CAPP Report
CIVILIAN ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM REPORT http://safety.army.mil Volume 7 Number 2

A new director of Army Safety

A Change of Command brings us a new Director of Army Safety….we bid farewell to BG Tom Konitzer and welcome BG Burt S. Tackaberry. BG Tackaberry assumed command on 27 June 1997.

On June 27th 1997 BG Burt S. Tackaberry became the new Director of Army Safety.

Brigadier General Burt S. Tackaberry was born in Tacoma, Washington, on August 22, 1946. He enlisted in the Army in 1968 and was later commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry upon graduation from Officers Candidate School. He is the recipient of a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from the University of South Florida and a Master of Science Degree in Business Administration from Webster University.

His military schooling includes the Infantry Officers Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Air War College

During his career, General Tackaberry served with the 1st Cavalry Division, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), 24th Infantry Division, 2d Infantry Division, and the 82d Airborne Division. His most recent assignment was the Deputy Commanding General/Assistant Commandant, United States Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama.

General Tackaberry was also a military faculty member at the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama and Command Director, North American Aerospace Defense Command Center, Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado.

General Tackaberry has received numerous decorations and badges. He is married and has two children. ♦

Safety Alert

Possible Lennox Pulse Furnace Problem

Lennox industries is warning of possible carbon monoxide leaks in its pulse furnaces. Older units are experiencing corrosion in the furnace heat exchanger. These units were generally manufactured between 1982 and 1998 and installed before 1990. Lennox industries is willing to schedule inspections and safety checks of the units. Lennox will replace faulty exchangers at no cost or give a $400 credit towards a new furnace. The company is also providing free carbon monoxide detectors as part of the program, it is essential that all installations that have Lennox pulse furnaces verify that the units are safe before beginning operations this winter. All Lennox pulse furnaces should be inspected until proven otherwise. Only with the model number can one be sure whether the unit is included in the Lennox warning. The problem only applies to Lennox pulse furnaces with model numbers beginning with G14 or GSR14.

If an installation has Lennox pulse furnaces with model numbers that begin with G14 or GSR14, they should contact Lennox Industries at 1-800-537-4341 or 1-800-986-2162 to arrange for inspection and replacement of the unit in question. When calling the toll free numbers, a complete model and serial number is required to get beyond the automated voice system. To locate the model and serial number, first remove the front door of the furnace and look for the product id sticker. Usually the sticker is on the inside left cabinet wall of the furnace.

The model number of problem units will be G14 or GSR14 followed by a series of letters and numbers. Upon calling the toll free number and confirming that a furnace meets the model number criteria, the installation poc will be contacted by a Lennox representative within a few days. installations may be able to get faster service by contacting the local Lennox distributor.

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sickness and death. If you have any questions, please contact: John Lanzaroni e-mail: john.r.lanzarone@cpw01.usace.army.mil army center for public works (703) 806-6067 or DSN 656-6067 ♦

A Fundamental Risk Management Strategy

A fundamental risk management strategy for use of chemicals is to substitute a less hazardous or non-hazardous material for one with greater hazard. . Although the search for an alternative should be simple, the substitution concept may become a little more complex when a balance must be struck between the different materials and the hazards they may present. High toxicity must be measured against flammability or reactivity. What is safe for the work crew must not be severely damaging to the environment. Applying a "safer" product must not create the need for a hazardous process or hazardous equipment and finally, the new product must do the job as expected.

If you are having problems answering product substitution questions or need assistance in your search for substitutes, contact Hazardous Technical Information Services (HTIS) by calling 800-848-4847 or email your request to this @dscr.dla.mil. In addition, to assist one's search for less hazardous or non-hazardous substitutes, there are several guides currently available from the following sources:

The Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), VA, publishes DLA's Environmental Products (EP) Catalog. The catalog lists information on the current manufacturer, product name, what the product may replace, possible applications, National Stock Numbers (NSN), unit of issue, and process. To obtain a copy of this catalog, contact DSCR's Marketing Office at DSN 695-6054 or 800-352-2852 or FAX 800-352-3291. ♦

