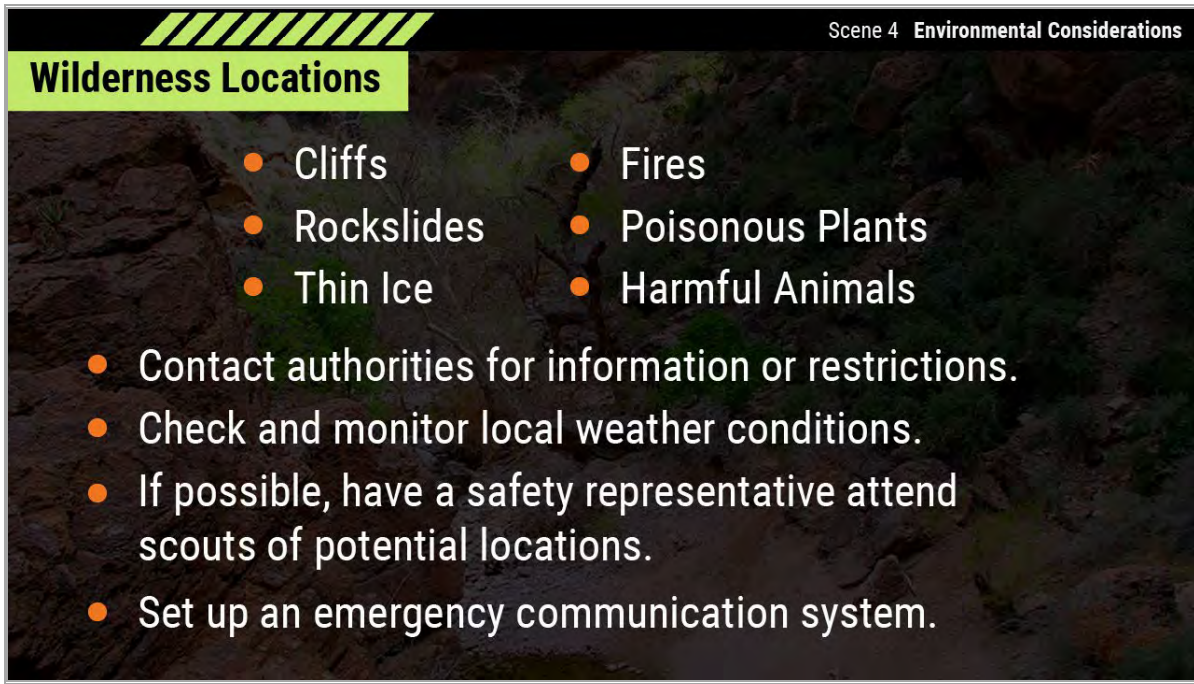
- ✓ Weather monitoring
- ✓ Emergency communication
- ✓ Care of equipment
- ✓ Escape routes
- ✓ Meeting points
- ✓ Shelter

RESOURCES

- Safety Bulletin #38 Guidelines for Inclement or Severe Weather
- Safety Bulletin #38A Lightning Safety

With any other type of inclement weather, take precautions in areas where there might be flash flooding, lightning, tornadoes, hurricanes, high winds, hail, or snow. In any of these situations, it is important to have a safety meeting and plan ahead to reduce dangers. The safety plan should include weather monitoring, emergency communication, care of equipment, and identifying and notifying cast and crew of escape routes, meeting points, and shelter.

Slide 100 - Wilderness Locations 1



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Wilderness Locations

- Cliffs
- Rockslides
- Thin Ice
- Fires
- Poisonous Plants
- Harmful Animals

- Contact authorities for information or restrictions.
- Check and monitor local weather conditions.
- If possible, have a safety representative attend scouts of potential locations.
- Set up an emergency communication system.

Wilderness locations offer spectacular scenery, but they may also contain natural hazards such as cliffs, rockslides, thin ice, fires, poisonous plants, and harmful animals.

Follow these safety guidelines when filming in wilderness locations:

Contact federal, state, or local park authorities for information or restrictions regarding a specific location.

Check weather conditions for the time of year the location will be used.

Monitor conditions daily during production.

If possible, have a safety representative attend scouts of potential locations.

Set up a system of emergency communication. In remote locations, a short-wave radio or a satellite cell phone may be needed.

