



OCTOBER 2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		
1 Drive Safely to Work Week	2	3 JEA 2 Hour Site Specific Preventing Violence Work Place	4	5 CSSO	6 CPR/ First Aid	7 Test smoke alarms and inspect fire extinguishers monthly		
		Advanced MOT						
		510 OSHA Standards for Construction						
8 Fire Prevention Week	9 Comp Pers Scaffolding Scaffolding for Workers	10 JEA SLD	11 Asbestos Cont/Supervsr	12 Asbestos Bldg Insp Asbestos Mgmt Plnr	13 IMOT Refresher	14		
		502 Update for Construction Outreach Trainers						
15 Home Fire Drill Day Teen Driver Safety Week	16	17	18	19	20 HAZWOPER Refresher	21		
							Supervisor Safety Development Course	
							500 Trainer Course for OSHA Standards for Construction	
22	23	24 Forklift Safety Training	25	26 CPR/ First Aid	27 Hands on Forklift (FCTC)	28		
		10 Hour Standards for Construction						
		30 Hour Standards for Construction						
		24 Hour HazMat						
40 Hour Hazwoper								
29	30 GHS HazCom Fall Prevention in Const	31	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Crime Prevention</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Ergonomics Awareness Month</p> </div> </div> <p>Tips for staying safe at work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Keep your valuables with you or locked up. >Check the identity of any strangers who are in your office. >Keep your cell phone with you at all times. >Carry your keys and access cards in your hand when you are approaching the appropriate doors. >Make sure locked doors close and lock behind you. >Keep your office locked after hours. >When approaching your vehicle, stay alert and have your keys in your hand. >If you notice signs of potential violence in a fellow employee, report this to the appropriate person. 					
							<p>Overexertion injuries account for about 25 percent of all non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the workplace. These can be due to lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying, or throwing objects. Other ergonomic injuries are due to repetitive motion, which can be seen in office workers. By identifying tasks that present ergonomic risks and implementing strategies to lower those risks, productivity is increased and risk for injury minimized.</p>	