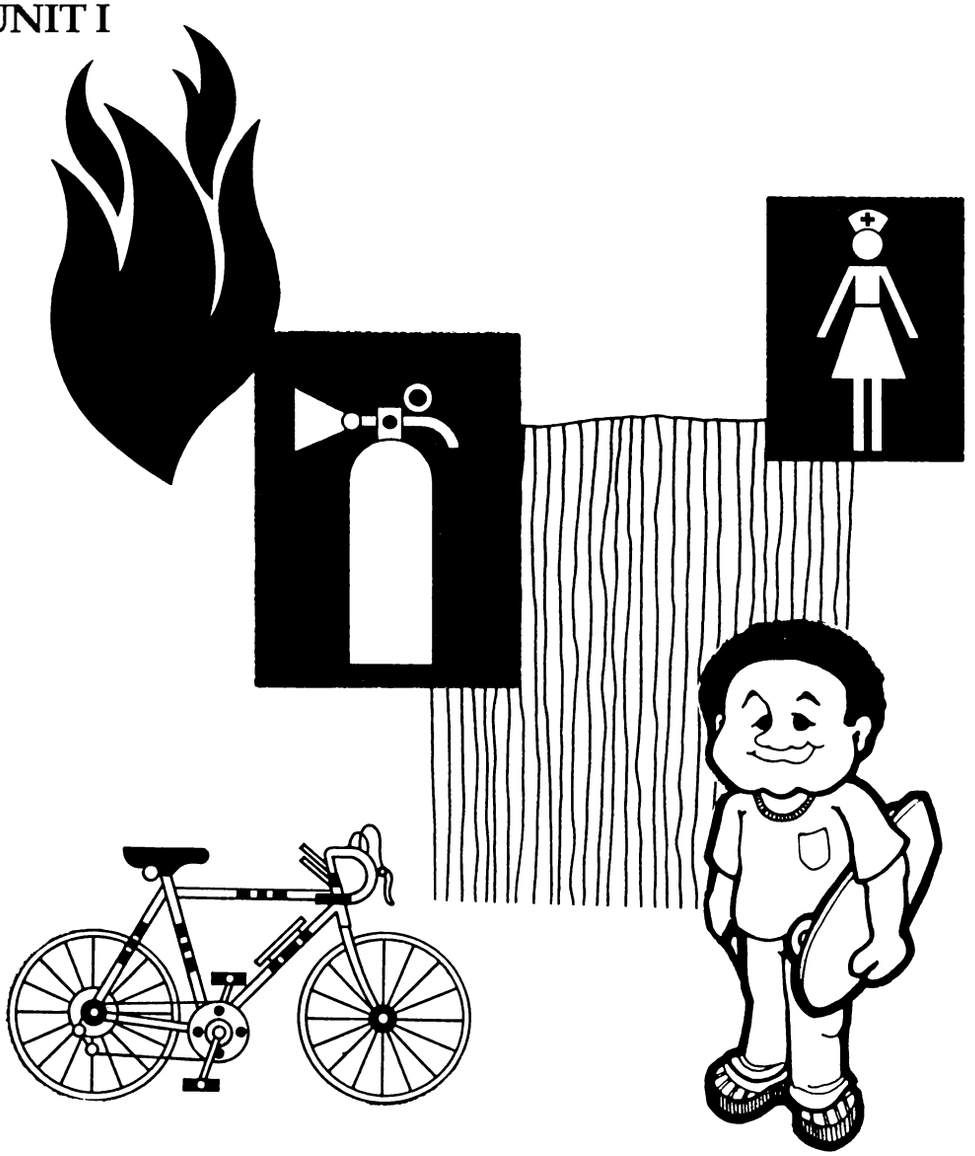
Safety is for Everyone

UNIT I



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Hi There!

Our Job Is Safety!
It's Up To You And Me!

How To Begin Thinking About Safety

Each day accidents kill, injure, or cripple thousands of people. Besides this terrible toll, these accidents cost millions of dollars in destroyed property, medical care, and time lost from work and school. The money and time lost is paid for by each one of us.

Safety costs money too. We all share in the cost of our local, state, and community efforts to prevent accidents. Each 4-H member has the opportunity to work, either alone or in groups, to improve safety standards in his home and community.

Here are some things to do:

* Learn how hazards develop.
* Learn to see hazards.
* Work with others to remove hazards.
* Demonstrate safety to groups.
* Appear on radio and TV safety programs.
* Work on safety exhibits, hazard hunts, community cleanup, and other safety activities.
* Contact fire departments, safety engineers, and insurance representatives to learn how they work.
* Participate in highway safety programs, lawnmower safety work, etc.
* Interest others in learning to live more safely.
* Take pictures of unsafe things and situations. Photograph them again after they've been corrected.
* Keep a record of what you do in this project to serve the community. There are trips and prizes, but the real goal is doing a good job to make the community safer for everyone.

How To Be A Safety "Hero"

The person who dashes into a burning building to save a child, or who dives into the water to save someone from drowning is a hero. But there are thousands of "unsung heroes" who save the lives of many people by preventing accidents. You can be this kind of hero.

Since what people do causes more accidents than defective materials, your first job as a safety hero will be to learn how you can help people become more safety-minded.

Everyone is a mixture of human emotions, fears and desires, pride and ambition, loyalty, generosity, greed, and many others. Each of us has more of some of these traits than others. If we are going to appeal to people to act safely, we must first influence them to think safely.

Here are a few suggested appeals:

Pride — You can be proud of an accident-free record.

Greed — Accidents cost time and money.

Fear of Injury — No one wants to be injured or to injure another.

Thrift — Insurance premiums are lower for those with fewer accidents.

Fear of Publicity — No one wants the notoriety that follows an accident.

You will think of many more as you continue this project.

What Is An Accident Statistic?

The definition of an accident is this — any unexpected or unforeseen occurrence that stops or interfers with an operation in progress.

An accident may or may not injure someone or cause damage. If you fall off a ladder, you have an "accident." But unless you are injured seriously enough to see a doctor, you will not become an accident statistic. An accident does not become a statistic unless it is recorded.

When two cars collide, the event becomes a statistic, usually because a policeman makes a record of it, even if the only damage is a slightly crumpled fender.

Many organizations help to promote safety and prevent accidents in our country. The National Safety Council in Chicago is the leader and coordinator. This organization has operated for more than 50 years.

When we look at accident statistics we can see that the efforts of a great many people are needed to save lives. The chart shows the number of persons in each 100,000 who were accidentally killed in 1960, the number killed in 1970, and in the last column the areas where we have been most successful in saving lives. If you look at the total you will see that we have increased the number of fatal accidents by almost 4 deaths in each 100,000 persons over the last 10 years. These figures should help you see that when we make a real effort, as at home, or on the job, lives can be saved, but also how necessary an even greater effort really is.

	Number Killed		Number
	1960	1970	Saved
On the road	21.2	26.9	-5.7
At play	9.4	10.8	-1.4
At home	15.6	13.0	+2.6
On the job	7.7	7.0	+0.7
Total	53.9	57.7	-3.8

What Causes Accidents?

Most accidents are caused by unsafe actions that often happen so fast we aren't sure what caused them. For example:

An inexperienced driver on the freeway was following a car going much slower than other traffic. As the driver tried to pass the slower car, his right front tire blew out, making him swerve into the path of the oncoming traffic.

If you were reporting this accident what would say caused it? You might say a defect in the tire, but was this really the cause?

Let's look at the unsafe actions of the persons involved:

* An inexperienced driver was driving on the freeway.
* This driver had not checked his tires to be sure they were in perfect driving condition.
* The slow driver was driving too slowly for the rest of the traffic, forcing other drivers to change lanes to pass him.

All of these things helped to "cause" the accident, which might have been avoided if the persons involved had acted safely.

Accident statistics show that 15% of all accidents are caused by defective materials and 85% are caused by carelessness on the part of some person.

Human Behavior Causes Accidents

Many human qualities that are valuable in some situations may become in the hazardous situations the very thing that produces an accident.

Competition is one human trait like this. You've probably seen the driver who isn't happy until he has "passed every car on the road." After he has done this, he often slows down until the other cars overtake him. This behavior may be because of a wish to prove that he is a better driver or has a faster car than other people. After he has proved this to himself, he slows down because there is no longer any competition.

Imitation when it is blind and unthinking is also another human trait that can sometimes cause accidents. A driver sees another one taking chances, and he follows like a sheep. There may be room for only one car to pass and an accident happens. Or a string of cars following each other bumper to bumper at high speed. If one stops suddenly a pile-up occurs.

Curiosity when misused can become a boomerang in many dangerous situations. People who slow down to stare at the scene of an accident often cause another one because they forgot to watch what else was happening on the road. And many people foolishly rush to the scene of a fire, sometimes causing a collision or jamming the roads so that firefighting equipment cannot get to the fire.

Reflex actions that often save us (these are the actions we make automatically without thinking first) often cause accidents. For example, if you start to drop a knife, you may grab at it without thinking, and you might cut yourself. If someone startles the driver of a car or the operator of a machine, he may do something he would not otherwise do and hurt himself or others near him.

Are You Accident Prone?

Have you ever heard anyone say, "He's accident prone."? It is true that some people seem to have more accidents than others, but this may be because they are more excitable or less experienced than others. Experienced workers have fewer accidents than beginners. Experience is the best teacher. The experienced person has had time to learn the job and he knows what to do to avoid accidents. But there are other causes besides inexperience. Worry, anger, fear, or illness all tend to make us careless and it is carelessness that causes most accidents.