Slide 101 - Wilderness Locations 2

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Wilderness Locations

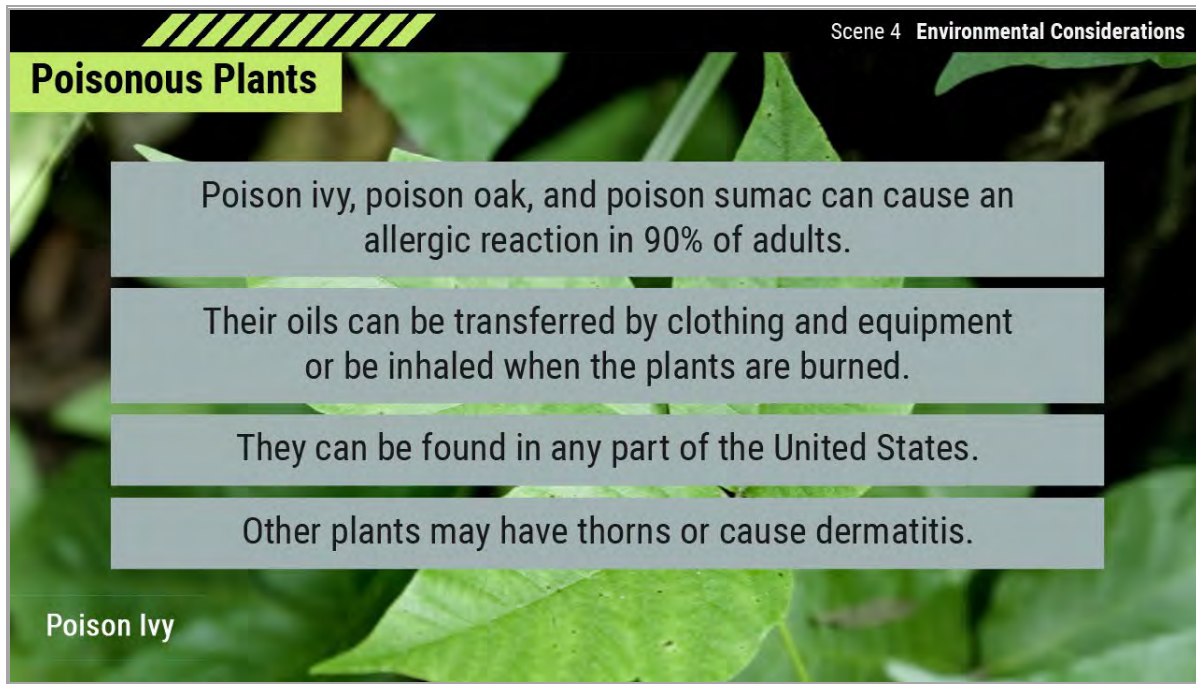
- Prepare an emergency plan for each location.
- Determine necessary safety equipment or PPE.
- Provide cast and crew with site-specific information.
- Remind cast and crew not to drink untreated water.

Additional precautions must be taken during fire season.

Prepare an emergency plan tailored to each location. Determine what equipment or PPE may be required for safety or survival. Provide cast and crew with site-specific safety information. Include a reminder not to drink untreated water from lakes, rivers, or streams, because it may contain dangerous organisms.

Take note that additional precautions must be taken during fire season.

Slide 102 - Poisonous Plants 1



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Poisonous Plants

Poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac can cause an allergic reaction in 90% of adults.

Their oils can be transferred by clothing and equipment or be inhaled when the plants are burned.

They can be found in any part of the United States.

Other plants may have thorns or cause dermatitis.

Poison Ivy

Let's talk about plants that may be a concern on location. Poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac can cause an allergic reaction in 90% of all adults. The oil of the plant can be transferred by clothing and equipment, and the oil can be inhaled when the plants are burned. In any part of the United States, there is a strong possibility that poison ivy, poison oak, or poison sumac could be encountered on a location. Other types of plants may have sharp thorns or cause mild to severe dermatitis.

Slide 103 - Poisonous Plants 2

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Poisonous Plants

- Identify areas with poisonous plants.
- Cover as much skin as possible.
- Wash contaminated clothing separately.
- Wash hands often and report exposures to the set medic.
- The call sheet should identify and warn cast and crew about poisonous plants on location.

Poison Oak

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #27
Poisonous Plants

A basic safeguard is to identify the areas with poisonous or hazardous plants, tell people to wear long sleeves and long pants to cover as much skin as possible, and wash any contaminated clothing separately so they don't cross-contaminate with other clothing. Remind cast and crew to wash hands often and report all exposures to the set medic. The call sheet should identify and warn cast and crew that poisonous plants are at the location.

