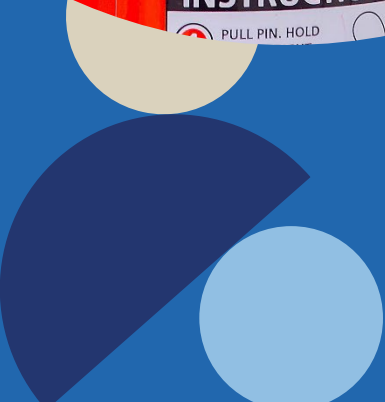


# Golf Clubhouse

2024 Safety calendar





## How the calendar works

Each calendar date has a daily safety topic listed. After December there are talking points listed that correspond with the safety topic for that date. Supervisors can use the talking points to assist in communicating the safety message for the day. The safety topics in the calendar repeat every few months.

The information in the calendar is an accumulation of recommended practices. It should be of great value to your operation. Management generating safety awareness is a key practice to help control and reduce claims and related expenses.

The safety topics provided cover slip, trip, and fall prevention, powered material handling, manual material handling, cutting safety, fire extinguisher safety, sprinkler system testing, industrial rack/module safety and many other topics.

# January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Let's kick off a safe new year!	1 Never leave small children unattended near bathtubs and swimming pools.  <i>New Year's Day</i>	2 We should wear our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	3 AEDs - what do you know about them?	4 Always secure gas cylinders. If a gas cylinder tips over, it has the potential to become a rocket and injure people.	5 Always wash your hands after using the restroom.	6 Ride the course.
7 Rigging loads on all-terrain forklifts	8 Workers on foot must stay out of the <i>blind spots</i> of mobile equipment and vehicles.	9 A key to preventing eye incidents is to always wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when required.	10 The numerical depth marking in the pool should be followed by 'FT' to prevent confusion.	11 Check AEDs on a regularly.	12 Covers on pool drains should be secured with each retaining screw in its proper location.	13 Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment.
14 Do not exit vehicles or equipment by jumping.	15 When setting down a loaded tray, prevent strain by keeping your back straight and using both arms to support the weight of the tray.  <i>Vispera de Año Nuevo</i>	16 Proper extension cord use is important in preventing slips, trips, and falls.	17 Do not take shortcuts!	18 To whom are you responsible?	19 If you are sick, stay home!	20 What is ergonomics?
21 Tag golf carts identified with deficiencies.	22 A minimum width of 36 inches must be maintained in all exit pathways.	23 Use correct cutting techniques.	24 Restrict access to the exercise room to prevent unsupervised children from entering.	25 Jewelry should not be worn when operating machinery.	26 Are all fire extinguishers fully charged and easily accessible?	27 First aid kits/First aid logs.
28 What is the proper way to lift a carton/object?	29 The swimming pool's chemical concentration and pH should be checked at least daily.	30 Keep your work area clean and orderly.	31 All food containers must be properly labeled with common names.			

# February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>By Feb 1, Post OSHA 300A summary log in a conspicuous place or places where notices are customarily posted. Lent starts on the 14th</p>				<p>1 Trip hazards should be repaired ASAP to reduce the potential for accidents.</p>	<p>2 Fatigue</p>	<p>3 Exit signs with arrows should correctly reflect the direction of travel to exit the building.</p>
<p>4 Hot work - what is it and what safety precautions are required?</p>	<p>5 Fire extinguisher basics: use the <i>PASS</i> system to put out the fire.</p>	<p>6 Confirm sprinkler systems are tested.</p>	<p>7 In accordance with NFPA standards, an inspection of all fire protection equipment should be conducted and recorded monthly.</p>	<p>8 Before you begin to lift an object...</p>	<p>9 Maintain clear walkways through prep areas, the kitchen, and service corridors.</p>	<p>10 Protective splash-proof goggles and gloves should be used when handling swimming pool chemicals.</p>
<p>11 Do you know what an 'SDS' is?</p>	<p>12 Medical cards</p>	<p>13 Do not let a near miss go unreported.</p>	<p>14 Stretch and flex to prevent accidents.</p>	<p>15 Rotate food on a first-in/ first-out basis.</p>	<p>16 What does <i>building a bridge</i> mean regarding back safety?</p>	<p>17 Wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling or dispensing chemicals.</p>
<p>18 Hazard Communication Pictograms</p>	<p>19 Assure hydrogen gas is not accumulating in the cart storage areas.</p>	<p>20 Reduce body stress with insoles and anti-fatigue mats.</p>	<p>21 Leading indicators</p>	<p>22 How you respond can make all the difference, when investigating accidents and injuries.</p>	<p>23 Keep storage away from electrical panels.</p>	<p>24 Why do we have safety meetings?</p>
<p>25 Are you using the correct capacity ladder?</p>	<p>26 'No Diving' signs should be installed on the pool deck near the coping. One sign on each depth marker is recommended.</p>	<p>27 Use a severe weather warning system.</p>	<p>28 Become familiar with SDS. They contain information needed for first aid and medical treatment in an accident.</p>	<p>29 Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving.</p>		

*Vispera de Año Nuevo*

*President's Day*

# March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Daylight Savings Starts: Check the batteries in your smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and replace if necessary.</p>					<p>1 Correct or report slip, trip, and fall hazards.</p>	<p>2 Mixing pool chemicals can have deadly results.</p>
<p>3 Buckle up when traveling to and from work.</p>	<p>4 Assure pool fencing and self-closing gates are in place and working properly.</p>	<p>5 Be careful when picking up/removing glass containers from the cooler.</p>	<p>6 Report damage to ladders immediately; do not use damaged ladders.</p>	<p>7 Take extra precautions when taking fire protection systems out of service.</p>	<p>8 Confined Space</p>	<p>9 Fire extinguisher basics.</p>
<p>10 Nutrition</p>	<p>11 Perform a monthly test of the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home.</p>	<p>12 Keep bag drop areas clear.</p>	<p>13 Never use glass items to scoop ice and place the ice scoop outside of the bin when not in use.</p>	<p>14 Always slow down before walking through a swinging door.</p>	<p>15 Be aware of broken glass when uploading bus tubs in the dish room.</p>	<p>16 Zero the slicer.</p>
<p>17 When using a ladder always have three points of contact when climbing or descending.</p>	<p>18 Are all stairwells clear and free of obstruction?</p>	<p>19 Swimming pool safety</p>	<p>20 <b>Anticipate Risk:</b> A key phrase in accident prevention.</p>	<p>21 Hand washing basics.</p>	<p>22 When on a ladder, remember and practice the <i>belt buckle rule</i>.</p>	<p>23 Do not store heavy and bulky objects up high.</p>
<p><i>St. Patrick's Day</i></p>						
<p>24 The swimming pool gate should close and latch automatically. The latch should be above the reach of small children.</p>	<p>25 Get help when lifting heavy or awkward objects.</p>	<p>26 How is your driving record?</p>	<p>27 Examine both ends and seams of cans and press each end separately.</p>	<p>28 Assure member club storage does not block fire sprinkler heads.</p>	<p>29 Broken security equipment, such as closed-circuit TV cameras, should be repaired or replaced ASAP.</p>	<p>30 When do I report an injury or accident to my supervisor?</p>
					<p><i>Good Friday</i></p>	
<p>31 Review alcohol awareness policies with staff.</p>						

