

Chapter 22

Special Emphasis Areas

22-1. General

Areas of emphasis in units and activities vary depending on the mission, degree of hazard, and operational difficulty. Potential loss areas should be identified so effective controls can be instituted. This chapter identifies special safety emphasis areas established by this command.

22-2. Motor pool operations and maintenance safety

a. SOPs will be prepared, published, and posted in the work area covering each potentially hazardous operation such as, but not limited to:

- (1) Painting.
- (2) Using grease racks and pits.
- (3) Tire changing and repair.
- (4) Working in battery shops.
- (5) Welding/grinding.
- (6) Servicing brake linings and clutch pads.
- (7) Working in maintenance shops.
- (8) Tasks requiring respirators.
- (9) Working with hazardous chemicals/materials.
- (10) Woodworking.

b. Traffic flow in and around buildings will be carefully planned with emphasis on eliminating points of traffic conflict, blind corners, close clearances, etc. Parking and/or storage of vehicles will be avoided on sloping ground, inclines, and ramps when possible.

c. Grease pits not in use will be protected by chains or rope barriers around the areas or by pit covers. Illumination in pits, installed and extension lights, will meet requirements for National Electric Code, Class I, Group D, Hazardous Environment.

d. Lights and electrically-operated equipment used in pits or within 18 inches of the floor of any indoor vehicle servicing area will conform with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.307 and the National Electric Code.

e. Containers or safety cans used to hold oil and grease-soaked rags will be painted red with a yellow band around the can or with the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow. These safety cans will be emptied daily.

f. Gasoline will not be used to clean parts, floors, pits or other materials. Solvent tanks will be equipped with a self-closing lid or fusible link. Lids will be kept closed when tank is not in use.

g. Air used for cleaning purposes will not exceed 30 pounds per square inch when nozzle is dead-ended. Effective chip guarding will be provided and eye protection will be used, such as a cone of air which directs debris forward.

h. Vehicle motors will be operated in a confined area only when necessary repairs or adjustments are being made. Adequate ventilation will be provided by use of exhaust systems, exhaust fans, or by using tailpipe exhaust extension system which exhausts to the outside.

i. Vehicles jacked-up or suspended by chain hoist will be blocked with jack stands or substantial wood blocking. Personnel will not get under vehicles supported by jacks only.

j. Cranes and hoists will be operated only by trained and qualified personnel.

k. When inflating tires with split/locking rims, the following safeguards will be employed:

(1) Inflation safety cages.

(2) A lock-on air chuck with an extension air hose at least 10 feet long, with pressure gauge located in the air hose at least 10 feet from the cage.

(3) Every individual involved in tire inflation operations will be trained in proper operating procedures.

l. Servicing brake linings and clutch pads may pose a serious hazard from airborne asbestos fibers. All such operations will be evaluated by the Industrial Hygienist and recommended protective measures will be followed.

m. All lifting devices, such as hoists, cranes, jacks, and forklifts, will be inspected, marked, load-tested and maintained in accordance with requirements of TB 43-0142 and 29 CFR 1910.66 by Army Materiel Command (AMC) Maintenance.

n. Spray painting operations are prohibited inside buildings unless ventilation systems and/or paint spray booths are installed.

22-3. Precautions against carbon monoxide poisoning

Carbon monoxide, produced by incomplete combustion of fuels, is a serious hazard in areas where fuel-burning devices are used with insufficient ventilation. To prevent injuries from carbon monoxide, the following precautions will be taken:

a. Commanders and activity chiefs will:

(1) Request surveys be performed by Preventive Medicine Service (PMS) to determine if a hazard from carbon monoxide exists within their areas of responsibility. Surveys should be made in shops, warehouses, and other closed areas where combustible fuel should be checked for defective exhaust systems.

(2) Assure personnel are oriented concerning the hazards of carbon monoxide prior to the cold weather season.

b. Precautions should be taken to safeguard personnel against carbon monoxide gas poisoning from engine exhaust while operating, servicing, or being transported in motor vehicles.

c. Exhaust systems should be checked for leaks monthly, and engines should not be allowed to idle for an extended time without adequate ventilation.

d. Vehicle drivers will not leave parked vehicles with engines running to keep the vehicle or driver warm. If engine is required to operate the radio or for other tactical reasons, vehicles will be ventilated and operators will be required to dismount periodically.

22-4. Weapons safety

Commanders will take the following minimum actions to establish and maintain effective control over firearms and ammunition.

a. Be familiar with and maintain CASCOM & Fort Lee Regulation 350-1, Range Regulation.

b. Publish SOPs covering the proper storage, issue, handling, and use of firearms. Frequent checks will be made to ensure compliance. Newly assigned personnel will become thoroughly familiar with the established SOPs. Units will conduct risk assessments prior to using all ranges and present to range control for approval. Keep copy of risk assessment on-hand while at the range.

c. Ensure firearm training emphasizes accident prevention. Particular emphasis will be placed on the proper methods for loading, locking, and clearing of firearms.

d. Ensure firearms are not cleared or cleaned in areas where personnel congregate. A separate area will be provided for this purpose.

22-5. Electrical hazards

a. Only trained and qualified personnel will perform work on electrical transmission lines or electrically-powered equipment. Defective electrical wiring, downed wires, and other electrical hazards should be reported to DPW for correction.

b. Flag poles, radio masts, and similar objects will not be erected or dismantled where the possibility of contact with energized circuits exists.

c. The possibility of accidental contact with electrical power lines will be evaluated before commencing operations, and necessary action will be taken to prevent such contact.

d. Antennas will not be erected or dismantled where the possibility of contact with energized electrical circuits exists.

e. Commanders and activity chiefs will analyze material handling operations and the electrocution potential of the equipment involved and apply the following safeguards as appropriate:

(1) De-energize power lines, if feasible, when equipment is being used close to electrical lines.

(2) Notify the DPW when cranes are to be used in close proximity to energized power lines.

(3) Position cranes to ensure no part of the equipment, slings, or load can come in contact with an energized line.

(4) In the event it is determined a crane must be positioned so any part of it can be brought within 10 feet of an energized power line, the major unit or activity safety officer is notified and will ensure competent personnel are directing the operations and all possible safeguards are being used.

f. Signs or communication lines will not be attached to electrical utility poles without DPW approval.

22-6. Machine safety

Rings, other jewelry, loose clothing, and unbound hair will not be worn when working around moving machinery, during vehicle maintenance, or other hazardous industrial operations.

22-7. Tripping hazards

All aisles, passageways, stairs, sidewalks, and other walking surfaces will be free of tripping hazards.