Safety On The Job

It used to be that when a man was killed on the job, his fellow workers would "pass the hat" to take up a collection for his widow. Today, the employer is responsible for maintaining a safe place of employment and for instructing his employees in safety.

Most states have some form of workman's compensation laws that provide for the man who is injured on the job, or for his family if he is killed. Many employers also take out an insurance policy on their employees. State governments usually take the responsibility for enforcing safety in places of employment.

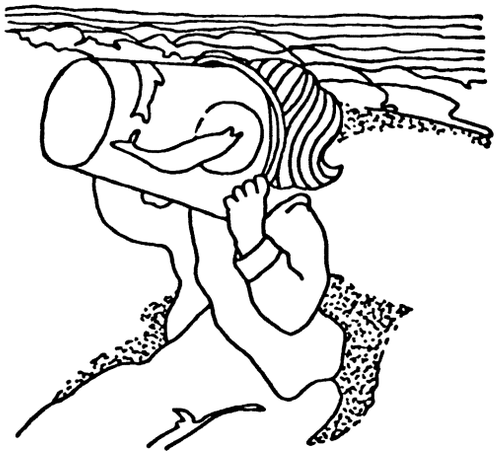
In a large industry, such as an automobile factory, it is fairly easy to check safety devices and practices. But agriculture is spread across our entire country, and it is difficult to give each farm a safety inspection.

More farm residents are killed in motor vehicle accidents than at home or at work, but they have more disabling injuries in their homes than on the farm or highway. About 1 in every 100 farm persons has a serious accident in his lifetime. This is not surprising, because the farm worker has to perform many different kinds of jobs and handle several kinds of equipment and he may not have the opportunity to become experienced with each one. Also, he often works by himself, so that he may not get immediate help if he is injured.

It is extremely important that at least two persons work together on such dangerous jobs as applying farm chemicals, and that only trained workers be allowed to operate complex farm machinery.

The Dangerous Age

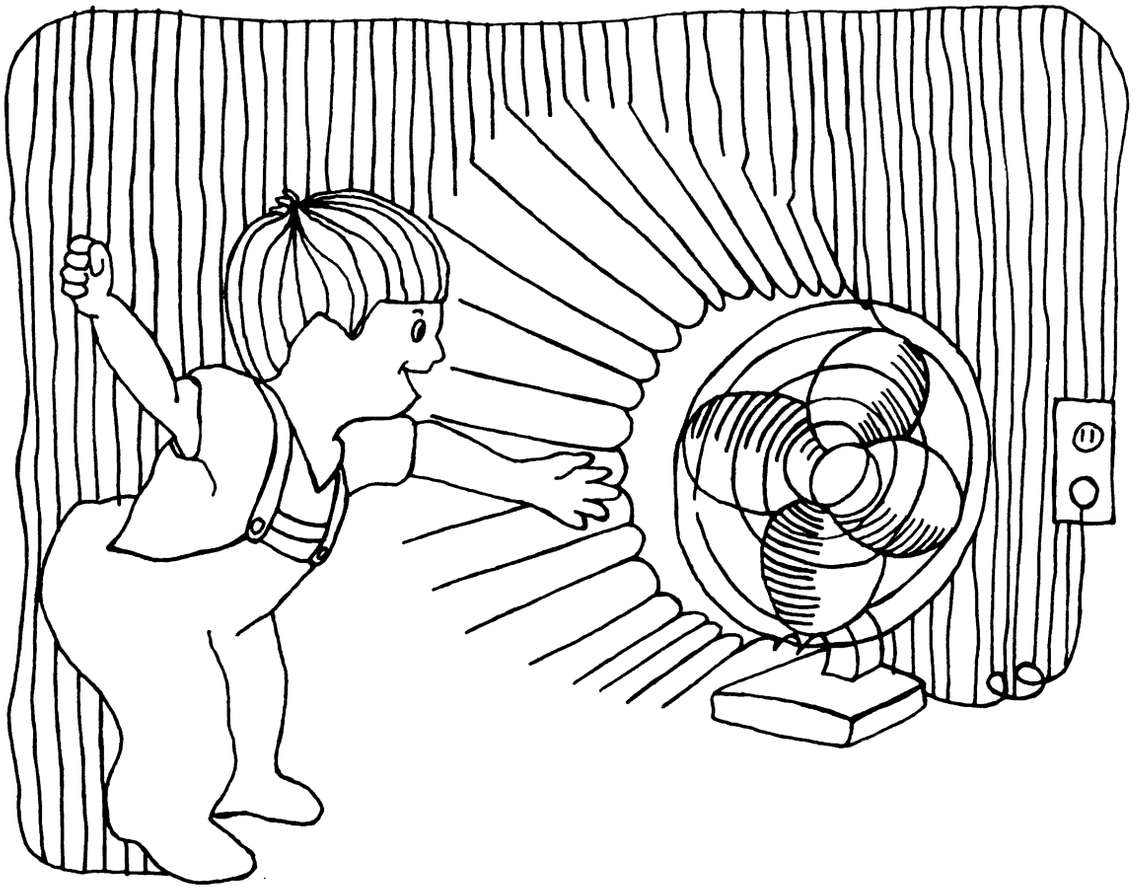
Children are dangerous – especially to themselves. Babies must be watched constantly. At an early age they roll off beds, swallow small hard objects, fall out of highchairs, and suffocate themselves by pulling plastic bags over their heads. After they learn to walk, they fall out of open windows, pull hot pans off the stove, and eat and drink everything they can find – from aspirin to paint thinner. When children start to explore outside, they climb on tractors, get underfoot in the barn, and toddle into the paths of cars.

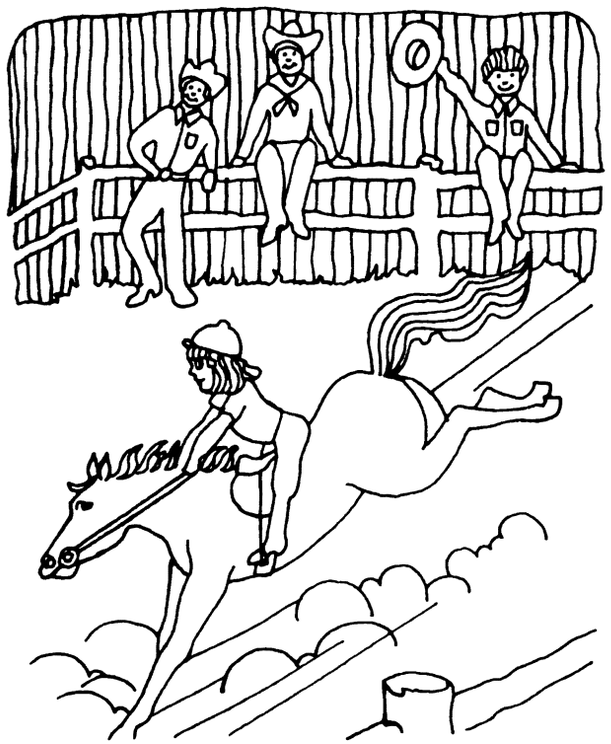


Fortunately, as children grow older they can be taught more about safety. But they still manage to fall into irrigation ditches, get kicked by horses, and burn themselves playing with matches. Childhood is the most dangerous age.

The next most dangerous age is during the later years of life. Older persons have more falls because they are less steady on their feet and do not see so well. They often fall in the bathtub or on stairs with no handrails. Slippery floors, icy steps, and throw rugs that slide also cause falls.

Accident prevention is important at all ages, but especially for the very young and the older person.





Know Animal Needs

Animals respond to good care. Learn to enjoy animals, but respect their habits and feelings. Most animals can be trusted except when startled or threatened. Their instinct is to protect themselves and their young.

A dog is man's best friend — but he may attack strangers, or even children, when you least expect it. Keep your dog under close control when strangers are present. Have a pen where he can be shut in when necessary. Even a chained dog can be dangerous to people not used to animals. If your dog chases cars, break him of the habit or keep him confined when he is not being worked. A dog is very eager to learn from you, but you must use patience in teaching him.

A horse also can be a friend. He usually is willing to do what you want, and he likes kind words and encouragement. A friendly horse wants your company, and will follow you around if petted. But don't startle him by yelling or making sharp noises. If you whip a horse, you can expect him to pull back and try to get away. As you go near a horse, let him know you are around by taking to him gently. Go to his head first, when possible.

Animal Sense

Do not permit horses to stand alone when harnessed or hitched to a load. They are startled easily and one runaway can ruin a good horse or team and possibly hurt someone. Do not wrap tie ropes or reins around your hand or your body. You might be injured seriously because you could not turn loose when necessary.

When leading any animal, walk beside it, not in front of it.

Some Animals Aren't Pets

Don't make pets out of calves and sheep. They can be dangerous, particularly to youngsters. Bulls must be kept in safety bullpens where gate operation and feeding can be done from the outside. Boars and rams may attack without warning. Don't trust them. Even cows may be dangerous, particularly at calving time. They can kick "in all directions at once."

Some diseases can be passed on to humans by animals. If you suspect an animal is sick, keep your distance, and tell your parents.

Safety with animals starts with you. Animals can be wonderful to those who understand them and take good care of them. Don't rush friendship with an animal. Be firm in controlling them. An animal learns good habits from you. Animals are fun as you learn to manage them.

Good Horsemanship

Experienced horsemen usually follow these rules for safety around animals.