# April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
At the end of the month, take down and file the OSHA 300A summary log with your permanent records.	<p>1</p> <p>Never leave small children unattended near bathtubs and swimming pools.</p> <p><i>Easter</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>We should wear our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).</p>	<p>3</p> <p>AEDs - what do you know about them?</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Always secure gas cylinders. If a gas cylinder tips over, it has the potential to become a rocket and injure people.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Always wash your hands after using the restroom.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Ride the course.</p>
<p>7</p> <p>Rigging loads on all-terrain forklifts</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Workers on foot must stay out of the <i>blind spots</i> of mobile equipment and vehicles.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>A key to preventing eye incidents is to always wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when required.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>The numerical depth marking in the pool should be followed by 'FT' to prevent confusion.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Check AEDs on a regularly.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Covers on pool drains should be secured with each retaining screw in its proper location.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment.</p>
<p>14</p> <p>Do not exit vehicles or equipment by jumping.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>When setting down a loaded tray, prevent strain by keeping your back straight and using both arms to support the weight of the tray.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Proper extension cord use is important in preventing slips, trips, and falls.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Do not take shortcuts!</p>	<p>18</p> <p>To whom are you responsible?</p>	<p>19</p> <p>If you are sick, stay home!</p>	<p>20</p> <p>What is ergonomics?</p>
<p>21</p> <p>Tag golf carts identified with deficiencies.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>A minimum width of 36 inches must be maintained in all exit pathways.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Use correct cutting techniques.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Restrict access to the exercise room to prevent unsupervised children from entering.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Jewelry should not be worn when operating machinery.</p>	<p>26</p> <p>Are all fire extinguishers fully charged and easily accessible?</p>	<p>27</p> <p>First aid kits/First aid logs.</p>
<p>28</p> <p>What is the proper way to lift a carton/object?</p>	<p>29</p> <p>The swimming pool's chemical concentration and pH should be checked at least daily.</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Keep your work area clean and orderly.</p>				

# May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			<p><b>1</b> Trip hazards should be repaired ASAP to reduce the potential for accidents.</p>	<p><b>2</b> Fatigue</p>	<p><b>3</b> Exit signs with arrows should correctly reflect the direction of travel to exit the building.</p>	<p><b>4</b> Hot work - what is it and what safety precautions are required?</p>
<p><b>5</b> Fire extinguisher basics: use the <i>PASS</i> system to put out the fire.</p>	<p><b>6</b> Confirm sprinkler systems are tested.</p>	<p><b>7</b> In accordance with NFPA standards, an inspection of all fire protection equipment should be conducted and recorded monthly.</p>	<p><b>8</b> Before you begin to lift an object...</p>	<p><b>9</b> Maintain clear walkways through prep areas, the kitchen, and service corridors.</p>	<p><b>10</b> Protective splash-proof goggles and gloves should be used when handling swimming pool chemicals.</p>	<p><b>11</b> Do you know what an 'SDS' is?</p>
<p><b>12</b> Medical cards</p> <p><i>Mother's Day</i></p>	<p><b>13</b> Do not let a near miss go unreported.</p>	<p><b>14</b> Stretch and flex to prevent accidents.</p>	<p><b>15</b> Rotate food on a first-in/first-out basis.</p>	<p><b>16</b> What does <i>building a bridge</i> mean regarding back safety?</p>	<p><b>17</b> Wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling or dispensing chemicals.</p>	<p><b>18</b> Hazard Communication Pictograms</p>
<p><b>19</b> Assure hydrogen gas is not accumulating in the cart storage areas.</p>	<p><b>20</b> Reduce body stress with insoles and anti-fatigue mats.</p>	<p><b>21</b> Leading indicators</p>	<p><b>22</b> How you respond can make all the difference, when investigating accidents and injuries.</p>	<p><b>23</b> Keep storage away from electrical panels.</p>	<p><b>24</b> Why do we have safety meetings?</p>	<p><b>25</b> Are you using the correct capacity ladder?</p>
<p><b>26</b> 'No Diving' signs should be installed on the pool deck near the coping. One sign on each depth marker is recommended.</p>	<p><b>27</b> Use a severe weather warning system.</p> <p><i>Memorial Day</i></p>	<p><b>28</b> Become familiar with <i>SDS</i>. They contain information needed for first aid and medical treatment in an accident.</p>	<p><b>29</b> Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving.</p>	<p><b>30</b> Have a <i>Wet Floor</i> sign in place before and after cleaning the floor.</p>	<p><b>31</b> Inspect all golf and utility carts prior to use.</p>	

# June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Correct or report slip, trip, and fall hazards.
2 Mixing pool chemicals can have deadly results.	3 Buckle up when traveling to and from work.	4 Assure pool fencing and self-closing gates are in place and working properly.	5 Be careful when picking up/removing glass containers from the cooler.	6 Report damage to ladders immediately; do not use damaged ladders.	7 Take extra precautions when taking fire protection systems out of service.	8 Confined Space
9 Fire extinguisher basics.	10 Nutrition	11 Perform a monthly test of the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home.	12 Keep bag drop areas clear.	13 Never use glass items to scoop ice and place the ice scoop outside of the bin when not in use.	14 Always slow down before walking through a swinging door.	15 Be aware of broken glass when uploading bus tubs in the dish room.
16 Zero the slicer.  <i>Vispera de Año Nuevo</i>	17 When using a ladder always have three points of contact when climbing or descending.	18 Are all stairwells clear and free of obstruction?	19 Swimming pool safety  <i>Juneteenth</i>	20 <b>Anticipate Risk:</b> A key phrase in accident prevention.	21 Hand washing basics.	22 When on a ladder, remember and practice the <i>belt buckle rule</i> .
23 Do not store heavy and bulky objects up high.	24 The swimming pool gate should close and latch automatically. The latch should be above the reach of small children.	25 Get help when lifting heavy or awkward objects.	26 How is your driving record?	27 Examine both ends and seams of cans and press each end separately.	28 Assure member club storage does not block fire sprinkler heads.	29 Broken security equipment, such as closed-circuit TV cameras, should be repaired or replaced ASAP.
30 When do I report an injury or accident to my supervisor?						