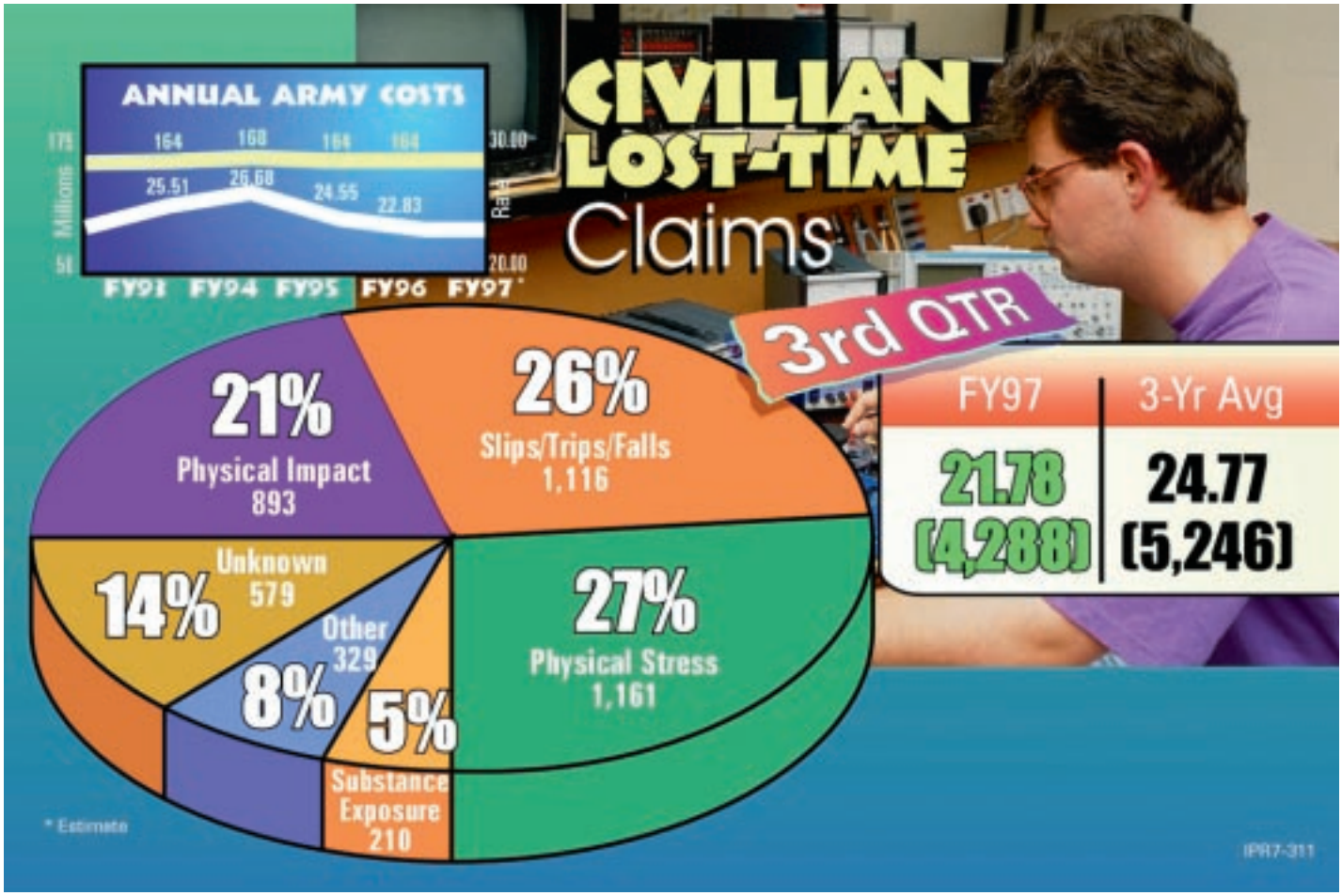
Army Safety Program Quarterely Performance Report (3rd Quarter FY 97)

Civilian Lost-Time Claims and Fatalities

Department of Army civilian employees submitted 4,288 lost-time claims at the end of the 3rd quarter. This is 10 percent lower than the same period last FY and 18 percent lower than a 3-year average rate of 21.78 accidents per 1,000 civilian employees is 6 percent lower than last FY and 12 percent lower than a 3-year average. Although the number of accidents and the accident rate continue to decline, the cost remains relatively unchanged. The rising cost of medical related treatment is the most influential factor in preventing the cost from declining in conjunction with the rate. Additionally, there have been 3 civilian fatalities by the end of the 3rd quarter.

The leading type of claims are those related to Physical Stress. There were 1,161 claims in this area, the majority are due to back injuries. The second leading type of claims are those concerning slips, trips, or falls. They account for 26 percent of all claims. There are no significant statistical changes in the type of claims over the past three years.

The overall trend in civilian lost-time claims continue to decline. End of year estimates show a 5 percent drop in the accident rate and a 10 percent drop in the number of claims. ♦



Arsenal's Forge Earns Safety Award

ROCK ISLAND, IL — A worldwide trade group has given its top safety award to Rock Island Arsenal, IL., for RIA's outstanding safety record in its forging operations.