- Let the horse know you are around by speaking to him, whistling, or singing a song so that the horse knows where you are. He may kick if he is startled by your sudden appearance.

- If you are planning to work with a horse, don't let him feel you are afraid of him by standing back. If you stand close to him, he may push you, but he will not be able to kick you hard.

- You usually approach a horse from his head. If you plan to work with him, reach out your hand and touch him on the neck or shoulder to give him confidence in you.

- Teasing, tickling, or otherwise abusing a horse is bad business. He might remember it and develop bad habits that are hard to break later.

- If you have had no experience in handling a horse's foot, watch an oldtimer before you pick up a horse's foot.

- Use a long lead rope or strap when handling a horse, but keep your hands on the strap as close to him as you can and still walk safely. You can keep both hands on the strap and be ready to slack off to the end of the strap if it becomes necessary.

- A quick tug on the strap or rein will remind the horse that you are supposed to be in control.

- Walk beside the horse's head when you are trying to lead him, not too far ahead, not too far back. Keep the slack out of the lead lines so that they do not get under the horse's feet.

- When taking a horse into a boxstall, try to turn him around before you release him so that you do not have to walk past his rear.

- Horses need regular attention. If you are absent from a horse for long periods of time and he is "feeling his oats," you might have a little trouble getting him back to his old gentle habits.

- Horses can be frightened by unusual objects and noises. Try to anticipate such occurrences and pat or talk to the horse so he has confidence.

- Keep your gear in good condition and adjusted properly. If you have safety catches for stirrup leathers, be sure they work.

- See that his bridle and saddle fit properly and are not adjusted too tightly. When you are adjusting the saddle pad and tightening the girth, a horse often will work against it. You may have to tighten the girth again to be sure the saddle will not slip as you mount.

- Mount in the open and away from hard surfaces and objects. Approach and mount from the horse's left side. Hold the reins in your left hand and take up any slack so that the horse cannot step away from you as you mount. Some riders stand close to and ahead of the left stirrup when they mount. In this position, you can swing into the saddle if the horse starts forward quickly.

- Learn to ride erect and with your toes, not your instep, in the stirrup. This is safer and easier on you and your horse. Learn to relax your body and ride with the motion of the horse, not against it.

- Keep your horse under control at all times. You can do this by holding a snug rein and allowing slack only when the horse has settled down to your mode of travel. Hold the reins with your left hand, and use the right hand to pull out the slack.

- Walk him up and down hill. If you are in a group, be sure to keep your distance and watch for objects which the horse ahead might clear and you may not.

- If your horse becomes frightened at an object and you have time and distance to dismount, it may be safer to get off and lead him rather than to try to force him to carry you by it.

- A horse may change directions when you least expect. Stay alert. More people fall off horses than are bucked off. If you fall off, get up and remount immediately.

Learn Animal Manners

DOGS

- Meet the owners of three or more dogs in your neighborhood. Make a list for each dog, including name, breed, age, use, where kept, and habits (good and bad). How about the safety of strangers or children around the dog?

- If you don't own a dog, borrow one or make arrangements to feed a dog for someone for 1 week. How much food and what kind did it eat?

HORSES

- Find the owner of a horse you can ride or drive, or inquire about. Tell what you learned about safety with horses from this experience.

- If you don't own a horse, find one you can care for and feed for 1 week. Describe your experience.

- What illnesses do horses have? What would you do if the horse you fed became ill?

OTHER FARM ANIMALS

- Where have you observed other farm animals being kept? What safety precautions were taken in housing or working these animals? What simple diseases can these animals have? What treatment should they receive when sick?

Animal Quiz

Insert right letter in box.

1. A dog: ☐
   A can be trained not to attack strangers.
   B cannot be trusted when strangers are present.

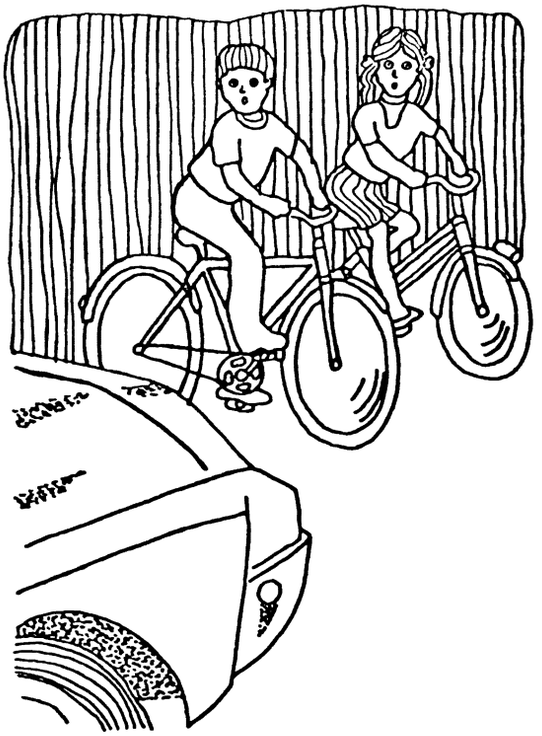
2. A dog should: ☐
   A be fenced in or tied for safety.
   B run loose or he will become mean.

3. A horse: ☐
   A may kick if you approach him from the rear.
   B will not kick if you have his confidence.
   C will not kick if you speak his name.

4. A horse should be: ☐
   A handled from his left side.
   B held by you standing in front of him.

5. A bull is safe: ☐
   A to be around if a ring is in his nose.
   B when kept in a safety bullpen when you are on the outside.

6. Animals: ☐
   A treated kindly can be trusted at all times.
   B with newborn young cannot be trusted.



Before You Ride

Bike riding is a great sport. Every boy and girl should learn to ride safely. You can run over someone if you are not careful. Or you can be run over by a car or truck if you get in the way. A fall from a bike can bruise and skin you painfully. For safe bike riding, you need to know more about a bike than just how to balance yourself or pedal fast.

Your bike must fit you. Don't ride on one that is too large or too small. The height of the seat and the handlebars can be adjusted somewhat.

Be sure the handlebars and seat are securely tightened after adjustment. Socket wrenches are better than crescents or end wrenches for loosening and tightening these hexagonal nuts on a bicycle. Some of these nuts are quite small, which means their shoulders can be damaged easily with poor-fitting wrenches or pliers.

Don't turn your handlebars upside down like a racing bike or reverse the seat post to give you an odd riding position. If you do, you won't be able to see ahead well or to balance yourself well when riding in traffic. Wheels and chains, too, must be serviced and adjusted from time to time to keep them safe. When you make adjustments, have an older person help you check them before riding.

Bikes, Brakes, Or Breakneck?

Take good care of your bicycle so it will give you the greatest pleasure. A bike that rattles, squeaks, or runs hard due to neglect is no fun to ride.

There are 4 main sets of ball bearings in your bike, besides the pedal bearings. They are in the front and rear wheels, the crank part, and the steering assembly.

The balls run in a lightweight grease. Between the times you repack the bearings with fresh grease, you can add oil to wheel bearings to keep the grease from drying and becoming hard.

Usually the shafts and bolts of your bicycle have right-hand threads. That is, they turn clockwise to tighten, and counterclockwise to loosen. One of the exceptions to this is the left pedal shaft, where it screws into the crank arm. This is a left-hand thread. Also, the left-hand cone of the pedal crank has left-hand threads to prevent the cone from tightening as you ride.

Your coaster brake needs very little attention. If it starts slipping or fails to stop you as it should, better take it to a service shop. Its working parts are rugged and will last a long time with reasonable care. An experienced mechanic can take apart a coaster brake, clean it, and put it back with proper lubricant in a few minutes. Repair parts seldom are needed.

Check the air pressure in your tires to make them last longer, operate safely, and ride smoothly. On a rough road, lower pressure (about 22 pounds on a balloon tire) will make the going smoother. On a hard road, high pressures will make the going easier. Remember, though, that with the hard tire on a wet road your danger of slipping is greater. This is also true on loose gravel.

If you are having trouble with a tire not holding air, check the valve core first. All valves should have dust caps. Keep them down firmly to take the

pressure off the valve core. Don't ride a leaky tire. Have it patched, or patch it yourself without delay.

Better Bike Riding

Riding a bike at night is dangerous. Don't do it except when necessary. Red reflector tape on the rear, and white tape on the front, will help others see you on the road. Light clothing also will help. Lights on your bicycle are even better. A flashlight makes a good spare light. But remember, a car driver may not see your small light because of his strong automobile lights and his higher speed.

A bicycle rider must obey all the rules of the road. Give pedestrains the right of way, stop at stop signs, and go slowly in heavy traffic. Stay on the right side of the road. Use arm signals. And remember that courtesy always pays.

Cross the street only at intersections. First check both directions to see if the way is clear. Then look carefully to the left before you cross the first half of the street and to the right before your cross the second half. Wait until traffic has cleared or stopped before you cross. Keep to the right as you cross — don't cut corners. If you are not sure of yourself, get off and walk across. Push your bicycle from the side.

Watch carefully where you are going — but know what is happening at each side and behind you. Before passing a parked vehicle on the road be sure nothing is coming from behind. Don't change directions or stop quickly without letting others know what you plan to do.

When you go on trips, take a canteen of water with you. Wear a hat or cap and take protective clothing against the sun of the day and the chill of the evening. Look for shade, and rest frequently. When you are with others, ride single file on the right side of the road as cars approach. Don't carry riders. Enjoy your ride. Do it safely.