# July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p><b>1</b> Never leave small children unattended near bathtubs and swimming pools.</p>	<p><b>2</b> We should wear our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).</p>	<p><b>3</b> AEDs - what do you know about them?</p>	<p><b>4</b> Always secure gas cylinders. If a gas cylinder tips over, it has the potential to become a rocket and injure people.</p> <p><i>Independence Day</i></p>	<p><b>5</b> Always wash your hands after using the restroom.</p>	<p><b>6</b> Ride the course.</p>
<p><b>7</b> Rigging loads on all-terrain forklifts</p>	<p><b>8</b> Workers on foot must stay out of the <i>blind spots</i> of mobile equipment and vehicles.</p>	<p><b>9</b> A key to preventing eye incidents is to always wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when required.</p>	<p><b>10</b> The numerical depth marking in the pool should be followed by 'FT' to prevent confusion.</p>	<p><b>11</b> Check AEDs on a regularly.</p>	<p><b>12</b> Covers on pool drains should be secured with each retaining screw in its proper location.</p>	<p><b>13</b> Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment.</p>
<p><b>14</b> Do not exit vehicles or equipment by jumping.</p>	<p><b>15</b> When setting down a loaded tray, prevent strain by keeping your back straight and using both arms to support the weight of the tray.</p>	<p><b>16</b> Proper extension cord use is important in preventing slips, trips, and falls.</p>	<p><b>17</b> Do not take shortcuts!</p>	<p><b>18</b> To whom are you responsible?</p>	<p><b>19</b> If you are sick, stay home!</p>	<p><b>20</b> What is ergonomics?</p>
<p><b>21</b> Tag golf carts identified with deficiencies.</p>	<p><b>22</b> A minimum width of 36 inches must be maintained in all exit pathways.</p>	<p><b>23</b> Use correct cutting techniques.</p>	<p><b>24</b> Restrict access to the exercise room to prevent unsupervised children from entering.</p>	<p><b>25</b> Jewelry should not be worn when operating machinery.</p>	<p><b>26</b> Are all fire extinguishers fully charged and easily accessible?</p>	<p><b>27</b> First aid kits/First aid logs.</p>
<p><b>28</b> What is the proper way to lift a carton/object?</p>	<p><b>29</b> The swimming pool's chemical concentration and pH should be checked at least daily.</p>	<p><b>30</b> Keep your work area clean and orderly.</p>	<p><b>31</b> All food containers must be properly labeled with common names.</p>			

# August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
The new school year is coming, watch for buses!				1 Trip hazards should be repaired ASAP to reduce the potential for accidents.	2 Fatigue	3 Exit signs with arrows should correctly reflect the direction of travel to exit the building.
4 Hot work - what is it and what safety precautions are required?	5 Fire extinguisher basics: use the <i>PASS</i> system to put out the fire.	6 Confirm sprinkler systems are tested.	7 In accordance with NFPA standards, an inspection of all fire protection equipment should be conducted and recorded monthly.	8 Before you begin to lift an object...	9 Maintain clear walkways through prep areas, the kitchen, and service corridors.	10 Protective splash-proof goggles and gloves should be used when handling swimming pool chemicals.
11 Do you know what an 'SDS' is?	12 Medical cards	13 Do not let a near miss go unreported.	14 Stretch and flex to prevent accidents.	15 Rotate food on a first-in/ first-out basis.	16 What does <i>building a bridge</i> mean regarding back safety?	17 Wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling or dispensing chemicals.
18 Hazard Communication Pictograms	19 Assure hydrogen gas is not accumulating in the cart storage areas.	20 Reduce body stress with insoles and anti-fatigue mats.	21 Leading indicators	22 How you respond can make all the difference, when investigating accidents and injuries.	23 Keep storage away from electrical panels.	24 Why do we have safety meetings?
25 Are you using the correct capacity ladder?	26 'No Diving' signs should be installed on the pool deck near the coping. One sign on each depth marker is recommended.	27 Use a severe weather warning system.	28 Become familiar with <i>SDS</i> . They contain information needed for first aid and medical treatment in an accident.	29 Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving.	30 Have a <i>Wet Floor</i> sign in place before and after cleaning the floor.	31 Inspect all golf and utility carts prior to use.

# September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>1</p> <p>Correct or report slip, trip, and fall hazards.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Mixing pool chemicals can have deadly results.</p> <p><i>Labor Day</i></p>	<p>3</p> <p>Buckle up when traveling to and from work.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Assure pool fencing and self-closing gates are in place and working properly.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Be careful when picking up/removing glass containers from the cooler.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Report damage to ladders immediately; do not use damaged ladders.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Take extra precautions when taking fire protection systems out of service.</p>
<p>8</p> <p>Confined Space</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Fire extinguisher basics.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Nutrition</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Perform a monthly test of the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Keep bag drop areas clear.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Never use glass items to scoop ice and place the ice scoop outside of the bin when not in use.</p>	<p>14</p> <p>Always slow down before walking through a swinging door.</p>
<p>15</p> <p>Be aware of broken glass when uploading bus tubs in the dish room.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Zero the slicer.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>When using a ladder always have three points of contact when climbing or descending.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>Are all stairwells clear and free of obstruction?</p>	<p>19</p> <p>Swimming pool safety</p>	<p>20</p> <p><b>Anticipate Risk:</b> A key phrase in accident prevention.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>Hand washing basics.</p>
<p>22</p> <p>When on a ladder, remember and practice the <i>belt buckle rule</i>.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Do not store heavy and bulky objects up high.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>The swimming pool gate should close and latch automatically. The latch should be above the reach of small children.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Get help when lifting heavy or awkward objects.</p>	<p>26</p> <p>How is your driving record?</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Examine both ends and seams of cans and press each end separately.</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Assure member club storage does not block fire sprinkler heads.</p>
<p>29</p> <p>Broken security equipment, such as closed-circuit TV cameras, should be repaired or replaced ASAP.</p>	<p>30</p> <p>When do I report an injury or accident to my supervisor?</p>					

# October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		<p><b>1</b> Never leave small children unattended near bathtubs and swimming pools.</p>	<p><b>2</b> We should wear our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).</p>	<p><b>3</b> AEDs - what do you know about them?</p>	<p><b>4</b> Always secure gas cylinders. If a gas cylinder tips over, it has the potential to become a rocket and injure people.</p>	<p><b>5</b> Always wash your hands after using the restroom.</p>
<p><b>6</b> Ride the course.</p>	<p><b>7</b> Rigging loads on all-terrain forklifts</p>	<p><b>8</b> Workers on foot must stay out of the <i>blind spots</i> of mobile equipment and vehicles.</p>	<p><b>9</b> A key to preventing eye incidents is to always wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when required.</p>	<p><b>10</b> The numerical depth marking in the pool should be followed by 'FT' to prevent confusion.</p>	<p><b>11</b> Check AEDs on a regularly.</p>	<p><b>12</b> Covers on pool drains should be secured with each retaining screw in its proper location.</p>
<p><b>13</b> Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment.</p>	<p><b>14</b> Do not exit vehicles or equipment by jumping.</p> <p><i>Columbus Day</i></p>	<p><b>15</b> When setting down a loaded tray, prevent strain by keeping your back straight and using both arms to support the weight of the tray.</p>	<p><b>16</b> Proper extension cord use is important in preventing slips, trips, and falls.</p>	<p><b>17</b> Do not take shortcuts!</p>	<p><b>18</b> To whom are you responsible?</p>	<p><b>19</b> If you are sick, stay home!</p> <p><i>Yom Kippur</i></p>
<p><b>20</b> What is ergonomics?</p>	<p><b>21</b> Tag golf carts identified with deficiencies.</p>	<p><b>22</b> A minimum width of 36 inches must be maintained in all exit pathways.</p> <p><i>Rosh Hashanah</i></p>	<p><b>23</b> Use correct cutting techniques.</p>	<p><b>24</b> Restrict access to the exercise room to prevent unsupervised children from entering.</p>	<p><b>25</b> Jewelry should not be worn when operating machinery.</p>	<p><b>26</b> Are all fire extinguishers fully charged and easily accessible?</p>
<p><b>27</b> First aid kits/First aid logs.</p>	<p><b>28</b> What is the proper way to lift a carton/object?</p>	<p><b>29</b> The swimming pool's chemical concentration and pH should be checked at least daily.</p>	<p><b>30</b> Keep your work area clean and orderly.</p>	<p><b>31</b> All food containers must be properly labeled with common names.</p> <p><i>Halloween</i></p>		

