



Labor Day

Labor Day is the first Monday in September and it is dedicated to the American worker. This yearly holiday pays tribute to the contributions we have made as workers to the strength of our country.

The first observance of Labor Day is believed to have been a parade of 10,000 workers on Sept. 5, 1882, in New York City, organized by Peter J. McGuire, a Carpenters and Joiners Union secretary. By 1893, more than half the states were observing a “Labor Day” on one day or another, and Congress passed a bill to establish a federal holiday in 1894. President Grover Cleveland signed the bill soon afterward, designating the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

Who Are We Celebrating?

155.5 million

Number of people 16 and older in the nation’s labor force May 2009. That is 1.6 million more than the total U.S. population in 1951 of 153.9 million.



7.7 million

Number of workers who hold down more than one job. So-called moonlighters comprise 5 percent of the working population. Of these, 4 million work full time at their primary job and part time at their other job.

28%

Percentage of workers 16 and older who work more than 40 hours a week. Eight percent work 60 or more hours a week.

5.7 million

The number of people who work at home.

Another Day, Another Dollar

\$45,113 and \$35,102

The 2008 annual median earnings for male and female full-time, year-round workers, respectively.

76%

Percentage of workers who drive alone to work. Another 10 percent carpool, and 5 percent take public transportation (excluding taxicabs).

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/users_guide/index.htm>

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FIRE SAEFTY AND PREVENTION

by the Safety Program Office at Florida's Turnpike Enterprise-D8
Michael Anzalone, CPM

Rules for Fighting Fires

Fires can be very dangerous and you should always be certain that you will not endanger yourself or others when attempting to put out a fire. For this reason, when a fire is discovered:

- Assist any person in immediate danger, if it can be accomplished without endangering yourself.
- Activate the building fire alarm system or notify the fire department by dialing 911 (or designating someone else to notify them for you). When you activate the building fire alarm system, it will automatically notify the fire department and get help on the way. It will also sound the building alarms to notify other occupants, and it will shut down the air-handling units to prevent the spread of smoke throughout the building.
- Only after having done these two things, if the fire is small, you may attempt to use an extinguisher to put it out.

However, before deciding to fight the fire, keep these rules in mind:

Never Fight a Fire if:

- **You don't know what is burning.** If you don't know what is burning, you don't know what type of extinguisher to use. Even if you have an ABC extinguisher, there may be something in the fire, which is going to explode or produce highly toxic smoke. Chances are, you *will* know what's burning, or at least have a pretty good idea, but if you don't, let the fire department handle it.
- **The fire is spreading rapidly beyond the spot where it started.** The time to use an extinguisher is in the incipient, or beginning, stages of a fire. If the fire is already spreading quickly, it is best to simply evacuate the building, closing doors and windows behind you as you leave.
- **You don't have adequate or appropriate equipment.** If you don't have the correct type or large enough extinguisher, it is best not to try to fight the fire.



- **You might inhale toxic smoke.** If the fire is producing large amounts of smoke that you would have to breathe in order to fight it, it is best not to try. Any sort of combustion will produce some amount of carbon monoxide, but when synthetic materials such as the nylon in carpeting or foam padding in a sofa burn, they can produce highly toxic gases such as hydrogen cyanide, acrolein, and ammonia in addition to carbon monoxide. These gases can be fatal in very small amounts.
- **Your instincts tell you not to.** If you are uncomfortable with the situation for any reason, just let the fire department do their job.
- **The final rule is to always position yourself with an exit or means of escape at your back before you attempt to use an extinguisher to put out a fire.** In case the extinguisher malfunctions, or something unexpected happens, you need to be able to get out quickly, and you don't want to become trapped. Remember: **always keep an exit at your back.**

The A.B.C.'s

Not all fuels are the same, and if you use the wrong type of fire extinguisher on the wrong type of fuel, you can, in fact, make matters worse. It is therefore very important to understand the five different classifications of fuel.



Class A - Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics
Solid combustible materials that are not metals.



Class B - Flammable liquids: gasoline, oil, grease, acetone or any non-metal in a liquid state, on fire.

This monthly newsletter is produced by the State Safety Office by Mark Eacker under the supervision of Marianne A. Trussell, the Department's Chief Safety Officer.

For content information, please call or email the editor, Mark Eacker, at:
850-245-1510 / mark.eacker@dot.state.fl.us

Our internet address is: www.dot.state.fl.us/safety
Our intranet address is: Infonet.dot.state.fl.us/safetyoffice/

Words of Wisdom from author David Curry: "It's not how far you fall, it's how high you bounce!"



Class C - Electrical: energized electrical equipment As long as it's "plugged in," it would be considered a class C fire.

The ABC extinguisher may be used on any of the above fires.



Class D - Metals: potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium Unless you work in a laboratory or in an industry that uses these materials, it is unlikely you'll have to deal with a Class D fire. It takes special extinguishing agents (Metal-X, foam) to fight such a fire.