Slide 104 - Indigenous Animals 1



Indigenous Animals

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

- Contact local agencies to determine the protected status of species in the area.
- Indigenous species are subject to American Humane Society and AHJ guidelines and procedures.
- Harming or improperly removing a protected animal can result in a fine.
- Notify animal handlers about any indigenous animals at the location.
- Non-indigenous animals must be removed from the set after filming.

It is the production's responsibility to ensure the safety of indigenous species in the filming area and to take measures to protect animal habitats. Contact local agencies to determine the protected status of endangered, indigenous species in the area.


All indigenous species are subject to American Humane Society and AHJ guidelines and procedures. Harming or improperly removing a protected animal can result in a fine. Animal actors brought to a location can affect, or be affected by, indigenous animals. Notification regarding any indigenous species should be provided to the animal trainers.

All non-indigenous animals must be removed from the set and location after filming.

Z1 – Location Safety


Slide 105 - Indigenous Animals 2

Scene 4 Environmental Considerations



Indigenous Animals

RESOURCE
Safety Bulletin #31
*Safety Awareness When Working
Around Indigenous Wildlife*



If necessary, a warning regarding hazardous wildlife should be put on the call sheet.

- Request information about the types of species known to be at a location.
- Have a plan to deal with animal bites, venom, stings, disease, or attacks.
- Advise cast and crew to wear protective clothing and avoid strong scents.
- Check with your safety representative regarding the use of pesticides in wilderness locations.

Though indigenous species will vary by region, be aware of the types of species that can pose health threats to cast and crew and to animals brought onto the location. Request information about the type of species known to be at the location and have an emergency plan to deal with any possible animal bites, poisonous venom, stings, disease, or attacks. This might include researching nearby medical facilities and having antivenom or epinephrine on set. Advise cast and crew to wear protective clothing and avoid strong scents.

Check with your safety representative regarding the use of pesticides in a wilderness location. If necessary, a warning should be put on the call sheet regarding hazardous wildlife at the location.

Slide 106 - Domesticated and Exotic Animals 1



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Domesticated and Exotic Animals

A qualified trainer or wrangler is responsible for:

- Providing the animals' permits
- Conveying safety rules
- Communicating any requirements that need to be met

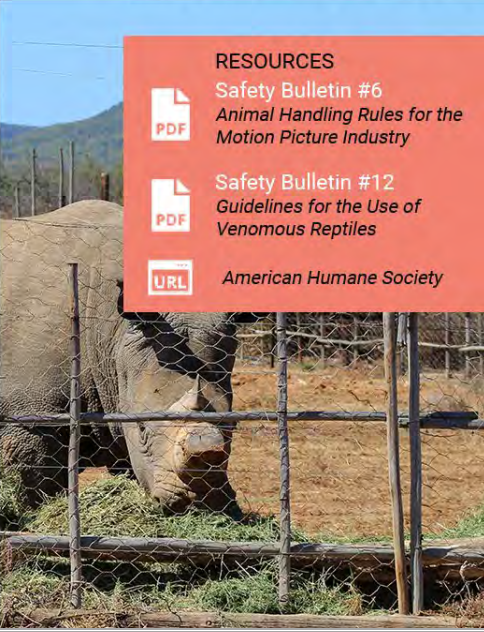
When domesticated or exotic animals are used in a production, the safety of both the animals and the people working on the production are the primary concern. Only a qualified trainer or wrangler should be allowed to work with the animals. This qualified person is responsible for providing the animals' health and legal permits, conveying safety rules about the animals to cast and crew, and communicating any requirements that will need to be met, such as an easily accessible area for loading and unloading animals or using a closed set.

Slide 107 - Domesticated and Exotic Animals 2


Domesticated and Exotic Animals


- An animal compound should have separation from cast and crew.
- Access to and from the compound must be provided.
- Notify the American Humane Society prior to working with animals on set.


Scene 4 Environmental Considerations



RESOURCES

 Safety Bulletin #6
Animal Handling Rules for the Motion Picture Industry

 Safety Bulletin #12
Guidelines for the Use of Venomous Reptiles

 [American Humane Society](#)

An animal compound may be needed for use as a holding area. It should have enough separation from cast and crew to ensure safety. Access back and forth from the compound to the set must be provided. Notify the American Humane Society prior to working with any animals on set. Representatives from the organization may request script reviews or to be present on the set at any time.