# November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Daylight Savings Ends: Check the batteries in your smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and replace if necessary.</p>					<p>1 Trip hazards should be repaired ASAP to reduce the potential for accidents.</p>	<p>2 Fatigue</p>
<p>3 Exit signs with arrows should correctly reflect the direction of travel to exit the building.</p>	<p>4 Hot work - what is it and what safety precautions are required?</p>	<p>5 Fire extinguisher basics: use the <i>PASS</i> system to put out the fire.</p>	<p>6 Confirm sprinkler systems are tested.</p>	<p>7 In accordance with NFPA standards, an inspection of all fire protection equipment should be conducted and recorded monthly.</p>	<p>8 Before you begin to lift an object...</p>	<p>9 Maintain clear walkways through prep areas, the kitchen, and service corridors.</p>
<p>10 Protective splash-proof goggles and gloves should be used when handling swimming pool chemicals.</p>	<p>11 Do you know what an 'SDS' is?</p> <p><i>Veterans Day</i></p>	<p>12 Medical cards</p>	<p>13 Do not let a near miss go unreported.</p>	<p>14 Stretch and flex to prevent accidents.</p>	<p>15 Rotate food on a first-in/first-out basis.</p>	<p>16 What does <i>building a bridge</i> mean regarding back safety?</p>
<p>17 Wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling or dispensing chemicals.</p>	<p>18 Hazard Communication Pictograms</p>	<p>19 Assure hydrogen gas is not accumulating in the cart storage areas.</p>	<p>20 Reduce body stress with insoles and anti-fatigue mats.</p>	<p>21 Leading indicators</p>	<p>22 How you respond can make all the difference, when investigating accidents and injuries.</p>	<p>23 Keep storage away from electrical panels.</p>
<p>24 Why do we have safety meetings?</p>	<p>25 Are you using the correct capacity ladder?</p>	<p>26 'No Diving' signs should be installed on the pool deck near the coping. One sign on each depth marker is recommended.</p>	<p>27 Use a severe weather warning system.</p>	<p>28 Become familiar with <i>SDS</i>. They contain information needed for first aid and medical treatment in an accident.</p> <p><i>Thanksgiving</i></p>	<p>29 Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving.</p>	<p>30 Have a <i>Wet Floor</i> sign in place before and after cleaning the floor.</p>

# December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p><b>1</b> Correct or report slip, trip, and fall hazards.</p> <p><i>Advent Starts</i></p>	<p><b>2</b> Mixing pool chemicals can have deadly results.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Buckle up when traveling to and from work.</p>	<p><b>4</b> Assure pool fencing and self-closing gates are in place and working properly.</p>	<p><b>5</b> Be careful when picking up/removing glass containers from the cooler.</p>	<p><b>6</b> Report damage to ladders immediately; do not use damaged ladders.</p>	<p><b>7</b> Take extra precautions when taking fire protection systems out of service.</p>
<p><b>8</b> Confined Space</p>	<p><b>9</b> Fire extinguisher basics.</p>	<p><b>10</b> Nutrition</p>	<p><b>11</b> Perform a monthly test of the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home.</p>	<p><b>12</b> Keep bag drop areas clear.</p>	<p><b>13</b> Never use glass items to scoop ice and place the ice scoop outside of the bin when not in use.</p>	<p><b>14</b> Always slow down before walking through a swinging door.</p>
<p><b>15</b> Be aware of broken glass when uploading bus tubs in the dish room.</p>	<p><b>16</b> Zero the slicer.</p>	<p><b>17</b> When using a ladder always have three points of contact when climbing or descending.</p>	<p><b>18</b> Are all stairwells clear and free of obstruction?</p>	<p><b>19</b> Swimming pool safety</p>	<p><b>20</b> <b>Anticipate Risk:</b> A key phrase in accident prevention.</p>	<p><b>21</b> Hand washing basics.</p>
<p><b>22</b> When on a ladder, remember and practice the <i>belt buckle rule</i>.</p>	<p><b>23</b> Do not store heavy and bulky objects up high.</p>	<p><b>24</b> The swimming pool gate should close and latch automatically. The latch should be above the reach of small children.</p>	<p><b>25</b> Get help when lifting heavy or awkward objects.</p> <p><i>Christmas</i></p>	<p><b>26</b> How is your driving record?</p> <p><i>Hanukkah Starts</i></p>	<p><b>27</b> Examine both ends and seams of cans and press each end separately.</p>	<p><b>28</b> Assure member club storage does not block fire sprinkler heads.</p>
<p><b>29</b> Broken security equipment, such as closed-circuit TV cameras, should be repaired or replaced ASAP.</p>	<p><b>30</b> When do I report an injury or accident to my supervisor?</p>	<p><b>31</b> Review alcohol awareness policies with staff.</p> <p><i>New Year's Eve</i></p>				

# Responses

The purpose of this calendar is to provide management with a daily safety topic that can be discussed at morning or shift change meetings. The idea behind the calendar is repetitive training. However, some of the topics may be new and of great value to management and associates. Management may help verify the correct response to daily conditions by regularly training workers on these topics.

Not every possible scenario is listed on the calendar. The situations that are listed are those we know may commonly occur that might affect the safety and security of associates and the general public. These topics repeat every few months.