Class K - Cooking oils and grease such as animal fat or vegetables.

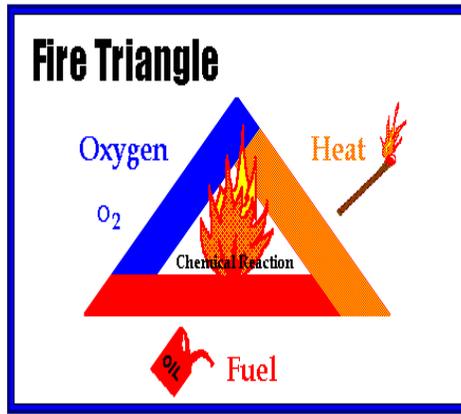
The Fire Triangle:



In order to understand how fire extinguishers work, you first need to know a little bit about fire.

Four things must be present at the same time in order to produce fire:

- Enough **oxygen** to sustain combustion
- Enough **heat** to raise the material to its ignition temperature
- Some sort of **fuel** or combustible material, and
- The **chemical, exothermic reaction** that is fire



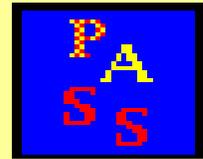
Oxygen, heat, and fuel are frequently referred to as the "fire triangle." Add in the fourth element, the chemical reaction, and you actually have a fire "tetrahedron." The important thing to remember is: **take any of these four things away, and you will not have a fire or the fire will be extinguished.**

Essentially, fire extinguishers put out fire by taking away one or more elements of the fire triangle/tetrahedron.

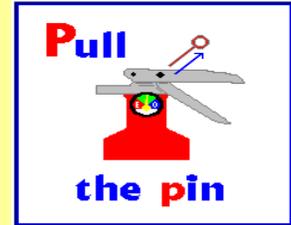
Fire safety, at its most basic, is based upon the principle of keeping fuel sources and ignition sources separate.

Always remember - R.A.C.E.

- R** - Rescue-Remove everyone from the fire area.
- A** - Alert-Sound the alarm.
- C** - Contain- Close doors.
- E** - Extinguisher-Use extinguisher only after the above steps have been taken.



It's easy to remember how to use a fire extinguisher if you can remember the acronym **PASS**, which stands for Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.



To allow you to discharge the extinguisher.



*Aim at the **BASE** of the fire.*



To depress a button that releases the extinguisher agent.



Until the fire is completely out, use the extinguisher from a safe distance.

Pedestrian Protecting Your Family

Your children want to grow up to be just like you. They imitate the way you talk, the way you perform everyday household tasks, and – that’s right – even the way you walk. The most important thing you can do to teach your kids safe pedestrian behavior is to practice it yourself: crossing streets at corners, using traffic signals and crosswalks whenever possible, and making eye contact with drivers prior to crossing in front of them.

Here are some other ways to keep your children safe:

Set limits:

- Don’t allow a child under age 10 to cross streets alone. Adult supervision is vital until your child demonstrates traffic skills and judgment.
- Require children to carry a flashlight at night, dawn, and dusk. Add retroreflective materials to children’s clothing.
- Prohibit play in driveways, unfenced yards, streets, or parking lots.

Make sure your children take the same route to common destinations (such as school) every time. Walk with your child to find the safest path. Look for the most direct route with the fewest street crossings.

Teach your child safety:

Practical, skills-based training has been demonstrated to improve child pedestrian behavior. Take the time to teach your child to:

- Look left, right, and left again before crossing the street. Cross when the street is clear, and keep looking both ways while crossing. Walk, don’t run.

- Understand and obey traffic signals and signs.
- Cross at corners, using traffic signals and crosswalks when available. Do not enter the street from between parked cars or behind bushes or shrubs.
- Stop at the curb, or at the edge of the road if there is no curb, before crossing the street. Never run into a street without stopping - even for a ball, pet, or any other reason. Darting into the street accounts for the majority of child pedestrian fatalities.
- Walk facing traffic, on sidewalks or paths. Walk as far to the left as possible if there are no sidewalks.
- Watch for cars that are turning or backing up.

Practice these skills with your children hundreds of times. Supervise them until they show you they are safe pedestrians.

<http://www.usa.safekids.org>

Related Links

[National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)
[Partnership for a Walkable America](#)



Help prevent lawnmower related injuries:

- Children should be at least 12 years old before they operate any lawn mower, and at least 16 years old for a ride-on mower and children should never be passengers on ride-on mowers.
- Always wear sturdy shoes while mowing, not sandals.
- Young children should be kept at a safe distance from the area you are mowing.
- Pick up stones, toys, and debris from the lawn to prevent injuries from flying objects.
- Always wear eye and hearing protection.
- Use a mower with a control that stops it from moving forward if the handle is released.
- Never pull backward or mow in reverse unless absolutely necessary, and then carefully look for others behind you when you do.
- Start and refuel mowers outdoors, not in a garage. Refuel with the motor turned off and cool.
- Wait for blades to stop completely before removing the grass catcher, unclogging the discharge chute, or crossing gravel roads.
- Lawn mowing can be dangerous to the operator as well as those nearby if proper safety precautions aren’t taken.