Safety-Check Your Bike For Adjustment

Adjustment

(Date)

Poor Ok

1. Stand beside your bike and hold the handlebars as you do when riding. If you can turn the handlebars up and down, put a check in the "poor" square. If you can't, check "OK." ☐ ☐

2. Lift the weight from the front end to see if the cones in the front end of the frame are in proper adjustment. Put a check in the poor or OK square. ☐ ☐

3. Hold the front wheel with one hand and the handlebar with the other. See if you can twist the handlebar post out of position. Give it an OK if you can't, poor if you can. ☐ ☐

4. Steady the bike with one hand. With the other, grasp the tire or rim near the front fork. Do the wheel-hub bearings feel quite loose, or is the front wheel held securely? (Be sure the wheel nuts on each side of the fork are firm when you make this test.) ☐ ☐

5. Test the rear wheel the same way. ☐ ☐

6. The chain should have about ½-inch movement up and down. If it is too tight, the bike will run hard and tire you. If it is too loose, it will wear rapidly on the sprockets. How is your adjustment, poor or OK? ☐ ☐

7. How about the seat? Is it held firmly in place? You will tire less if you keep the ball of your foot on the pedal, rather than your instep. Try the seat for height. Your leg should be about straight when the pedal is in its lowest position. ☐ ☐

8. Now turn your bike over and let it rest on the handlebars. Hold the frame with one hand and the pedal crank near the end with the other. Is there much looseness in your crank assembly? ☐ ☐

9. While you have the bike in this position, read the serial number

which is usually on the crank housing. Mark it down so you can identify your bike later if necessary. _____ ☐ ☐

10. While your bike is in this position, turn the wheels to check them for wobble. Also, try the coaster brake to see how it works. (Caution: If you apply the brake too suddenly, you can slip a tire and cut a valve stem or do other damage.) ☐ ☐

11. Are your wheels in good alignment? Are the rims straight and do they run in the center between the forks? (If any spokes are broken, replace them to help straighten the rims. The wheels can be centered in the fork by a simple adjustment.) ☐ ☐

12. Are the pedals in good condition? (If they are bent and weathered badly, it usually is easier to replace them than to repair them.) ☐ ☐

Safety Check For A Bike Rider

Balance is all-important to the rider of a bicycle. Any obstacle course on which you can practice and be tested will help you gain balancing skill. In addition, you need practice in giving arm signals before turning or stopping on a highway. Learning to stay on the right edge of the road is also important to safety and requires balance and good riding skill.

Here is something that will give you practice in balancing. Get a 20-foot piece of string and a piece of chalk. Select a center mark on which a helper can hold one end of the string. Make bull's-eye circles, 8, 12, 16, and 20 feet in diameter. For the rider who can stay in the 8-foot circle, give a score of 5; for staying in the 12-foot circle, 4; for the 16-foot circle, 3; and for the 20-foot circle, 2. You may set up your own scoring system and circle size. Then, using the same circle, give arm signals and have the rider turn in the shortest right-angle turn possible at the circle. To do this, you might want to make straight lines at right angles for a corner.

A straightway course can be set up in the same way. A carpenter's chalkline works best here. Have two persons hold the ends of the line while you chalk it. Then snap the line against the pavement to make the line you want. Make two lines, about 4 feet apart and 50 feet long, with a crossline at the end. Add to this pair, two more lines, 3 feet apart and 50 feet long. Add a third pair 2 feet apart, 50 feet long. Have the rider stay inside the lines, give a stop signal, and stop within 1 foot of the crossline. Then start from there and stay in the second pair, stopping again at the 50-foot crossline, etc. You can select any width to fit the experience and skills of the riders. It is good practice. If the rider can stay on such a course, they have good control.

Bike Quiz

Insert right letter in box.

1. A safe rider: ☐
   A can ride any old bike and be safe.
   B will not ride a poorly adjusted bicycle.

2. A night rider: ☐
   A is safe if he has a light.
   B is taking chances.

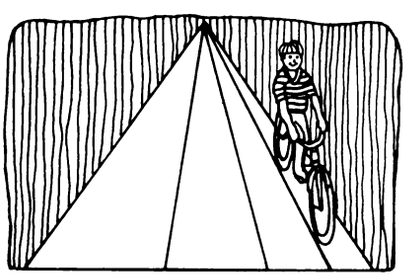
3. A good rider: ☐
   A will not carry passengers.
   B will carry passengers.

4. A careful rider: ☐
   A crosses streets in the middle of the block.
   B crosses streets at intersections only.

5. A courteous rider: ☐
   A waits for traffic to clear out of his way.
   B signals and lets traffic wait.

6. A smart rider: ☐
   A lets others take care of his equipment.
   B takes care of his own equipment.

7. A cross-country rider: ☐
   A needs nothing for the trip.
   B takes water and extra clothing on a trip.



Chemical Cautionery

Be Careful With Chemicals

It's important that you know why and how chemicals are used to kill insect pests and weeds. But it is equally important that you know the hazards of using them. Pesticides are poisonous and must always be used with caution! Keep them out of reach of children, pets, and irresponsible persons.

In The Fields And Orchards

Chemicals that are powerful enough to kill insects can also make YOU very ill – perhaps kill you. If you spill or spray a chemical on your clothing, your skin may absorb it. If it blows in your face, you may breathe it into your lungs, or take it into your stomach by licking your lips. Or it could irritate your eyes seriously. Chemical materials must be applied only in amounts and at times specified, and only when following all precautions.

Some sprays may stay on fruit trees for a month or longer. You could be poisoned by handling the fruit, tasting it, or climbing the trees.

You may not feel sick after one or more exposures to a poisonus chemical but repeated doses may accumulate in your body so that only a small amount will seriously harm you.

If you feel sick after being around or using chemicals, *call your doctor at once!* Be able to tell him what material you have contacted.

Follow these general rules:

- Do not handle chemicals without permission and unless you are under experienced adult supervision.
- Read the label on the container *before* you handle any chemical and *every* time you handle one, no matter how many times you may have done so before.
- *Follow the instructions exactly.* Dispose of empty bags or containers so they won't be dangerous to humans, animals, or pets, or to plants and waterways. Properly incinerate or bury the empty bags or containers. (Don't burn or puncture aerosol cans. They will explode.) Be sure the smoke from the burning will not drift onto any person, or animal, or onto nearby crops, foods, or water.
- Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. Never allow anyone to smoke, eat, drink, or chew anything when handling chemicals. Cover all foods and water containers before spraying.
- Every person who does spraying or dusting should wear proper safety equipment as recommended on the label. Change clothes and wash them before wearing again.
- Take a shower immediately after using chemical sprays or dusts. After a truck has been used to haul pesticide chemicals, thoroughly clean the truck bed before riding in it or hauling other materials.
- When chemicals are not in use, keep them in their original containers in a locked cabinet or room, out of reach of children and animals.

Never sit or sleep in a room where poisonous materials are stored.

Only trained, experienced persons should apply chemicals. But even these people must constantly remind themselves of the many dangers involved in chemical use. You can help in this reminder by being familiar with the rules we have been discussing.

When chemicals are being applied *these* rules should be *exactly* followed:

- *Never* use the mouth to siphon liquids from containers or to blow out clogged lines, nozzles, etc.
- *Never* spray with leaking hoses or connections.
- *Never* work in the drift of a spray or dust.
- *Keep chemicals on the property* to which they are being applied and *prevent drift by stopping treatment when weather conditions become unfavorable.*
- *Don't apply pesticides over fishponds, canals, streams, or lakes, and don't apply them to fields being irrigated if the drain water runs off the field.*
- *Follow label directions and recommendations in order to keep the chemical residues on edible portions of plants within the limits permitted by law.*

Around The Home

A number of other chemicals and medicines used around the home and farm can cause trouble in inexperienced hands. It is important that you know how to protect others from poisons.

Some children will eat or drink anything they find – lye, bleach, rat poison, paint thinner. Don't leave cleaning materials, fuels, or insecticides around where children can reach them. Never store solvents or oils in softdrink bottles.

Always leave the label on all chemicals and medicines. Leave them in the original containers, if possible. If a label tears or becomes worn, replace it at once with a neatly printed label that can be read easily. Be sure all the important information is on the new label.

Some household chemicals and medicines are poisonous when used the wrong way. Aspirin, for example, can be helpful to relieve pain, but large doses can be very harmful – particularly to children. Some medicines are safe when used on the skin, but are poison if swallowed. Iodine is an example of this kind of poison.

Keep medicines and cleaning materials under lock and key. It isn't enough to put them up high – children learn to climb very fast.

A good thing to know: If someone has swallowed poison, *call the doctor at once!* The directions on poison labels tell you to give the patient something to wash the poison out of his stomach. *Always read the label on the container before starting any treatment!*

On The Highway

Everyone knows the danger of breathing engine exhaust fumes in a closed garage. On the highway, you breathe the same fumes if you follow too closely in heavy traffic. Exhausts that release gases beneath cars spill fumes into your fresh air intakes at the front of your car. The next time you follow a truck that has an exhaust above the cab, notice how much less of its fumes enter your car.

Federal law has made it necessary for motor vehicles to install a device that will prevent some exhaust fumes from escaping to contaminate the air.

Unburned gases from an exhaust can be detected, but the worst troublemaker – carbon monoxide – is odorless. Even in your own car, poor ventilation can cause this poison gas to accumulate. If you feel drowsy when you are in a car – stop and turn off the motor. Get some fresh air before starting again. Carbon monoxide poisoning can cause you to lose consciousness or even kill you.

Be Critical With Chemicals

- Visit a home. Look for chemicals kept around the house. You might want to list where you find them and decide if they are kept in safe places.