January | April | July | October

Day	Statement	Response
1	Never leave small children unattended near bathtubs and swimming pools.	Leaving small children unattended in bathtubs or around swimming pools is a recipe for a tragedy. It only takes a few seconds for unattended children to drown. Children can drown in as little as a couple of inches of water.
2	We should wear our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be worn anytime there is a risk of injury, including when working around the home. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mowing the lawn</li> <li>* Using power tools</li> <li>* Sharpening blades</li> <li>* Etc.</li> </ul>
3	AEDs - what do you know about them?	According to the American Heart Association Facts on Sudden Cardiac Arrest published in December 2009, there are more than 295,000 occurrences of sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) each year and most of them are fatal. A victim's chances of survival are reduced 7-10% for every minute that passes without treatment. According to medical experts, the key to survival is timely initiation of a <i>chain of survival</i> , including CPR and early defibrillation. The availability of a working Automated External Defibrillator (AED) and a trained person to use it could be very valuable in helping save lives. Contact a Zurich risk engineer for a risk topic on this subject.
4	Always secure gas cylinders. If a gas cylinder tips over, it has the potential to become a rocket and injure people.	Gas bottles containing helium, CO2, oxygen, and acetylene are heavy and can easily crush the bones in a foot. They also have the potential to become rockets if the valve is broken off accidentally. Some cylinders have well over 1,000 psi of stored pressure in them.
5	Always wash your hands after using the restroom.	This is the easiest way to prevent foodborne illness.
6	Ride the course.	Every golf course should be inspected periodically to identify unsafe conditions. These may include blind spots on cart paths, poor conditions on bridge boardwalks, shelters needing repair, etc.
7	Rigging loads on all-terrain forklifts	It is common to use all-terrain forklifts on construction sites to lift materials using slings as rigging. However, slings/rigging suspended from the forks can be a hazard. Always consult the forklift manufacturer's operating handbook as it likely requires that rigging be only attached to devices designed and supplied by the manufacturer for such purposes. Many of these devices attach directly to the forks.

## January | April | July | October

Day	Statement	Response
8	Workers on foot must stay out of the <i>blind spots</i> of mobile equipment and vehicles.	Walking or working in a piece of mobile equipment or vehicle's blind spot increases the possibility of the worker on foot being struck and/or run over. Stay out of blind spots because the operator cannot see you and may not know you are there. The size of the blind spot varies for each piece of equipment and vehicle. A pre-task plan can be used to identify the size of the blind spot so that workers and the operator can be trained accordingly. Some newer pieces of mobile equipment are now equipped with <i>proximity detectors</i> that sound an alarm in the cab warning the operator that someone is within a preset radius around the machine.
9	A key to preventing eye incidents is to always wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when required.	Eye protection is one of the most critical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) devices that you can wear at work or at home. Safety glasses should be worn any time there is a risk of injury to your eyes.
10	The numerical depth marking in the pool should be followed by 'FT' to prevent confusion.	As we become more international in our business, it is more important to ensure our guests do not confuse feet (ft) with meters (m).
11	Check AEDs on a regularly.	Make sure your AED program is working. Several designated employees should have current certifications, and defibrillators should be tested monthly to assure the batteries are charged.
12	Covers on pool drains should be secured with each retaining screw in its proper location.	There have been horrible accidents where hair and body parts have been caught in drains. Having drain covers in place can help prevent these accidents.
13	Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment.	Fire extinguishers, sprinkler risers, and fire alarm equipment should be readily accessible. A general rule would be to keep storage 36 inches away from this equipment.
14	Do not exit vehicles or equipment by jumping.	Improper exiting can result in serious injuries. Use the three-point contact system when climbing into or exiting vehicles or equipment. This means three limbs (combination of hands and feet) must always be in contact with the vehicle or climbing apparatus, preferably on a handhold, and step or rung. This gives the driver or operator better stability, and they are less likely to slip or fall. Use the entire hand to grip the handholds. Face the equipment and look at the ground before exiting to identify any potential obstacles or uneven surfaces. Contact your Zurich risk engineer for a risk topic on this subject.
15	When setting down a loaded tray, prevent strain by keeping your back straight and using both arms to support the weight of the tray.	Always keep your back straight and use both arms to support the weight of the tray. Doing this can prevent unnecessary strain or back injury.
16	Proper extension cord use is important in preventing slips, trips, and falls.	The Consumer Product Safety Commission estimates that each year, about 4,000 injuries associated with electric extension cords are treated in hospital emergency rooms. Half the injuries involve fractures, lacerations, contusions, or sprains from people tripping over extension cords. Thirteen percent involve children under five years of age; electrical burns to the mouth accounted for half the injuries to young children. They estimate 3,300 residential fires originate in extension cords each year, killing 50 people and injuring about 270 others. The most frequent causes of such fires are short circuits, overloading, damage, and/or misuse of extension cords. Be sure to read the attached disclaimer tag next time you use an extension cord.
17	Do not take shortcuts!	If you are injured, the minute you saved may cost you days, weeks, or months of recovery time.



January | April | July | October

Day	Statement	Response
18	To whom are you responsible?	You are responsible for observing company work rules and motor vehicle laws and knowing the consequences of poor judgment, including those affecting your loved ones. Your employer relies on you completing your assignments as expected to remain a viable business, and the public relies on you not to harm others. Your family may rely on your financial support, emotional support but more importantly, they rely on you to be there for future holidays and other life events.
19	If you are sick, stay home!	Germs and diseases spread quickly and cause sickness and productivity losses. You can reduce the spread of germs in your workplace by staying home when you are sick. And do not forget basic bathroom and eating hygiene like washing hands after using the restroom and before eating. Make sure eating and restroom areas are kept clean and report unsanitary conditions.
20	What is ergonomics?	Ergonomics is the science that focuses on the relationship between workers and their work environment. When someone is making an ergonomic assessment of your work area, they are evaluating how best to fit your workplace specifically to you. This may involve office workstation adjustments, tool selection, job rotation and other factors. Be open to suggestions for improvement.
21	Tag golf carts identified with deficiencies.	Unsafe conditions identified on a golf cart should be eliminated as soon as possible. The cart should be tagged and removed from service.
22	A minimum width of 36 inches must be maintained in all exit pathways.	To ensure adequate exit pathways, 36 inches of walking space is a bare minimum. Keep storage out of the pathways.
23	Use correct cutting techniques.	Prevent cutting hands and fingers.
24	Restrict access to the exercise room to prevent unsupervised children from entering.	Small children can be and have been severely injured in exercise rooms. They do not know the machines are not large toys.
25	Jewelry should not be worn when operating machinery.	Fingers, hands, and other body parts can be pulled into the machinery.
26	Are all fire extinguishers fully charged and easily accessible?	Inspect fire extinguishers monthly, at least, to determine if they are fully charged, properly mounted, easily accessible, and clearly marked in the event of a fire. Each fire extinguisher should have an inspection tag attached indicating it has been inspected by a licensed fire extinguisher company in the past year.
27	First aid kits/First aid logs.	First aid kits should be supplied based on the number of employees working at the location. The kit or kits should contain an adequate supply of first aid supplies that are routinely audited to verify kits are clean and adequately stocked. Bulk tubes of first aid creams, bottles of hydrogen peroxide or used eyewash bottles should not be part of the kit as they can become contaminated after one use. Use only single packet cut cleaners, antibiotic packets, etc. Confirm there are no medications in the kits.  Utilize a First Aid Log to document first aid kit use. In the event a minor cut or injury requires a doctor's visit, the log can be referred to when filling out a claim report.
28	What is the proper way to lift a carton/object?	When lifting cartons or objects: stand with your feet apart for good balance, with shoulders and hips aligned, bend at your knees, not your waist. Maintain the natural curve in your back. When lifting, let your leg muscles do the work. Keep the load you are lifting close to your body to ease the pressure on your spine. Turn with your feet; do not twist the trunk of your body. When you set the load down, squat down slowly by bending your knees.