ESHTODAY.COM



Word Search Puzzle

C A C Y C Q F S O Q Q V L R R C L J L N
O I R H M W D V C C H A E M E R A J G O
N G N I D L O F F A C S Y S G A B B L I
S N G I S E D S Z I P U R P U N E B Z T
T B C J V F U A P I Z O P D L E L I Q A
R R E O X J R O R S T S X A A S I H I L
U R O R I D R A I A N V I I T P N G J I
C Y I B O T T M R O G Y M V E I G E O T
T T T U A O Z E I Z D X A V D I O S W N
I F S I R L N T R O A D W A Y Q W N J E
O E A Y U E A T O M O S P H E R I C A V
N R C C G C I N D U S T R I A L T H E L
M U M O I E I G N I D L E W G A L H T S
Y S V L N L G P H S Q B C X G V I G U R
X O P T N F I A S V R Y R O M C E K O H
I P B R Q C I T N N T E U A L S P P K K
A X O L C B G N I I O T D E K U P E C R
H E H C T K U D E E A C S D G E F P O E
E N C L O S E D E D S R B V A Q S N L B
Y Z O E L B A M M A L F D T P L C H N R

APPLICATIONS
ATOMOSPHERIC
BRAKES
CONFINED
CONSPICUITY
CONSTRUCTION
CRANES
DESIGN
DRAINAGE
ENCLOSED
EXPOSURE

FACILITIES
FLAMMABLE
GENERATORS
HAZARDOUS
INDUSTRIAL
LABELING
LABOR
LADDERS
LOCKOUT
OCCUPATIONAL
PPE

REGULATED
RESPIRATORY
ROADWAY
SCAFFOLDING
TAGOUT
TROPICAL
VEHICLES
VENTILATION
WELDING

The Safety Advisor puzzle is generated from the <http://school.discoveryeducation.com/>, puzzle maker. Omissions or errors are possible and are the sole responsibility of the program and not the producers of this Newsletter.

Safety Slogan

**"FOR A MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT IN YOUR MILEAGE DRIVE FIVE MPH
UNDER THE SPEED LIMIT. THE ADDED SAFETY IS A BONUS "**

Jack R. Leonard

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise Assistant General Counsel

"USE YOUR MIND AND YOUR BACK WILL THANK YOU"

Anonymous

Safety Hot Line

Local (850) 245-1543

You can now report hazards by telephone.

You can remain anonymous.

Everything is confidential.

**Action will be taken and you will
be notified within 30 days.**



NEVER FORGET

Safety Advisor Customer Satisfaction Survey

We are interested in your opinion. In order to better serve your needs, please take a moment to fill out this brief questionnaire. Send to:

Local Fax: 850 245-1554

Via US Postal Service (or inter-office mail) to the address shown below.

**Attention: Industrial Safety
Florida Department of Transportation
605 Suwannee Street, MS 53
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450**

Survey Questions	Yes	No
Are the Safety Advisor topics relevant to your day to day job?		
Do you use the Safety Advisor in any manner other than read it ?		
What would you suggest to improve the suitability of the Safety Advisor to our needs or to improve the overall quality? (Please be specific) _____ _____ _____		
Do you have any questions regarding Industrial Safety programs and/or operations? Please feel free to include your questions or comments. _____ _____ _____		

Safety Slogan of the Month Entry Form

You are encouraged to submit safety slogans at any time.

Slogans are judged on originality .

You may also email your slogans to mark.eacker@dot.state.fl.us
In the subject line of your email please write "***Safety Slogan Entry***".

<p>Please Print</p> <p>Safety Slogan for the month of _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Name: _____ Location/Office: _____</p> <p>District: _____ Phone: () _____</p>
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SEPTEMBER

(Aster)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 US Treasury Established 1789	3	4	5 1st Labor Day 1882
“OVER THE LIMIT, UNDER ARREST” IMPAIRED DRIVING CRACKDOWN						
6	7 LABOR DAY	8	9	10 Swap Ideas Day	11 PAY DAY Patriot Day	12
13 Grandparents Day	14	15	16	17 US Constitution Approved 1787 Constitution/ Citizenship Day	18	19 NATIONAL SEAT CHECK DAY
20	21 “Perry Mason” Premiered 1957 CBS-TV	22 First day of Autumn	23 Invention of the Transistor 1947	24	25 PAY DAY	26
CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY WEEK						
27 Gold Star Mother’s Day	28	29	30			

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER IS....

National Preparedness Month

National Hispanic Heritage Month(9/15-10/15)

National Childhood Injury Prevention Month

National Organic Harvest Month