The Forging Industry Association selected RIA for its 1996 First Place safety award in its size group. RIA is a member of the Forging Industry Association, which is made up of hundreds of major manufacturers involved in forging in the United States and overseas. To earn the safety award, the Arsenal had to compete with forgers of all types from the private and public sectors.

The award was based on a nomination which asked for statistics for 1996 and three previous years in nine safety-related areas, including job-related deaths; OSHA reportable incidents; lost days due to injuries; and days of restricted work activity due to injuries. Statistics had to be compiled for all employees involved in forging operations, including forgers, heat treaters, die sinkers and planners.

During 1996, the Arsenal's forge scored a perfect "zero" in all nine categories. Zeroes and low numbers had also been achieved in the previous three years.

The perfect record in 1996, combined with the near-perfect record compiled in the recent past, earned the award for the Arsenal. The forge's good safety record has continued into 1997.

The dangers of forging are obvious even to a casual observer. In RIA's forge shop, metal parts are heated to temperatures of up to 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit and struck with hammers at forces of up to 207,000 foot-pounds.

Dennis Haut, coach of the Forge and Heat Treat Team in the Arsenal Operations Directorate, attributed the team's outstanding safety record in the face of such danger to awareness and teamwork.

"We have experienced, skilled employees who know how to work with this equipment and operate it safely," Mr. Haut said. "We pay attention at all times, and we don't take anything for granted when it comes to safety."

"We also use the buddy system," he said. "The people in the forge are a team who look out for one another. That's the key to safety, here and anywhere else." ♦

NOTES from the POV/AMV Specialist Desk

I have received many calls regarding CDL requirements. I hope the following questions and answers will help you:

Question 1: Are school and church bus driver required to obtain a CDL?

Answer: Yes, if they drive vehicles designed to transport 16 or more people.

Question 2: Do mechanics, shop helper, and other occasional drivers need a CDL if they are operating a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) or if they only test drive a vehicle?

Answer: Yes, if the vehicle is operated or test-driven on a public highway.

Question: Do active duty military personnel not wearing military uniforms, qualify for a waiver from CDL requirements if the CMVs are rental trucks or leased buses from the General Services Administration?

Answer: Yes the drivers in question do not need to be in military uniforms to qualify for the waivers as long as they are on active duty. In regard to the vehicles, they may be owned or operated by the Department of Defense.

Question: Does the waiver of the CDL requirements for military personnel include National Guard technicians?

Answer: Yes. The intent of the military waiver was to include National Guard technicians who are civilians.

POC: Al Brown Force Management Division, DSN:558-3977

Seven Reasons Programs Fail to Produce

Seven common barriers to effective Health and Safety Program Performance are:

1. Failure to teach the principles: Effective programs include why the organizations needs the program, how the program fits into the company mission, explains the research behind establishing the program, and shows how workers fit in;

2. Lack of perceived ownership: Involve employees in the program from the start. Programs cannot be force-fit into a situation. Organizations must allow employees to mold and adapt the principles to the site specific conditions.

3. Insufficient worker involvement: Management must constantly strive to get and keep the workers involved. Positive reinforcement works much better than discipline.

4. Invisible top-down support: There is no substitute for the personal involvement of managers and supervisors and this involvement must be genuine and consistent. Their presence at the "kick-off" meeting will not sustain the program-they must stay involved.

5. Too few champions: Supervisors and manager must be the champions—they must "walk the talk." Champions develop best when they know and understand the principles and procedures, relay this information effectively to others, and consistently support the concept with co-workers at all levels.

6. Confusing goals with purpose: These words often have different meanings. In this context the purpose refers to the overall mission and the goal is a measurable step along the way to achieving the purpose. No matter what the words are there must be definable steps along the path of progress.

7. Poor measures of success: This is probably the greatest downfall of organizations, we suffer from an inability to measure our programmatic successes. Many programs, especially safety programs rely on injury and illness statistics as their sole performance measure. They should look at some process measures like the number of unsafe acts observed, number of employees volunteering to be observed, the percentage of safe behaviors per critical category or work area. We need to strive for meaningful measures and many of these are process measures. ♦

Reprinted from June 1996 Industrial Hygiene Information and Regulatory Actions summary.
Citation: Geller, S.E., Barriers to Breakthrough Performance, Ind. Hyg. And Safety News, 30(6) p.12-13, 1996.