Check Safety Bulletins #6 and #12, as well as the American Humane Society's website, for more information. The call sheet should include notification of any specific safety concerns about animals on set.

Slide 108 - KC4 NEW Question Slide



Scene 4 Environmental Considerations

Knowledge Check 4

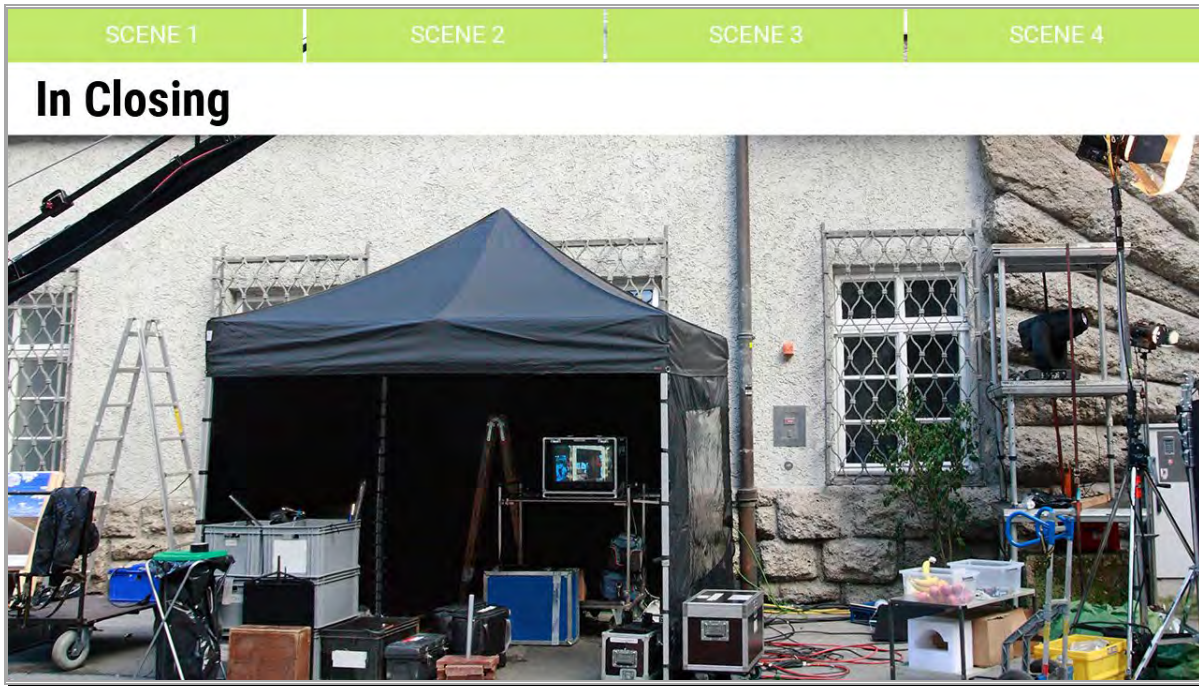
Which of the following is FALSE regarding animals on location?

- A. Animals brought on set may need their own holding area.
- B. Protected indigenous animals can be moved to accommodate the production.
- C. A warning about any animals at a location should be on the call sheet.
- D. Only qualified persons are allowed to work with animals brought on set.

Select all that apply, then click Submit:

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 109 - In Closing



Now that we have discussed various location safety topics, let's summarize what we've covered.

Slide 110 - Summary 1



In Closing

Summary

The location manager has a key role in identifying and communicating possible hazards.

Look for hazards at all potential locations including support areas such as base camp, parking, and catering areas.