- Visit a local agricultural chemical store. Look for the more hazardous chemicals. Read the instructions for use, with particular attention to safety. List all the dangerous chemicals you find and tell how to avoid troubles with them. If you can clip safety instructions, fasten them in your book.

- Visit a farm where dangerous chemicals are used. An orchard where parathion is used would be a good one. Tell how the chemical is used. How do they dispose of the empty bags? Is the orchard or place where the chemicals are used posted? Tell what you find out about chemical safety practices on this farm.

What Have You Learned In Your Chemical Cautionery?

Insert correct letter in the box.

1. Homes can be safe with chemicals if: ☐
   A everything is kept in the bathroom medicine cabinet.
   B bottles and other containers are labeled and kept away from careless persons and children.

2. Poisons sometimes: ☐
   A can be helpful.
   B should never be used on the skin.

3. Labels left on containers: ☐
   A make them safe to be left anywhere.
   B will help to warn others to keep the materials in a safe place.

4. If you come into contact with a dangerous chemical, you should: ☐
   A wash your face and hands quickly.
   B remember what it was and see a doctor.

6. When you cannot smell engine exhaust gases: ☐
   A you are safe.
   B you might yet be in danger.

5. If you can take small doses of a poisonous gas without feeling sick: ☐
   A the next one might send you to the hospital.
   B you have nothing to worry about.

Forethought Foils Falls

Falls cause nearly half of all farm home accidents and one-sixth of all farm industrial accidents. Falls head the list of all accidental causes recorded. The very young and those in the older age group have more trouble keeping their balance, and have more falls. But, we can prevent most falls by a little forethought.

Poor housekeeping causes many falls. Pick up toys and unused equipment lying around where people walk. Have a box or other place for such things, and keep them in their place when not in use, so people won't trip over them. Remember to park your bicycle in a rack, or hang it up by its front wheel. And never put things on the stairway to be taken up the next time you go.

Watch your steps around the home. All steps and stairways should have handrails in good repair. If someone misses a step, a handrail may prevent him from falling all the way to the bottom. Handholds over bathtubs also may prevent a slip from being a serious fall. It's a good idea to use nonskid wax on floors, and to be sure that scatter rugs are the kind that won't slip out from under you when you step on them.

Falls Are Only A Missed Step Away

Never carry a load that is so high you can't see over it to watch where you put your feet . . . . two trips are better than tripping!

Good lighting helps prevent accidents — especially at night. Lights should be shaded so that they do not shine in the eyes. A stairway light should be placed at the bottom of the stairs not at the top. Dark hallways, stairs, and entranceways should be well lighted. Where there are no electric lights or light switches, have a flashlight handy for use at night or when walking in dark areas.

Ladders cause many falls when they are not kept in repair or when they are not used properly. Each type of ladder is designed for a certain job. Ladders should be kept in good repair and users should be taught how to use them properly. If you place the foot of the ladder too close to a tree or building, the ladder may fall backward with the climber. If you lean out too far, the ladder may topple with you.

Stepladders usually are safe if the climber stays off the top step — use it for a brace instead of a platform.

Fruit ladders are more apt to tip because they have 3 legs instead of 4. The picker may feel more secure because the tree foliage hides the ground and the danger. If he leans out too far, the weight of a full bucket or picking bag may be enough to overbalance the ladder. To prevent the bag from swinging away from his body, the picker can tie it to his waist as well as his shoulders. Of course, the picker should start picking into the empty bag from the top of his reach — not the bottom.

Reduce Falls

What can you do to make your farm and home safe from falls?

- Remove obstacles from walks or walkways. This means repairing walkways, steps, or ramps where necessary.

- Look for places where handrails are needed and put them on. Do any other construction that will prevent falls.

- Watch to see who is climbing and where – to reach things on high shelves, make repairs, wash windows that can't be reached from the floor or ground. Help provide ladders or stepstools for such reaching. Discourage the use of tables, benches, or chairs in place of ladders.

- Inspect the ladders on the farm and see if the persons using the ladders know how to place and use them. Notice how they walk down ladders with loads. Could loads be carried and balanced so that both hands are free to hold on to the ladder? When you see mistakes, write them down and discuss them with those in charge of the work.

- No two accidents happen in exactly the same manner. Study your situations – they are a little different from those on a neighboring place. Make your own plans to prevent falls. Make a record of what you observe and what you do, particularly the demonstrations that you give on correct ways to use a ladder and correct ways to lift and carry a load.

Falls Quiz

Insert correct letter in box.

1. Falls happen oftener to: ☐
   A children and older persons.
   B middle-aged persons.

2. Ladder accidents occur because climbers: ☐
   A try to carry too heavy loads on the ladder.
   B become overbalanced

3. The best thing to stand on when washing windows is: ☐
   A a bench.
   B a stepladder.
   C a chair.

4. A stairway light should be placed at: ☐
   A the top of the stairs.
   B the bottom of the stairs.

5. If you have a load you can't see over: ☐
   A carry it in front of you so you can fall on it if you stumble.
   B don't carry it; take part of it at one time.

Firefighting Firsts

Be A Firefighter

What is a firefighter? A firefighter does more than put out fires. He knows how to keep fires from starting. And he knows how to stop a little fire from becoming a big one.

The best time to fight a fire is before it starts. A fire needs something to start it, something to burn, and air to keep it burning.

How Not To Start A Fire

Most fires start because someone is careless. Here are a few fire starters a good firefighter watches for to prevent fires.

- Matches are dangerous when left lying around where youngsters can play with them. A burning match can start a fire when it is thrown away carelessly in a barn, or fuel storage area, or dropped into a wastepaper basket. Always break a match to be sure it is out before throwing it away.

- Heating systems that are not kept in repair can start fires. Accumulations of soot in flues may catch fire and burn. Pilot lights that do not have automatic devices that shut off the gas if the pilot light fails are a hazard. The gas may accumulate and explode when a match is lighted to start the pilot light. Laundry that is hung too close to heaters, or curtains that blow against heating equipment may start fires. Portable heaters can set fire to clothing, if the wearer stands too close to them.

- Electrical equipment can cause fires if not kept in proper repair. Wornout electrical cords are a threat to safety. Overloaded circuits, improper fusing, and shorts in equipment can cause fires.

- Spontaneous combustion is the outbreak of a fire without a spark or match to start it. Such fires usually start in oily rags or damp hay.

Let's Look Into Fire Causes

- Make a survey of *heating* equipment. Can it become overheated?_____ Are the users aware of this hazard?_____ If the pilot light goes out on the gas heaters, will the gas automatically shut off?_____

  Inspect and clean the smoke vents. Check the venting of the heating and cooling equipment.

  Which ones are ventilated to the outside and which are not?

  _____

- Let's take a look at smoking and match supplies.

  Where do you find ashtrays?

  _____

  Can they be kept out of bedrooms?_____
  Do you find that ashtrays are emptied into wastebaskets with papers?_____Are matches guarded and stored in order to be kept away from children? _____

- Where is fuel stored?_____ Have you seen any warning signs and locks to protect fuel from fire?_____
  How well cleaned and orderly is the fuel storage and area around it?_____

Can the firefighting equipment around the storage be safely used in case of fire?_____
_____ Explain what it is _____

_____

_____

_____

- Make a report on the electrical equipment and wiring around the farm and home. Follow the suggestions in the electrical portion of your material.

How To Keep Little Fires From Becoming Big Ones

"Fire season" is all the year round, but fires start most easily during the dry part of the year.

A good firefighter knows that fires sometimes start in spite of everything we do to prevent them. He also knows that fires often will not spread if there is no trash or other flammable materials around to furnish fuel for the flame. So he fights fire by clearning away rubbish that can be a fire hazard around his home.

Have you noticed the firebreaks along the highway, around the edges of fields, or in wooded areas?

These bare or burned over strips often will stop fires from spreading because they run out of fuel to burn.

You can do the same by clearing away dead grass, rubbish, and other burnable material from around your buildings to prevent the spread of fire. Get rid of piles of old papers, rags, and scrap lumber.

Gasoline, diesel oil, and solvents are explosive when heated. Paints and paint thinner also make very hot fires. Never store gasoline in glass bottles. If the bottle breaks, the gasoline fumes will blow up if they reach a pilot light, heater, or other flame.

Have A Safe Christmas

Have you ever seen a dry Christmas tree burn? It goes up in a flash. If it catches fire in the home, it may burn down the home and injure people. The best way to prevent such a Christmas tragedy is to keep your tree fresh and damp as long as you have it in the house. As soon as you get your tree, make a fresh cut at the base and keep the tree in a can of water to help keep it moist and prevent the needles from falling.

You can spray your tree with a borax solution and a fire retardant, but the tree still will burn, although more slowly. Such sprays may discolor the needles.

Keep your tree out of passageways and away from heating units that will dry it. Keep a bucket of water or sand handy in case of fire, and as a reminder that there is a fire hazard.

If you plant the tree for a public place, notify the fire department. They can advise you on precautions to take. Keep electrical wiring and Christmas tree lights in good repair. Don't allow wrappings from presents to accumulate.

A good reminder for Christmas tree safety is a tag on the tree asking that the user keep it in water, keep it away from heaters, keep wiring safe, and have a fire-safe Christmas.

Fire Extinguishers For Fighting Fire

Once a fire starts, the firefighter tries to smother the flames as soon as possible. A small fire sometimes can be smothered with a blanket or by throwing dirt on it to keep away the air the fire needs to burn.

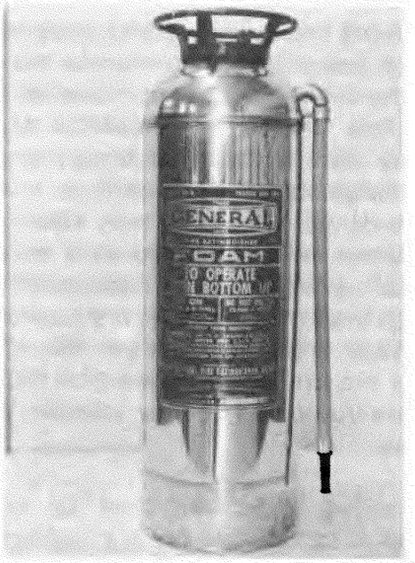
But the good firefighter should be prepared for fires of all kinds and sizes. Water is the best fire extinguisher for most fires – but not for burning oil or electrical fires! Water under pressure is best, but it also is important to have water to replenish a firetruck where there are no fire hydrants. This means you should have a farm pond or well that pumps at least 100 gallons a minute.

Remember – there is no miracle fire extinguisher that you can hang on the wall and use to scare away fires. Usually, you have to be there to cover the fire with water, dry chemical, or liquid to smother the flames.

Soda-acid, gas propelled water, and pressurized water extinguishers are similar in appearance, and are all effective on small fires. Soda-acid extinguishers have about the same effect as the 2½ gallons of water they contain. This water is propelled by pressure supplied by the soda and acid being mixed after the tank is turned upside down. After being used, they are no longer effective until recharged with soda, acid, and water. The gas-propelled extinguisher contains a similar amount of water but pressure is supplied by carbon dioxide released from a cartridge in the top of the unit. The seal of the cartridge is punctured in some units by inverting the tank and bumping it on the floor, and in others by a valve lever mechanism. This extinguisher empties completely once the seal is broken. Pressurized-water extinguishers, although similar in appearance and capacity to soda-acid and gas-propelled extinguishers, have a distinct difference. This unit discharges only the amount of water desired by the operator and has a guage to indicate the air pressure available. An equal amount of water as contained in these extinguishers but discharged by another means would do about the same amount of good on a fire. An orchard sprayer or a pressure water system with an attached hose ready for use would be ideal to use on a small fire. It would be a help, too, on a large one. When not in use, orchard spray systems make excellent farm "fire wagons."

Vaporizing liquid extinguishers are filled with specially treated carbon tetrachloride or chloromethane. When directed upon a fire, vaporizing liquids evaporate rapidly, and form a smothering blanket of vapor that is heavier than air. These liquids are non-conductors of electricity. (Water should never be used on electrical fires because it conducts electricity very readily and could electrocute someone.) Only use this type of extinguisher outdoors because the vapors produced are very poisonous. Never wash your hands in these

chemicals since they can be absorbed in the body and are harmful. Vaporizing liquid extinguishers have been used less and less in recent years, and their use is prohibited or discouraged in some places.



Foam extinguishers are good for fighting gasoline fires. The common size is 2½ gallons. Turning the extinguisher upside down causes the two chemicals to mix. Carbon dioxide supplies the pressure for forcing the foam out to smother the fire and to cling to the burning material.

Dry chemical extinguishers also are good for smothering a fire. Usually, carbon-dioxide cartridges supply the pressure for blowing a finely ground power, such as bicarbonate of soda, over the burning material. Dry chemical does a good job of smothering if the extinguisher is big enough to handle the fire you are fighting.

Carbon-dioxide extinguishers carry a large quantity of the gas under high pressure. When released to the outside air, the gas expands so fast that "snow" is formed. It cools and smothers at the same time. A horn is used on the extinguisher to direct the gas toward the fire. It is good for small fires, particularly electrical fires, because carbon dioxide is a non-conductor.

Fog made from a fine spray is particularly effective on all fires to cool and hold them under control. It also allows the firefighters to get closer to the fire and work. Fog nozzles are available for farm sprayers. Any hose nozzle that breaks the water into a spray helps absorb the heat from a fire and to reduce its danger. There are only two types of fire where water might get you into trouble – electrical and gasoline fires. Almost all water carries enough impurities to make it a conductor of electricity. Water is heavier than gasoline so it will tend to float the fire to someplace you might not want it before you could cool or smother the fire with the spray.

Back-pump extinguishers are used by foresters because water is so valuable for putting out wood fires. If the pumps are kept in repair, they will throw the water quite a distance. Manpower is all that is needed to work the system if a supply of water is handy. Unfortunately, the pump leathers dry up and become useless if they are not used occasionally and serviced when they need it. On the farm it would be easier to have a larger supply of water than the foresters can carry. Buckets and pumps for getting water on the fire are easier to use.

Bicarbonate of soda is an excellent smothering agent for fires. As an experiment you might mix 1 pound of this to 9 pounds of sawdust or rice hulls, and see how effective it is on a small fire. Sand and dirt shoveled onto a fire will help smother it also. Common household borax will make materials more fireproof. Use all the borax that will dissolve in the water, and rinse the material in it. Clothes treated with borax may cause irritation to the wearer. To prevent this, add a little boric acid to the solution.

You can see most of the extinguishers listed in this section at your local fire station.

Remember: Access to buildings and places where fires might start is an important as the firefighting equipment itself. If you cannot get to the fire, you cannot fight it. Keep ladders handy for roof fires. Know where hose connections and water can be reached. Keep your firefighting equipment in readiness.

Fire Safety Checks For You

Inspection List

- ☐ All things that burn fast are removed: old magazines, papers, furniture, clothing, etc.
- ☐ Oily rags, bottles of gasoline, and paint remover are properly handled and stored.
- ☐ Stove vents and chimneys are clean and in good repair.
- ☐ Heating systems are in good repair.
- ☐ Kerosene or other fuel oils are not used to start fires.
- ☐ Chopped hay is mechanically ventilated to prevent fire.
- ☐ No defective and overloaded wiring is used.
- ☐ Dry grass and trash are removed from around buildings.
- ☐ Trash is not burned on a windy day or in an unsafe place.
- ☐ Ladders and water supplies are kept ready in case of fire.
- ☐ The fire department number is posted near the telephone.

Dont's For Fire Protection

- Don't throw away burned matches until they have cooled.
- Don't leave "no smoking" to chance. Post signs and enforce them.
- Don't allow oils or other fire boosters to be used in stoves or fireplaces.
- Don't store gasoline within 50 feet of large buildings.
- Don't be a firebug. Burn trash carefully when it is necessary.
- Don't wait until a fire starts to fight it. Have a plan for quick action and your equipment ready.

Have You Learned To Be A Firefighter?

Check correct box.

To be a good firefighter, you must:

have your firefighting equipment ready at all times. ☐

prevent fires by cleanups, and plan the use of equipment before the fire starts. ☐

It is safe to store gasoline in glass bottles:

if you label it properly. ☐
never. ☐

More fires start:

in the fall when it gets cool outside. ☐
in the summer when it gets dry outside. ☐

Electrical wiring gets the blame for many fires. You'll find that:

ordinary wiring is safe if you watch it carefully. ☐
special wiring is needed in hazardous places. ☐

A soda-acid extinguisher:

is good for smothering a fire. ☐
is good for cooling and extinguishing a fire. ☐

A back-pump fire extinguisher is:

good for farm fires. ☐
good for forest fires. ☐

A firefighter's job is:

to be ready when a fire starts. ☐
to prevent fires by cleanup and being ready if a fire starts. ☐

Here Is How You Can Become A Firefighter!

- Make a plan for firefighting in your home or on your farm. You might include in your plan: the location of all firefighting equipment, including the telephone for calling the fire department. Show the plan to your leader for his comments.

- Make a collection of firefighting equipment pictures or sketches. You should be able to explain how each piece of equipment works and what fires they will work on best. This would make excellent material for a demonstration or illustrated talk before some of your local groups.

- Carry out a cleanup operation at your home or some other place that needs your help. It might be a camp, a group of outbuildings on a ranch, or even a home. Clean out the old papers, rags, dry grass, paint, or other fuel that could start or support a fire. Provide a storage space for flammables that need to be kept at a safe distance. Prepare signs for "no smoking" around the storage space for flammables and around hay storages, for example. Invite the local fire warden to make suggestions or even an inspection if he has the time.

Plan Your Escape From Fire

Everyone should know how to escape from a building in case of fire.

First, see that the phone number of the fire department is on or near the phone. Seconds can be very important to safety.

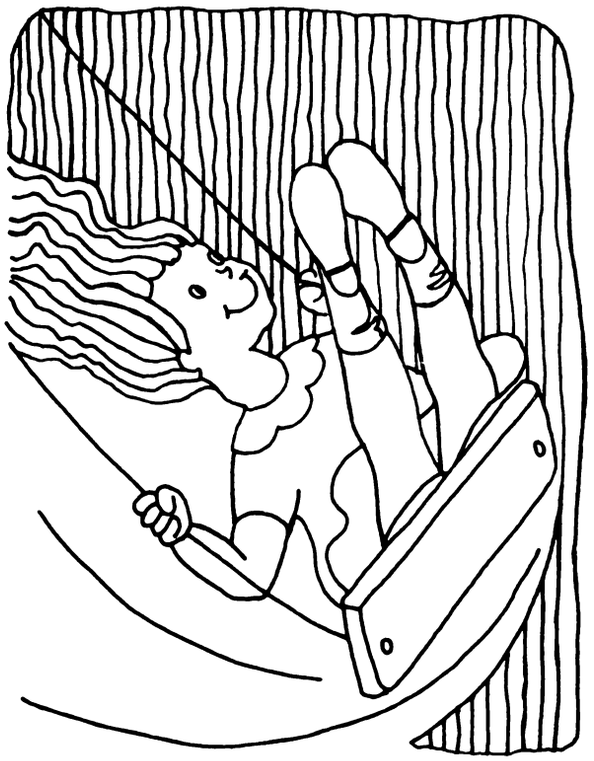
Next, think where a fire might start and how the persons in the house or room might escape. Can the windows be unfastened and opened readily? If windows are difficult to open or climb through, someone might run toward the fire rather than take extra time needed to open them.