More Stuff from OSHA

OSHA is launching their ERGONOMICS WEB PAGE!!! Check the out at: http://www.osha. gov/ergo

The OSHA CR ROM (The governments best selling subscription CD-ROM) is now only $38 per year. Half of what it was last year! It includes more information such as interpretation of standards, frequently asked questions, fact sheets, the Field Inspection Reference Manual, the Construction Resource Manual, the OSHA Technical Manual, chemical sampling information and more! You can get it by calling 202-512-1800 or FAX them at 202-512-2250. It's the GPO and they will take VISA.

OSHA has also issued new standards on scaffoldings which become completely effective September 2, 1997. The standard was published in the Aug 30, 1996 Federal Register.

Highlights:

Trigger height for fall protection is 10 feet on scaffolds.
Guardrail height is set at a minimum of 38 inches for primary protection.

The new standard requires a competent person to determine the feasibility ad safety of providing fall protection during erection/dismantling of scaffolds.

Crossbracing will be permitted in lieu of either a top or mid rail, but not in lieu of an entire guardrail system, and not on the final top level of the scaffold. ♦

The ABC's of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Know Your Limits

Traditionally, Fire Prevention week is observed during October. A vital part of fire prevention is having the proper fire extinguisher available and knowing how and when to use it. In the hands of a properly trained person, a fire extinguisher can save lives and protect property. Extinguishers are designed to extinguish or contain small fires. Even against small fires they have limits.

- The extinguisher must be of the proper class.
- Must be large enough. Most extinguishers discharge in seconds.
- The extinguisher must be operable and within reach.
- The operator must know how to use the extinguisher.

Classes of Fire

The extinguisher you use must be matched to the type of material that's burning. Materials fall into three basic classes:

Type A: Ordinary combustibles, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Type B: Flammable liquids, such as gasoline, oil, grease, tar, oil-based paint, lacquer, and flammable gas.

Type C: Energized electrical equipment, including wiring, fuse boxes, circuit breakers, machinery, and appliances.

You must match the correct class of extinguisher with the type of material burning. **Using the wrong extinguisher is dangerous and can make the fire worse.** Know the type of extinguisher nearest your room or work location.

Fight or Flight?

Before you use an extinguisher:

1. Make sure the fire alarm has been activated.
2. Know how to properly use the extinguisher.

3. Be sure someone has called 911.
4. Make sure of the proper type of fire extinguisher.
5. Keep your back to a safe exit.
6. If in doubt close the door and leave!

P. A. S. S. the Test

- Pull the Pin.
- Aim low: Point the extinguisher nozzle (or its horn or hose)
- Squeeze the handle: This releases the extinguishing agent.
- Sweep from side to side: Keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire and sweep back and forth until it appears to be out. Watch the fire area. If fire breaks out again, repeat the process.

In Case Of Fire

If a fire occurs, your actions can make the difference between a minor fire and a disaster.

- Close the door to the fire area.
- Activate the fire alarm system.
- Call 911 and report the fire.
- Evacuate the building. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.
- Stay low in smoke. (Crawl)
- Use the extinguisher only if your trained to do so.

Always keep your extinguisher unobstructed. Report discharged, damaged, or missing extinguishers to your Fire Prevention folks at your Fire Protection Division.

Article extracted from http//www-unix.oit.umass.edu/~safety/abcfire.html

POC: John Langhammer, DSN 558-2644.

Window Cord Strangulations

The fatality rate from window cords makes them among the greatest strangulation threats to children three years old or younger. Other products that present a strangulation hazard to children in the home and have been redesigned include strings on pacifiers, recliner chairs, accordion-style baby gates and electric garage doors. Eighty-six percent of the window coverings involved in the incidents are venetian blinds or mini-blinds. Another nine percent are venetian-type vertical blinds.

Between 1981 and 1995 194 fatal window cord strangulations were reported. Ninety-three percent of victims were 3 years of age or younger. Pull cords or venetian-type horizontal window covering accounted for eighty-six percent of documented injuries. Infant victims were more likely to become entangled while placed for a nap and toddlers were more likely to be suspended by the cord after falling or jumping.

Strangulation deaths from window cords happen most often when children are in places their parents think are safe: in a crib or in a child's bedroom. The deaths are silent—the child can't call out for help. In 85 percent of the documented cases, parents were at home at the time of the incident.

There are two common ways children strangle in these cords. Infants in cribs near windows get tangled in the looped cords while sleeping or playing; and toddlers trying to look out a window, climb on furniture, lose their footing, and get caught in the window cords.