For each location:

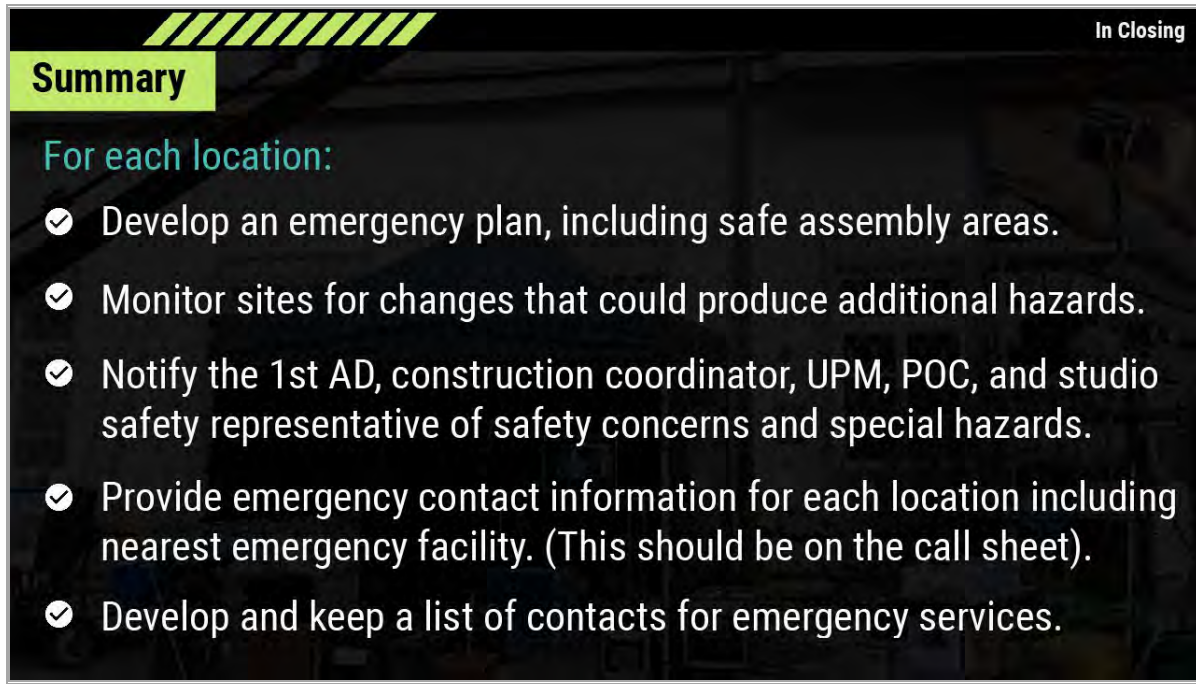
- ✓ Gather as much information as possible.
- ✓ Complete a Location Assessment Checklist.
- ✓ Communicate hazards to production.
- ✓ Use experts and consultants as needed.
- ✓ Have a plan to eliminate or control hazards prior to prepping or filming.

The location professional plays a key role in identifying possible hazards to the health and safety of cast and crew and communicating that information to the production company and affected personnel.

Look for hazards at all potential locations and remember to include the areas needed for production support, such as base camp, parking, or catering. For each location, gather as much information as possible, complete a Location Assessment Checklist, communicate hazards to the appropriate production staff, and use experts and consultants as needed.

Always have a plan to eliminate or control potential hazards prior to prepping or filming.

Slide 111 - Summary 2

A presentation slide with a dark background and a light green header bar. The header bar contains the word "Summary" in white text. In the top right corner, the text "In Closing" is visible. The main content area features a light blue heading "For each location:" followed by a list of five bullet points, each marked with a white checkmark. The background of the slide shows a faint image of a construction site.

In Closing

Summary

For each location:

- ✓ Develop an emergency plan, including safe assembly areas.
- ✓ Monitor sites for changes that could produce additional hazards.
- ✓ Notify the 1st AD, construction coordinator, UPM, POC, and studio safety representative of safety concerns and special hazards.
- ✓ Provide emergency contact information for each location including nearest emergency facility. (This should be on the call sheet).
- ✓ Develop and keep a list of contacts for emergency services.

Also, for each location, develop an emergency plan, including safe assembly areas. Monitor sites for changes that could produce additional hazards. Notify the 1st AD, construction coordinator, UPM, POC, and studio safety representative of safety concerns and special hazards. Provide emergency contact information for each location, including the nearest emergency facility. This information should be on the call sheet.

For future reference, develop and keep a list of contacts for emergency services for the locations that you have worked on.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 112 - Summary 3

The slide features a dark background with a light green header bar containing the word "Summary" and a "In Closing" label in the top right corner. A decorative diagonal line is in the top left. The main text is in light green and white, listing ten items with checkmarks.

Summary In Closing

Documents that may be needed for each location:

- ✓ Film permit
- ✓ Location Assessment Checklist
- ✓ Safety inspection certificates
- ✓ Water test results
- ✓ Employer's safety manual
- ✓ Special permits
- ✓ Local emergency information and contacts
- ✓ Daily Fire Inspection Checklist (LA)
- ✓ State and federal required postings

The following documents may be needed for each location: a film permit, a Location Assessment Checklist, safety inspection certificates, water test results, your employer's safety manual, any special permits, local emergency information and contacts, a Daily Fire Inspection Checklist (when working in L.A. City and L.A. County), and state and federal required postings.

The slide features a dark background with a light green header bar containing the word "Summary" and a "In Closing" label in the top right corner. A decorative diagonal line is in the top left. The main text is in light green and white, listing ten items with checkmarks. A teal banner at the bottom contains a key instruction.

Summary In Closing

Documents that may be needed for each location:

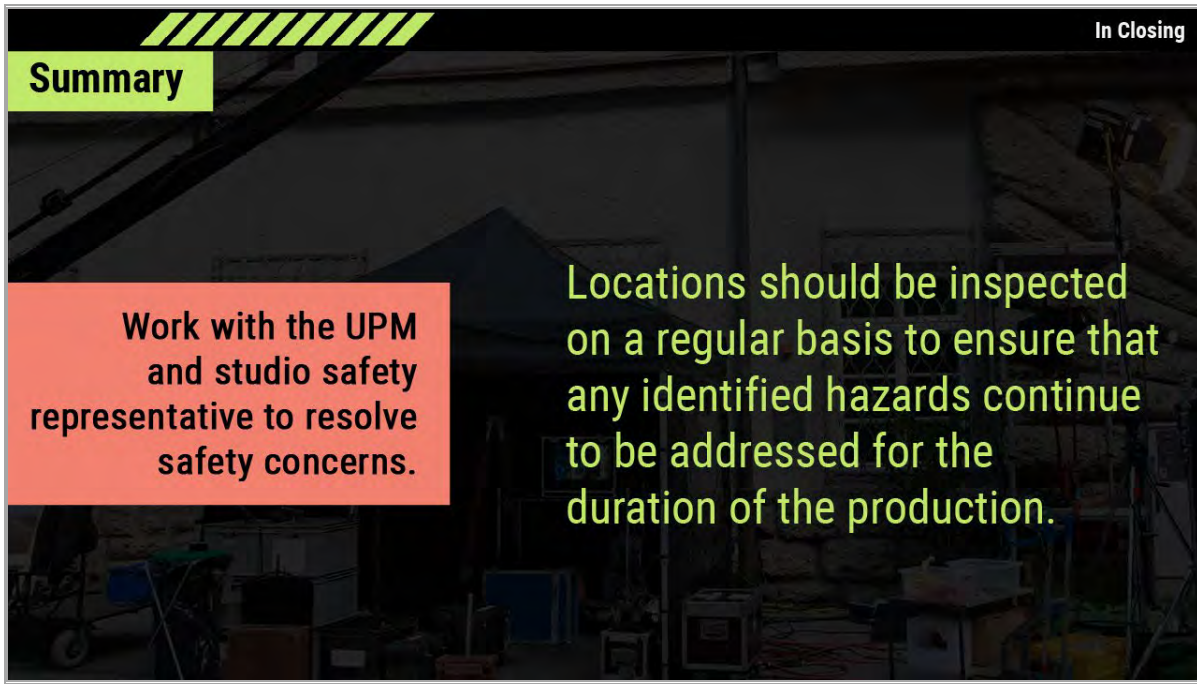
- ✓ Film permit
- ✓ Location Assessment Checklist
- ✓ Safety inspection certificates
- ✓ Water test results
- ✓ Special permits
- ✓ Local emergency information and contacts
- ✓ Daily Fire Inspection Checklist (LA)

Make sure the production office has a copy of the film permit for each location.