Take a careful look through the house for several ways of escape. You might even draw a sketch of the house showing the location of the phone, escape routes for each room, locations for fire extinguishers, buckets, hoses, lights for emergency work in the dark, and ladders if they will be needed.

A plan well made is a start toward escape. People are more important than things, so be sure your plan for people comes ahead of your plan for putting out the fire. However, it may take only a little effort to put out a small fire if the right materials are available. If a fire is burning behind a closed hot door, leave it closed and go for help. Smoke and gas can be deadly, and the open door may spread the fire.

Have an assembly point outside the house where you can count heads and see that everyone is out. Don't go back for things you left. It might mean your life. Have flashlights in case the fire cuts off the electric power.

Planning for an emergency may save lives and property.



Play Safe

Children Should Live Safely Not Dangerously

It seems to be part of growing up that boys and girls have accidents – many of them while at play. Most of these accidents happen because children are playing in the wrong places.

Machinery seems to attract children like a magnet – but it is very dangerous for children to play around it. Many children play in the street – but it is dangerous there, too. It is no place to have a ball game or to race wagons or skateboards. Many children are injured seriously when they play around livestock, or with matches, or in iceboxes, or on stairs or ladders.

When older persons supervise play, they often have "rules" that seem to take the fun out of playing – but the rules may save your life. Play and recreation should be planned to avoid accidents. This is not always easy. Running, jumping, falling, throwing, swimming, hammering, sawing and nailing all have their excitement and their hazards. But if they are well supervised, much of the accident risk can be removed – making them more fun for everyone.

Plan An Outdoor Play Yard

An outdoor play yard is a good place to have fun and to keep your little brother or sister out of mischief. The equipment you will want to build or supply will depend on the ages of the boys and girls who will play in the outdoor yard.

Pounding boards, basketball hoops against one end of the garage, slides, swings, sandboxes, croquet sets, and ping-pong tables are just a few of the many items of play equipment that would keep a child entertained and help him grow and develop.

Enclose the yard with a fence if you can. It is best if it is within sight of the kitchen or living room window, so that mother can keep an eye on it – especially if the children are small. They might have swings, a sandbox, a teeter-totter, or a "jungle gym." If everyone in your home is older – 10 to 14 years or more – you may want to have a basketball hoop, croquet court, or handball court.

You can certainly make yourself popular by becoming an expert on organizing safe play for youngsters.

Plan Indoor Play For Winter Months

It's just as important to play safely indoors as outdoors. A basement, a playroom, or even a large bedroom could be turned into a "place for fun" when it is raining outside.

There are lots of things you can build to keep young people busy.

How about a puppet theater? You could have fun making hand or string puppets and putting on plays. A good light and a white wall can be made to work as a shadow puppet theater. You'll be surprised what you can do with your hands alone or with paper cutouts to make shadow plays. You could fix up an easel so that younger children can paint.

Simple card games keep youngsters busy for hours. You could teach them games such as "stagecoach

upset" or "lion hunt." For you and some of your older brothers and sisters or friends, you might want to have a Ping-Pong table. There are lots of things you can do to make indoors a delightful place to play – and play safely.

Water Can Be Safe

Swimming is fun and good exercise – if it is done right. The most important rule is never go swimming alone. ALWAYS SWIM WITH SOMEONE ELSE – then you can keep an eye on each other. If there is trouble, there'll be someone there to help.

Stay in shallow water until you learn to swim. Nonswimmers have a bad habit of riding innertubes or air mattresses into deep water. When a swimmer gets over his depth in water, he may panic and drown. A rope separating the shallow part of a pool from the deep helps to warn people to stay where it is safe. Fenced-off pools, ponds, and irrigation canals also prevent drownings.

With a little practice, you can learn to float. If you can stay afloat in deep water, you will have time to rest and decide what to do next – or wait until you are rescued.

It isn't safe for an average swimmer to go after a drowning person – a swimmer in trouble may pull you under and drown you both. The best thing to do is supply a float of some kind to the person in trouble. A rope tied to an innertube or life buoy, or even a piece of wood that floats can be used to tow in a person.

There are certain rules of conduct around water, too. Do not run on the edges of a pool. Water makes it slick, and you may fall and injure yourself. Horseplay around water or in a boat always brings trouble. Do not swim into areas where boats are being operated.

You should know how to swim before you get in a boat. And know the rules of boat safety before you operate a boat. In a boat, you are responsible for the safety of other persons in the boat.

Overloading a boat can cause it to capsize. If your boat upsets, it will help keep you afloat until you are rescued. Never take your boat into swim areas – any more than you would drive your car on the sidewalk.

Lifebelts are a must if you water ski. Children should never be allowed on docks or boats without lifejackets.

There should be a life preserver for everyone in a boat.

Sometimes a drowning person is rescued but dies because no one knows how to give him artificial respiration. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is the type most commonly used. Tilt the victim's head back with his chin up.

Remove any foreign material from his nose and mouth. Pinch his nostrils together and place your mouth over his. Blow into his mouth until his chest rises. Remove your mouth and allow the air to come out. Repeat this 12 to 15 times a minute, once in 4 seconds or less (once in 3 seconds for small children) until the victim starts breathing for himself.

Now You Can Make Play More Safe!

- How good are you at building things? Make a list of toys and games that might interest you or your younger brother or sister. You can get ideas from visiting a toyshop and taking notes on play equipment you find at other homes and in schoolyards.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

- Can a play area be made in your yard at home where mother can keep an eye on the happenings? Lay out such an area; have it fenced if possible, and see how much play equipment you can improve or make available for the job. List the items that you can obtain now.

_____

_____

_____

- Inspect the homes in your community to see what is being done for play — in a safe place — with safe equipment — and under the control of an older person. List what you find and make sketches or take pictures if you can.