*January | April | July | October*

Day	Statement	Response
29	The swimming pool's chemical concentration and pH should be checked at least daily.	To maintain the quality of the swimming pool water, the pH, and chemicals should be checked daily; more frequent checks will be necessary as usage increases. Some hotels check the water three times per day.
30	Keep your work area clean and orderly.	Good housekeeping is integral to a pleasant and safe place to work. All employees must do their part to keep their work area clean and orderly. During an emergency, clear exit and travel paths are essential to everyone's safety.
31	All food containers must be properly labeled with common names.	Food, whether raw or prepared, if removed from its original packaging or container, should be stored in a clean, covered, nonabsorbent container until it is prepared and served. This is to prevent cross-contamination.

*February | May | August | November*

Day	Statement	Response
1	Trip hazards should be repaired ASAP to reduce the potential for accidents.	Rips in carpets, potholes, and similar trip hazards should be repaired as soon as possible to reduce the potential for an accident.
2	Fatigue	<p>Fatigue is defined as mental or physical exhaustion and extreme tiredness or weariness resulting from physical or mental activity. Fatigue can be a symptom of a medical condition, but more commonly, it is a normal physiological reaction to exertion, lack of sleep (per the National Safety Council, 1 in 3 American workers is sleep deprived), boredom, changes of sleep-wake schedules or stress. How many of these do you think can affect your performance at work or ability to work or drive safely? Here are some fatigue warning signs related to driving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Unable to stop yawning.</li> <li>* Trouble keeping your eyes open and focused, especially at stop lights.</li> <li>* Driving becomes sloppy and you weave between lanes, tailgate or miss traffic signals.</li> <li>* Finding yourself hitting the grooves or rumble strips on the side of the road.</li> <li>* Finding yourself opening a window or turning up the radio to stay alert.</li> <li>* Driving aggressively to get to your next destination faster.</li> </ul> <p>Fatigue counter measures include obtaining a minimum number of hours of restful sleep, employing napping strategies, taking sufficient rest breaks from driving, and paying attention to variations in mood, motivation, and performance. With increased awareness, it is more likely you can act on the telltale warning signs of the onset of fatigue and waning alertness while driving. Improving and maintaining your health will improve your chances of living longer, spending more quality time with your family, and enjoying your hobbies and other fun and important parts of life.</p>
3	Exit signs with arrows should correctly reflect the direction of travel to exit the building.	There have been several deaths in fires because the arrows on the exit signs indicated an incorrect direction of travel. Little things matter.

## February | May | August | November

Day	Statement	Response
4	Hot work - what is it and what safety precautions are required?	<b>Hot work</b> applies to cutting, welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, pipe thawing, or torch-applied roofing operations. A hot work permit should be required before hot work is allowed and issued only once the necessary safety precautions are implemented. It should be signed by the supervisor who issued it. A pre-work evaluation must be performed to adequately assess the operation and to identify the required controls. Fire protection must be provided, and a fire watch should stand by during the hot work to extinguish sparks that could ignite combustibles, to adjust the positions of protective shields or tarps, and if necessary, to sound an alarm if a fire occurs. Hot work permits should be posted at the work site and should expire no later than the end of the supervisor's shift who issued the permit. The supervisor should inspect the work site 30 minutes after work is complete (60 minutes for torch-applied roofing work).
5	Fire extinguisher basics: use the <i>PASS</i> system to put out the fire.	<p>Pull the pin.</p> <p>Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire.</p> <p>Squeeze or press the handle.</p> <p>Sweep from side to side slowly at the base of the fire until it goes out.</p> <p>Remember to never endanger yourself. If the fire is too large to put out, sound the alarm immediately, and follow evacuation protocols.</p>
6	Confirm sprinkler systems are tested.	Sprinkler systems can be very intimidating to untrained personnel. Those not trained should rely on licensed fire protection representatives to perform required testing. Additional information can be found in the NFPA 25 standard and from your Zurich Risk Engineer.
7	In accordance with NFPA standards, an inspection of all fire protection equipment should be conducted and recorded monthly.	If any equipment is to be considered reliable, it must be inspected to be sure there has been no tampering or breakage of vital components.
8	Before you begin to lift an object...	First, ask yourself if it is safe to perform a lifting task without help. If you answer is yes, stand close to the object, bend down at the knees, straddle it, get a good grip, and lift with your legs while keeping your back straight. If the item appears too heavy or bulky, use a mechanical device (e.g., hand cart, pallet jack) or ask a co-worker to help you lift the item.
9	Maintain clear walkways through prep areas, the kitchen, and service corridors.	A minimum path of 44 inches should be maintained for exits. Maintaining this distance also removes trip hazards, so associates can flow safely and smoothly through walkways. Always place the chairs, racks, bars, etc., in the banquet aisle stacked neatly against the wall.
10	Protective splash-proof goggles and gloves should be used when handling swimming pool chemicals.	Eyes are one of the most delicate organs; sight is one of our most valued senses. Protect your eyes from damage due to chemical exposure. Protect your hands also; replacement skin is not readily available.
11	Do you know what an 'SDS' is?	SDS (Safety Data Sheets) explain the hazards of the chemicals you work with, the necessary precautions to take when using them, and as first aid procedures when exposure occurs. SDS for chemicals should be readily available to all personnel in work areas where the chemicals are present. Information on SDS use is part of the company's Hazard Communication program, an OSHA requirement. Remember, never use a chemical unless you understand possible hazards of use and ensure the container is properly labeled.

## February | May | August | November

Day	Statement	Response
12	Medical cards	After each US DOT physical examination, make sure your card has all the required entries, that the entries are accurate, and the information is legible. To protect the card, consider sealing it in a plastic cover. CDL drivers must now certify their type of driving (e.g., interstate, intrastate, etc.) and submit a current medical examiner's certification (card) to the state in which they are licensed. Failure to do so can result in cancellation of commercial driving privileges by the state. You must also have your medical card with you when driving as failure to do so during a roadside inspection will result in a violation, and the points can affect the US DOT CSA rating for you and your company.
13	Do not let a near miss go unreported.	Failure to report a near miss provides an opportunity for a serious accident to occur. A near miss is an incident in which someone could have gotten hurt. Management and associates need to evaluate or investigate the incident and put a plan in place to make certain another near miss or actual loss does not occur.
14	Stretch and flex to prevent accidents.	Whether stretching and flexing is part of your requirements to perform at work or something you should do regularly after hours in order to maintain your overall fitness, both are important components of work injury prevention.
15	Rotate food on a first-in/first-out basis.	A FIFO (first in first out) system minimizes the risks of spoilage and contamination.
16	What does <i>building a bridge</i> mean regarding back safety?	<p>You may occasionally bend over to pick up a piece of paper or other debris or items on the floor or ground. When you do, be sure to <i>build a bridge</i>. This simply means to support your upper body (which weighs significantly more than your lower body). This can be accomplished by placing one hand on your knee or inner thigh or on a stable item, such as a table or counter. This support of your upper body will lower the risk of injuring your lower back.</p> <p>In many industries, strains and over exertion injuries remain one of the top workers' compensation causes of loss.</p>
17	Wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling or dispensing chemicals.	<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) protects the skin, eyes, and respiratory system whenever chemicals may be splashed, sprayed, or dripped onto a person. PPE includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Splash-proof goggles</li> <li>* Gloves</li> <li>* Masks</li> <li>* Aprons</li> </ul>
18	Hazard Communication Pictograms	OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram is determined by the chemical hazard classification. A fact sheet listing the various pictograms can be found on the OSHA website. A key practice is to print and laminate the label and attach it to the container using a ty-wrap.
19	Assure hydrogen gas is not accumulating in the cart storage areas.	Battery recharging may produce hydrogen gas. A minimum of 5 air changes per hour is needed to remove hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas detectors are also available to minimize this risk.
20	Reduce body stress with insoles and anti-fatigue mats.	Excessive standing/moving can create strain on the back. Gel insoles and anti-fatigue mats can minimize stress.

February | May | August | November

Day	Statement	Response
21	Leading indicators	<p>Leading indicators are positive actions or activities such as safety orientations, utilization of daily job safety or job hazard analyses (JSAs, JHAs), use of pre-task planning, safety inspections and corrections, the number of safety audit findings, worker observations, near miss reports, etc. Leading indicators focus on policies and procedures that are in place to prevent an accident or loss from happening in the first place and should be used to monitor the safety performance of a project.</p> <p>Traditionally, lagging indicators are used to measure safety performance. Lagging indicators include tracking of injuries, lost workday injuries, or OSHA recordable injuries. While easy to accomplish, they focus on events that indicate that something or someone has failed.</p> <p>Replacing lagging indicator monitoring with leading indicator monitoring is a move from a reactive to a proactive approach to workplace safety which can prevent accidents from occurring in the first place. If you see something unsafe or someone working unsafely, speak up!</p>
22	How you respond can make all the difference, when investigating accidents and injuries.	<p>When investigating accidents and injuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Respond in a timely manner to the scene.</li> <li>* Treat everyone fairly and with respect.</li> <li>* Do not move the injured person unless it is safe to do so, or the person's life is in danger.</li> <li>* If there is any doubt, management should call emergency services or 911.</li> <li>* Follow established protocols.</li> <li>* Provide injured workers and visitors with necessary post-accident information.</li> <li>* Accident reports are confidential documents and copies should not be provided to unauthorized persons.</li> <li>* Do not make inappropriate comments or place blame on anyone at the accident scene.</li> </ul>
23	Keep storage away from electrical panels.	Always maintain at least a 36-inch clearance in case of an emergency.
24	Why do we have safety meetings?	Safety meetings are a perfect opportunity for you to communicate any safety ideas or concerns that you may have. Participate in your safety meetings. If you do not participate, your ideas will not be heard.
25	Are you using the correct capacity ladder?	Ladders are rated by the manufacturer as to their weight capacity. On most construction sites, you should use a Type I or Type I-A. A Type I is rated at 250 pounds and a Type I-A is rated at 300 pounds. Remember, the weight rating includes the weight of the worker plus their tools/equipment. Never use an aluminum ladder on a construction site and never use a ladder that is not equipped with the manufacturer's weight ratings.
26	'No Diving' signs should be installed on the pool deck near the coping. One sign on each depth marker is recommended.	The injuries resulting from guests striking their heads when diving into the pool are often severe, sometimes resulting in paralysis and lawsuit settlements in the millions of dollars. Not having proper signage adversely affects the hotel's defense against lawsuits.
27	Use a severe weather warning system.	Lightning detection/prediction and notification systems should be installed and maintained. Adhere to severe weather and move to shelter when appropriate.
28	Become familiar with SDS. They contain information needed for first aid and medical treatment in an accident.	The SDS contains the first-aid information should an associate be exposed to a chemical. Exposure can occur in the eyes, mouth, nose, etc., and SDS contains instructions for dealing with various types of exposure. Hotels also frequently add chemicals to their inventory, and the associates need to be familiar with the hazards associated with the product.

## February | May | August | November

Day	Statement	Response
29	Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving.	Text messaging or talking on a cell phone while driving is classified as distracted driving and illegal in most states. Many accidents, including fatal ones, occur each day because drivers are texting or talking on a cell phone. Avoid these two potentially deadly distractions while driving. While hands-free phone use may be better than holding the phone, it still takes your mind off the driving task, which could result in a crash.
30	Have a <i>Wet Floor</i> sign in place before and after cleaning the floor.	Alert associates and guests to slippery conditions to prevent slips and falls.
31	Inspect all golf and utility carts prior to use.	Pre-use inspections should include brakes, backup alarm, steering, tires, and safety controls.

## March | June | September | December

Day	Statement	Response
1	Correct or report slip, trip, and fall hazards.	Slips, trips, and falls are the most common accidents in America. Every effort should be made to eliminate these hazards. Correct or report poor housekeeping situations immediately. Contact a Zurich risk engineer for a RiskTopic on this subject.
2	Mixing pool chemicals can have deadly results.	Mixing chemicals of any kind is discouraged. The chemicals used to keep a swimming pool or spa ready for use are very reactive to each other and can release deadly gases when mixed.
3	Buckle up when traveling to and from work.	It is as important to be safe off the job as on it. One of the greatest opportunities for severe injury is when traveling to and from work by vehicle. In fact, motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of accidental death for individuals aged 1 to 34. Seat belts provide the greatest protection against occupant ejection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Ejection from a vehicle generally causes the most severe injuries in a crash.</li> <li>* 75% of the occupants who are ejected from vehicles are killed (NHTSA).</li> <li>* Seat belts need to be used even if the vehicle is equipped with air bags. An air bag inflates and deflates in a matter of seconds. If there is a secondary crash, you have no restraint protection.</li> <li>* Seat belts lessen the impact of air bags on vehicle occupants.</li> </ul>
4	Assure pool fencing and self-closing gates are in place and working properly.	Access controls are required for all swimming pools to restrict access, especially for small children. Daily and weekly inspections should include this safety tip.
5	Be careful when picking up/removing glass containers from the cooler.	Glass containers stored in coolers become slippery. You can lose your grip, causing glass to shatter and fly into people's eyes.
6	Report damage to ladders immediately; do not use damaged ladders.	Using damaged ladders is a sure recipe for disaster. When you least expect it, the ladder will fail, and the resultant injury may be severe. Portable ladders must be inspected before the first use on each shift. An inspection tag on each ladder is a good way to ensure this is done.