Submit the documents to the UPM and POC. Make sure the production office has a copy of the film permit for each location.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 113 - Summary 4



In Closing

Summary

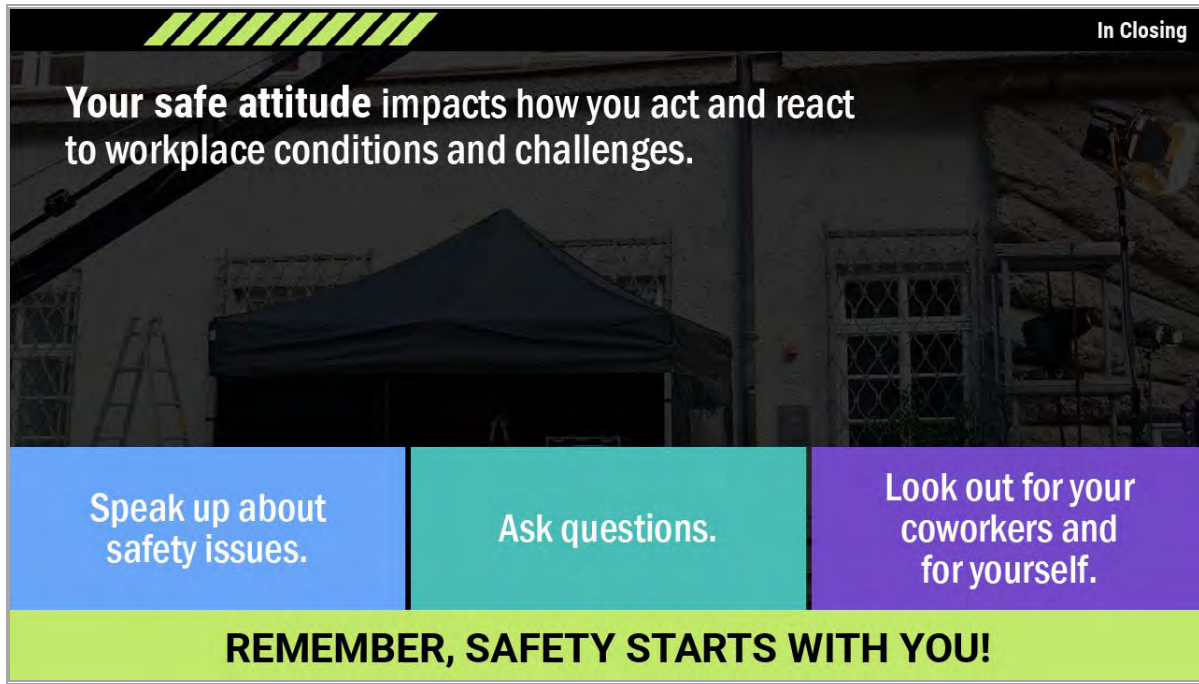
Work with the UPM and studio safety representative to resolve safety concerns.

Locations should be inspected on a regular basis to ensure that any identified hazards continue to be addressed for the duration of the production.

Remember that all locations should be inspected on a regular basis to ensure that any identified hazards continue to be addressed for the duration of the production. Consult with the UPM and seek assistance from the studio safety representative to resolve any safety concerns at a location.

Z1 – Location Safety

Slide 114 - Your Safe Attitude



In Closing

Your safe attitude impacts how you act and react to workplace conditions and challenges.

Speak up about safety issues.

Ask questions.

Look out for your coworkers and for yourself.

REMEMBER, SAFETY STARTS WITH YOU!

We'll leave you with this final message. Your safe attitude impacts how you act and react to workplace conditions and challenges.

Speak up about safety issues.

Ask questions.

Look out for your coworkers and for yourself.

Remember, safety starts with you.



Industry Safety Resources

Safety Bulletins

Safety bulletins are researched, written, and distributed by the Industry Wide Labor-Management Safety Committee for use by the motion picture and television industry. The Industry Wide Labor-Management Safety Committee is composed of guild, union, and management representatives active in industry safety and health programs.

These safety bulletins are guidelines recommended by the safety committee. They are not binding laws or regulations. State, federal, and/or local regulations, where applicable, override these guidelines. Modifications in these guidelines should be made, as circumstances warrant, to ensure the safety of the cast and crew.

The committee and these safety bulletins are representative of the commitment of both labor and management to safe practices in the motion picture and television industry. The members of the committee and all those who contributed to its work have devoted a great deal of time and effort to these guidelines because of the importance of safety to our industry.

Current safety bulletins are available on the CSATF website:

<https://www.csatf.org/production-affairs-safety/safety-bulletins/>

24-Hour Industry Safety Hotline

The 24-hour industry safety hotline number directs callers to an automated system that will assist them in reaching the desired Studio Safety Hotline.

888-7-SAFELY

A list of the Studio Safety Hotlines can also be found on the CSATF website:

<https://www.csatf.org/production-affairs-safety/studio-safety-hotlines/>

**Safety is
everyone's
responsibility.**