_____

_____

_____

_____

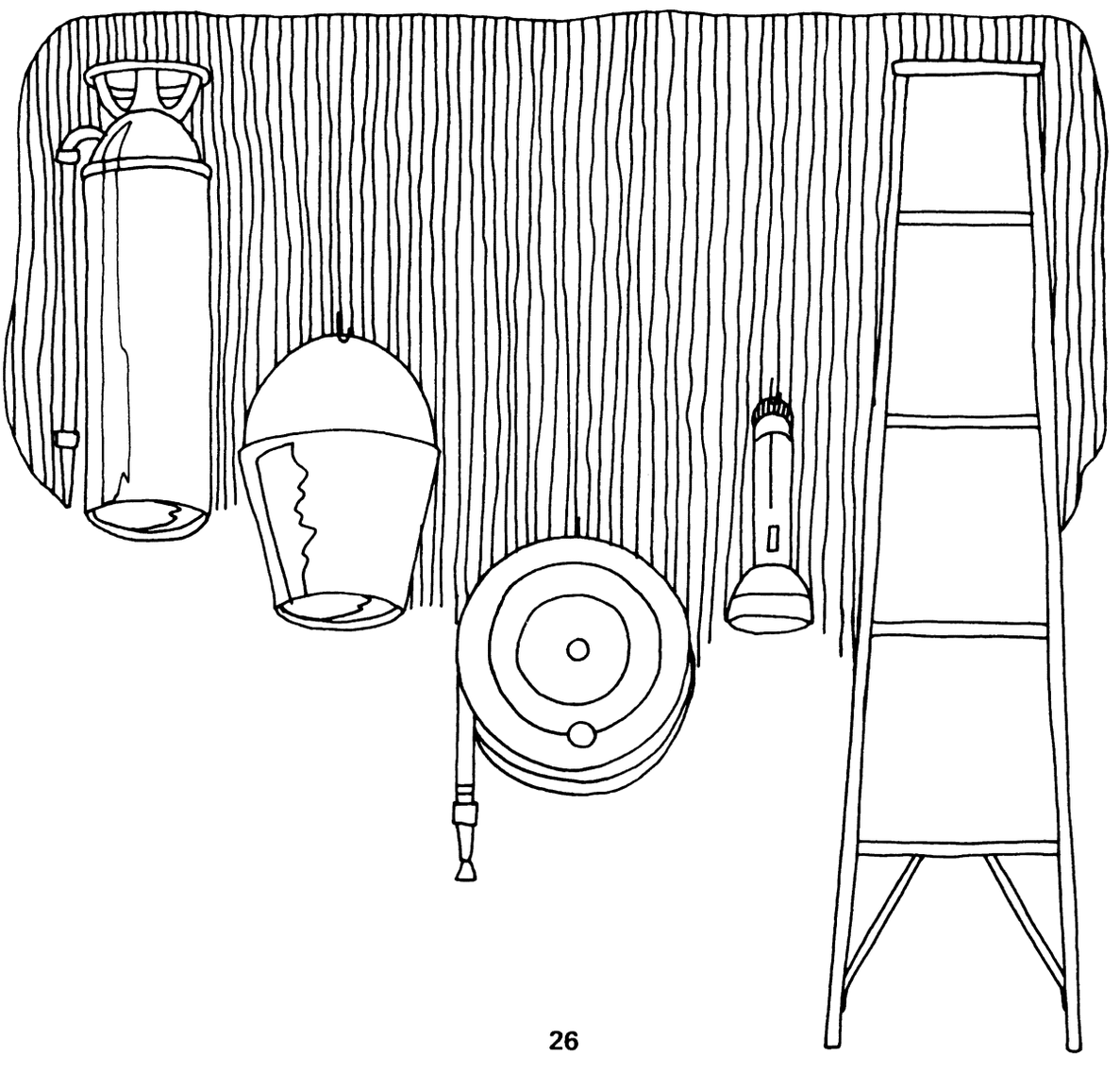
_____

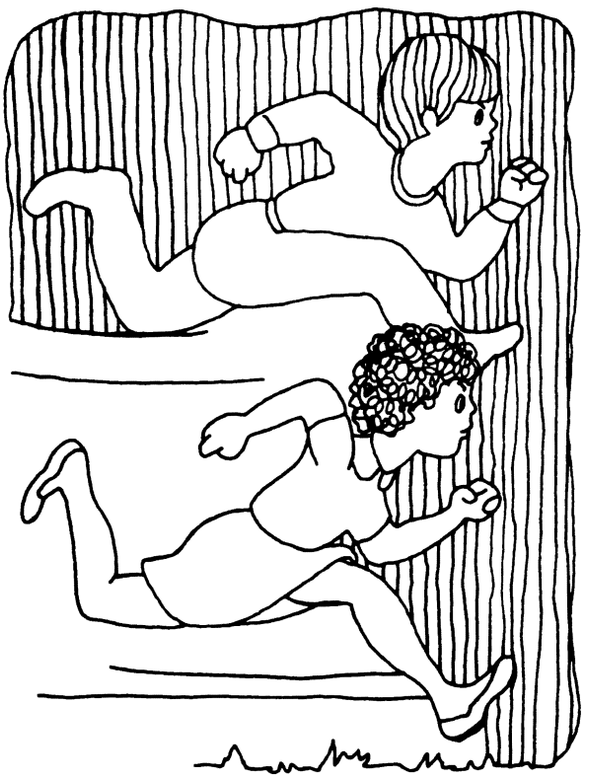
Ask your Extension agent for reference material on play equipment.

What Do You Know About Safety In Play?

True or False

1. To be safe, children should never run, jump, or climb. ☐
2. A fenced play yard is necessary for safe play for children. ☐
3. For safety, youngsters should play outside only. ☐
4. Plans should be made for play areas inside as well as outside. ☐
5. Playthings and equipment need not be expensive or difficult to obtain. ☐
6. The "buddy system" for safe swimming is a "must." ☐
7. Permission should be obtained from adults before you go in swimming. ☐
8. It is never safe to play in the street. ☐





Safety Activities

Safety is no accident. It takes work and thought and planning. Many industries and large farm organizations hire safety engineers.

A safety specialist can save his employer many times his salary by preventing accidents. Insurance seldom covers the entire cost of an injury or death . . . money cannot pay for the grief and inconvenience and the loss of time and production. And each accident may increase the cost of insurance.

Why Not Be A Safety Engineer?

Individual homes and farms cannot afford to hire a safety engineer. But you could be a self-appointed safety engineer and plan your own safety campaign. You can follow safety practices and look for hazards that can be eliminated. You can encourage others to help you carry out your plan. You can show them that careless persons have more accidents. Here are some suggestions for your campaign as Safety Engineer.

Cleanup For Safety

You can do a lot to improve safety around your own home and farm, but why not plan a safety cleanup campaign for your entire community? This can be a lot of fun because it takes team effort to get all the citizens interested. You might start with traffic. Is there a particular place where accidents often occur? If it's a blind corner, perhaps you can get permission to cut back brush and trees that obstruct the view of drivers. Or maybe there's a bad turn that needs a warning sign. Perhaps it's a place where pedestrians often cross, and a crosswalk sign is needed. Many small communities do not have enough street and road signs — some lumber company might furnish the posts and you could make the signs and install them.

A hazard hunt will turn up many more places that need to be cleaned up for safety. Perhaps it's an old unsafe building that you can get permission to tear down. It may be a vacant lot that is unsightly and a fire hazard as well. You might get the fire department to burn it, and give a demonstration of firefighting at the same time.

Extra Safety Events

Safety Displays And Exhibits

Safety displays are eye-catchers — at meetings of any kind.

Some things to display are: Safety goggles alongside a broken pair of eyeglasses. By the goggles, put a card labeled THIS, and one by the broken glasses labeled NOT THIS. Grease pencils make good letters for such signs. Perhaps you can find green for THIS and red for NOT THIS.

To show proper storage of kitchen knives, put a THIS card behind some knives in a scabbard or fitted tray for knives. Put NOT THIS behind a jumbled pile of cutting and table knives.

For children, put a THIS card behind some round-nosed scissors, and NOT THIS behind a sharp-pointed pair.

Behind a good ladder or stepstool, put a THIS card. Behind a loose broken ladder or box put a NOT THIS card. You can think of many comparisons. Any display of safety equipment or clothing will attract attention.

For a larger, more formal display at a fair or other show, get your group together to develop ideas. For example, the danger in chemicals is not generally understood. "Read the Label" could be emphasized, showing the warnings on labels. A fire safety display might show the types of fire

extinguishers and firefighting equipment available for use on different types of fires. A tractor safety theme might show a tractor partially tipped to show how accidents occur. This should attract attention. Other points could include power-take-off guards. Hazards in fueling can be shown. Also you can emphasize that extra riders are out of place on a tractor.

Why Not A Poster Contest?

Posters help to remind us of things we perhaps know but tend to forget. Good spots for safety posters are bulletin boards, walls and doors of shops, and on machines themselves. Some are very effective with just a printed message. Cartoons or drawings often are used too. They don't need to be professional.

You can create a lot of good ideas with a poster contest. Each club member could make one during a program activity some evening. The better ones could be displayed in store windows or at meetings of Farm Bureau to let the community know you are interested in their safety as well as your own. Prizes for posters need not be expensive. Most people would prefer recognition at a meeting, a letter, or newsstory, saying they had done a commendable job.

Demonstrations And Illustrated Talks

It is easier to stand in front of a group and talk if you have something to show or explain (a prop). Be sure your prop works. Place it so it will be handy for you to read or look at now and then. Usually, it should be even with you or a little ahead of you toward your audience.

For example, if you were explaining how to use a ladder, you wouldn't stand behind it because your audience couldn't see you, and you wouldn't stand in front of it either – you should never turn your back to the audience when giving a demonstration.

Refer to Publication 56 "4-H Demonstrations and Illustrated Talks with Debbie and Tommy", for helpful suggestions.

Let's Hazard Hunt

A very necessary part of any safety program is inspection and correction of hazards in your home, on the farm, in industry, and in the community.

Your mother is correcting hazards when she picks up items someone might stumble over, replaces furniture someone left out of place, or puts things out of reach of little hands. Your father does the same around the farm. You can help by watching for hazardous situations and equipment. The only way you can recognize hazards is from observations, learning, and experience. The only way you can get that experience is to practice making inspections with others interested in learning, too.

For example, if you should find a battery installed under a gasoline tank on a machine, you should recognize it as a dangerous arrangement. Fumes from the gasoline tank or line leaks will furnish the fuel. A spark from connecting a battery charger or a wrench falling across the terminals will supply the ignition and you will have a fire.

A ladder left in an upright position is always a challenge to a child. Store the ladder on its side, or better yet hang it on a pair of brackets on the side of a building under the eaves. It is in sight and ready in case of an emergency.

To get the most out of a hazard hunt, your club could divide into teams of two or three members. Each team goes through the area, making careful notes on every item. When you finish, compare notes. You'll be surprised at the many things you did not think of as hazardous that are pointed out by someone more experienced. Accidents have a habit of occurring in places that have been "safe" for years.

Usually the owner will correct the hazard after you leave. It takes time and special effort to correct hazardous situations that have existed for a long time. Don't expect miracles. Each inspection, each discussion, each report makes people more conscious of their responsibilities.

After a morning or afternoon of hazard hunting, it might be appropriate to have a few safety demonstrations. They don't have to be elaborate or complicated. Everyone knows something about safety, and probably could give a short talk on some safety practice he has found to be important.

4-H SAFETY REPORT - UNIT I
Year _____

Name _____ Age _____ Year in 4-H _____

Address _____

Leader's Name _____

1. What did you do this year to make your home, school and community a safer place to live?

   Talks and demonstrations given _____

   _____

   Surveys made _____

   _____

   Hazards corrected _____

   _____

   Other _____

   _____

2. How did you learn more about safety this year? (List tours, demonstrations and talks you saw or heard, contests, safety games, hazard hunts and other things you did). _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What were the most important things you learned in each part of this project? (You may review the bulletin.)

   Introduction - _____

   _____

Animals - _____

_____

Bikes - _____

_____

Chemicals - _____

_____

Falls - _____

_____

Fire - _____

_____

Play Safe - _____

_____

Extra Events - _____

_____

4. How many 4-H Club meetings did you attend? _____

5. List offices to which you were elected and committees on which you worked: _____

_____

6. Tell of any awards or honors you or your club received for safety activities this year: _____

_____

_____