March | June | September | December

Day	Statement	Response
7	Take extra precautions when taking fire protection systems out of service.	<p>Notify the proper authorities to avoid a delayed alarm. Notify the alarm company, fire department, insurance carrier, and corporate safety department or other designated corporate representative before taking the system out of service.</p> <p>Minimizing hazards and delaying hazardous operations (hot work, etc.) while the fire alarm or sprinkler system is out of service, makes good sense.</p> <p>Maintain a fire watch until the fire protection system has been restored. Call all parties back when the system has been put back in service.</p>
8	Confined Space	<p><i>A confined space:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Has limited or restricted means of entry or exit.</li> <li>* Is large enough for an employee to enter and perform assigned work.</li> <li>* Is not designed for continuous occupancy by the employee.</li> </ul> <p>Confined spaces include, but are not limited to, underground vaults, tanks, storage bins, pits and diked areas, vessels, and silos.</p> <p>Employees who work in confined spaces may face increased risk of exposure to serious physical injury from hazards such as entrapment, engulfment, asphyxiating atmosphere, and hazardous equipment exposures like mixer blades, augers, etc.</p> <p>Confined spaces differ from permit-required confined spaces, which may contain a hazardous atmosphere, a material or configuration that may <i>engulf</i> a worker, or any additional documented safety or health hazard. Employers must ensure a competent person identifies the types and number of confined spaces before each project and the safety controls/procedures required before anyone enters (personal protective equipment required, training and rescue plans, etc.).</p>
9	Fire extinguisher basics.	<p>Use a fire extinguisher only if it is completely safe to do so. Make sure you have a clear path to the exit in case the extinguisher is not effective.</p> <p>If there is any danger at all from fire, smoke, fumes, or extreme heat, leave the area immediately and follow emergency protocols for a fire.</p>
10	Nutrition	<p>Did you know that half of your plate for each meal should be fruit and vegetables? Healthy diets rich in fruits and vegetables may reduce the risk of cancer and other chronic diseases. Fruits and vegetables also provide essential vitamins, minerals, fiber, and other substances that are important for good health. Most fruits and vegetables are naturally low in fat and calories and are filling.</p> <p>Source <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/healthy_eating/fruits_vegetables.html">https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/healthy_eating/fruits_vegetables.html</a></p>
11	Perform a monthly test of the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home.	<p>Safety experts recommend that smoke and carbon monoxide detectors be tested monthly in the home and batteries should be replaced annually. Do you also check the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors of your parents and grandparents? Other relatives?</p>
12	Keep bag drop areas clear.	<p>Make sure bag drop fixtures are in good condition and the area is clear to prevent trips and falls.</p>
13	Never use glass items to scoop ice and place the ice scoop outside of the bin when not in use.	<p>It is impossible to be sure all broken glass has been removed from ice. Metal scoops prevent this problem.</p> <p>Unclean scoop handles left in the ice bin can cause bacterial cross-contamination.</p>
14	Always slow down before walking through a swinging door.	<p>Two people quickly approaching a swinging door from opposite directions can cause a major accident.</p>
15	Be aware of broken glass when unloading bus tubs in the dish room.	<p>Cuts may occur because of inattention to this detail.</p>

## March | June | September | December

Day	Statement	Response
16	Zero the slicer.	Slicers with blades left at the previous cut depth are a frequent source of serious cuts. Leave the work environment in safe condition.
17	When using a ladder always have three points of contact when climbing or descending.	Assure 3 of the 4 body parts (feet and hands) are contact of ladder rungs when climbing. This will prevent accident falls.
18	Are all stairwells clear and free of obstruction?	Inspect emergency stairwells to make certain they are clear and passable in the event of an evacuation. Fire stairwells should be free of storage and properly illuminated.
19	Swimming pool safety	<p>What is meant to be a fun event can turn tragic. More than half of swimming pool deaths occur in residential pools, and most involve children younger than 5 (drowning remains the leading cause of unintentional death for children ages 1 — 4).</p> <p>If you have a pool, it should be fenced and gated. The gate should be self-closing and self-latching with the latch above the reach of small children. Teach children to swim or sign them up for swimming classes, and always watch children in and around water (even experienced swimmers). Parents or guardians of young children should be within arm's reach — never leave them unattended even for brief periods of time. If a child is missing, look for him or her in the pool first.</p>
20	<b>Anticipate Risk:</b> A key phrase in accident prevention.	By anticipating what could happen, it is possible to take safety steps to prevent an accident.
21	Hand washing basics.	<p>When washing your hands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Place hands together under water (preferably warm).</li> <li>* Apply soap (according to the manufacturer's directions) and rub your hands together for at least 20 seconds.</li> <li>* Wash all surfaces well, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, fingers, thumbs, and under the fingernails.</li> <li>* Clean dirt from under your fingernails.</li> <li>* Rinse the soap from your hands.</li> <li>* Use a towel to turn off the faucet.</li> <li>* Dry your hands completely with a clean towel, if possible. If towels are not available, it is okay to air dry your hands.</li> <li>* Pat your skin rather than rub to avoid chapping and cracking.</li> <li>* Avoid turning off the water with your clean hands. Use your paper towel or elbow. Then use your towel to open any doors before towel disposal.</li> </ul>
22	When on a ladder, remember and practice the <i>belt buckle rule</i> .	Never lean further than the center of your body or where a belt buckle is normally located when on a ladder. If you need to reach further, climb down, and move the ladder as needed to eliminate the risk of the ladder sliding and a serious fall occurring. Never stand on the top step of a ladder and never straddle one. Contact a Zurich risk engineer for a risk topic on this subject.
23	Do not store heavy and bulky objects up high.	When heavy items are stored in high places, strains, and other injuries, such as being struck in the face or head by a mishandled object, can occur. Store heavy and bulky items in the <i>safety strike zone</i> , which is the area between mid-chest and the knees in height.
24	The swimming pool gate should close and latch automatically. The latch should be above the reach of small children.	The swimming pool gates should be checked daily to ensure the automatic closing device and the latch are operating as designed. If they are not, repairs should be made immediately. These may be the only barriers preventing a tragic accident.



*March | June | September | December*

Day	Statement	Response
25	Get help when lifting heavy or awkward objects.	This is a frequent cause of back injuries, trip, and fall accidents and damage to objects being dropped. Get help from a fellow worker or a piece of equipment such as a dolly or cart and plan your move to ensure a clear path.
26	How is your driving record?	Motor Vehicle Record (MVR) checks should be performed on all employees who perform driving tasks for the club. This includes initial and annual review with guidelines in place. Do not forget those employees using personal vehicles that drive for work.
27	Examine both ends and seams of cans and press each end separately.	Reject cans if the opposite end bulges or the pressed end springs back.
28	Assure member club storage does not block fire sprinkler heads.	A minimum of 18 inches should be provided under fire sprinkler heads. This will allow proper distribution of water to control/suppress a fire.
29	Broken security equipment, such as closed-circuit TV cameras, should be repaired or replaced ASAP.	Inoperable security equipment is a liability and should be repaired immediately. If the equipment cannot be repaired, it should be replaced or removed.
30	When do I report an injury or accident to my supervisor?	Report all incidents immediately to your supervisor and staffing company representative (if applicable).
31	Review alcohol awareness policies with staff.	Assure all employees who may serve alcohol have undergone alcohol awareness training including Beverage Cart Persons, Valet, etc.

January 2024

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