Accident investigations also highlighted the silent nature of this mechanism of injury. In several instances, older siblings or sleeping adults were allegedly in the same room with the child at the time of injury.

On January 1, 1995, at the urging of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), domestic manufactures and importers began production and importation of 2-corded miniblinds with individual tassels on each cord or with a single break-apart tassel. But old inventory is still on store shelves. In January 1997, a voluntary standard requiring the elimination of all loops on miniblilnd cords and placement of nondetachable cord tension devices on continuous-loop cords was published. Eliminating the loop in window covering pull cords is an important preventive measure. However, long blind pull cords still pose an entanglement hazard.

Many military quarters have the older type window covering cords. Some of these quarters have cramped bedrooms, and often heating units or air conditions may make placement of children's cribs or beds away from windows difficult.

Parents with infants are advised to move cribs or beds away from windows with drapery. Any household furniture providing height near a window should be moved once a toddler is able to stand while holding onto furniture. Window cords should always be kept out of reach of children.

Window cord strangulation is a hidden hazard that all parents should eliminate immediately. Parents can eliminate this hazard by cutting the loops of window cords, put on safety tassels, and move furniture away from blind cords. These simple precautions can prevent a parent's worst nightmare.

Parents can get safety tassels and tie downs by calling the Window Covering Safety Council toll free at 1-800-506-4636. For safety information on window cords, call the CPSC Hotline at 1-800-638-2772. ♦

Subject: Open Letter From Austin Area-OSHA

The following Open Letter to Army S&H Community is an example of the cooperative nature of OSHA operations today. It's also an example of the power of the internet, in case you doubted it! The internet expertise of Keith Piercy of the Austin, TX, Area OSHA resulted in him finding the item and recognizing the potential. He brought the concern to John Geifer and others in the Austin office. Geronimo Gomez, Fed Programs Officer, Region VI, connect Army Safety with the Austin Area Office. The level of effort

(continued from page 7.)
required to bring this action to our attention further confirms the commitment of OSHA to safe and healthful workplace and conditions of employment throughout the country. We sincerely appreciate their efforts. (forwarded letter follows)

To: Army IH & Safety Staff

Subject: Army IH Program Newsletter, Issue 6, August 1996 This is in reference to your "Installation Corner"section of the above issue. This particular issue dealt with the inspection of a "resilient floor tile removal project" and the "lessons learned."

Some of our local compliance officers had a great deal of concern with two of the recommendations in the lessons learned section. The particular recommendations were to employ mechanical equipment such as a floor buffer to remove the mastic and to use a "less toxic" stripper. The article appeared to focus on issues from an IH view, such as toxicity, but did not address the flammability of the mastic solvent. The point being there are solvents one might consider "less toxic" but may not be "less flammable."

Just in our office, Compliance officers have investigated three incidents which resulted in serious injuires and death in similar operations.

#1: A Houston based contractor was using a product called GSW Lacquer Thinner to remove mastic. A spark from an exhaust fan was the ignition source for a fire resulting in three employees being burned.

#2: A Georgia based contractor was spraying a product called Nutec (containing acetone, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone and toluene) on a surface. When the contractor unplugged the temporary lights, a spark was generated resulting in an explosion and fire. Five employees received burns.

#3: A San Antonio based contractor was also using Nutec to remove mastic when a spark from an electric buffer caused a fire. The resulting fire burned six employees, one died later.

While removing the flammable products out of the "immediate" work area and into flammable storage containers may remove the bulk of the "fuel," solvents evaporating from the mastic stripper can still generate levels above the Lower Explosive Limit at the floor level.

We commend the Army's cross-feeding of information via the "information highway" and thank them for the opportunity to share some of our experiences.

Paul Brantley, Area Director, Austin Area OSHA Office
Rupert Chavez, Assistant Area Director
John Giefer, Assistant Area Director
Richard Keskinen, Assistant Area Director ♦

Share the success

Sharing successful programs is part of what we do at the Army Safety Center. We use a variety of ways to learn how you in the field are attacking various safety challenges. Evaluating programs, analyzing statistics, and scanning publications and computer bulletin boards are only some of the methods we use. However, the most effective method is for you to share your solution directly with us. Your input provides productive tips, techniques, program updates, and other useful information the rest of the accident-prevention community can use. Please keep this information flowing. Call, write, e-mail, fax, or bring your success stories to the Army Safety Center. With your help, we can provide direction and better serve others who are facing the same problem you have solved.

POC: Mr. John Langhammer, Force Management Division, 334-255-2644

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Burt S. Tackaberry
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding