



SAFETY DEPARTMENT

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ

## Training Objectives

- 29 CFR 1960, Executive Orders
- USMC Safety Policy
- Supervisors Responsibilities
- Safety Inspections
- Hazard Abatement
- Industrial Health (IH) Surveys
- HAZCOM Awareness
- Respirator Awareness
- Confined Space Awareness
- Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)
- Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA)
- Mishap Investigations, Recording and Reporting
- Ergonomic Awareness
- Sight Conservation Program
- Hearing Conservation Program
- Safety Awards
- VPP
- Off-Duty Operational Risk Management (ORM)



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## 29 CFR 1960, Executive Orders

- President Richard Nixon signed the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 91-596 into public law on 29 December 1970
- The act is known mostly by its familiar acronym, OSHA.
- Congress passed OSHA "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions"
- OSHA touches nearly every American workplace and has become a landmark in the history of labor, employment, and public health law



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## OSHA and the Marine Corps

- “DODI 6055.1 Para. 2.2. Encompasses all DoD personnel and operations worldwide during peacetime and military deployments....limitations include the exemptions or exceptions from Department of Labor (DoL) oversight for military personnel, military-unique operations and workplaces....”
- While OSHA does not cover the health and safety of uniformed military personnel working on uniquely military operations and activities, [OSHA regulations are applicable when military activities and operations are not uniquely military](#)
- In general, an activity is considered to be **not** uniquely military when the workplace or activity is [comparable to a private-sector workplace or activity](#), as determined by the DoD. Not uniquely military activities may include vehicle repair, construction, civil engineering, medical services and office operations



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## USMC Safety Policy

- All Marine Corps commands are required to provide a safe and healthful operational, training and work environment for all Marine Corps Personnel





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## USMC Safety Policy (cont.)

- Compliance with standards
- Annual OSH inspections
- Abatement of hazards
- Procedures to report hazards without fear of reprisal
- OSH training
- Mishap investigations
- Health surveillance programs



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## Supervisor Responsibilities

- ALWAYS set the example
- Review existing/potential hazards
- Conduct frequent inspections of worksite
- Acknowledge safe behavior
- Investigate and report mishaps
- Correct unsafe/unhealthful work conditions
- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE)





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## Supervisor Responsibilities (cont.)

- Conduct job hazard analysis (JHA) with employees
- Ensure employees understand requirements for filing CA1/CA2 (AF) or LS 202 (NAF)
- Request ergonomic survey's
- Determine "fit for duty" if the employees has a pre-existing medical condition
- Ensure annual safety training is completed



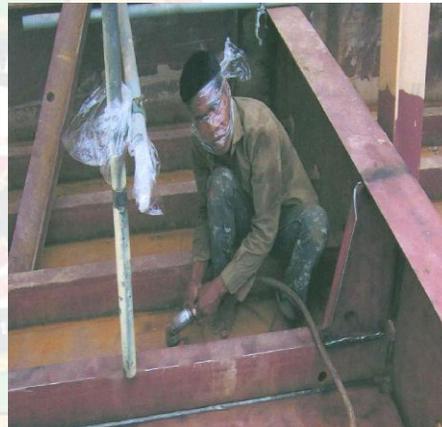
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## Supervisor Responsibilities (cont.)

### Provide safety training:

- To new employees
- For new processes
- For updated procedures
- To correct employee behavior
- For non-routine tasks





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## Individual Responsibilities

- Comply with OSHA, USMC, Installation, department regs/sop
- Report workplace hazards immediately to supervisor
- Report to supervisor illnesses/injuries or property damage resulting from mishaps
- Be accountable for personal actions



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## Safety Inspections

- **All Facilities:** Annual – Safety Department
- **High Hazard Work Centers:** Semiannually – Safety Department
- **Work Centers:** Quarterly – Department safety reps/uso and/or work center supervisor
- **Shops:** Monthly - shop center safety rep or supervisor





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## Safety Inspections (cont.)

### No notice inspections (Safety Department):

- A more accurate assessment of operating conditions and practices are warranted to properly assess the facility, process and/or program
- Important in evaluating work areas where employees depend heavily on safe practices or the use of PPE
- Used to evaluate reports of unsafe or unhealthy conditions



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## Safety Inspections (cont.)

### Abatement process:

- Accompany inspectors (immediate fixes)
- Deficiencies will be entered in esams
- Maintain abatement log (ESAMS/log)
- Initiate interim controls recommended by inspector
- Supervisor will post notice of deficiency (NAVMC 11400, generated by ESAMS) immediately upon receipt



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## Hazard Reporting

### Employees must:

- Verbal report to supervisor
- Submit a notice of unsafe/unhealthy working conditions (NAVMC 11401 form)
- Submit Anymouse form (fear of reprisal)

### Supervisors must:

- Keep employees informed
- Formal response to notice of unsafe/unhealthy working conditions (NAVMC 11401 form)
- Establish/promote Anymouse program (fear of reprisal)
- NAVMC 5100.8, chap 9



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## Industrial Hygiene (IH)

“Anticipates, recognizes, evaluates and controls health hazards in the work place”

### Frequency:

- Annually on industrial activities
- Biannually for majority of the Installation
- Whenever new tasks or equipment are put into operation



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## IH Survey Reports

- HAZCOM Program
- Hearing Conservation
- Ergonomics
- PPE
- Respiratory Protection
- Heat Stress
- Lead
- Sight
- Workplace Monitoring Plan



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## Hazardous Communication Program (HAZCOM)

Hazardous material. Any material which because of its quantity, concentration, physical or infectious characteristics may pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when released or spilled

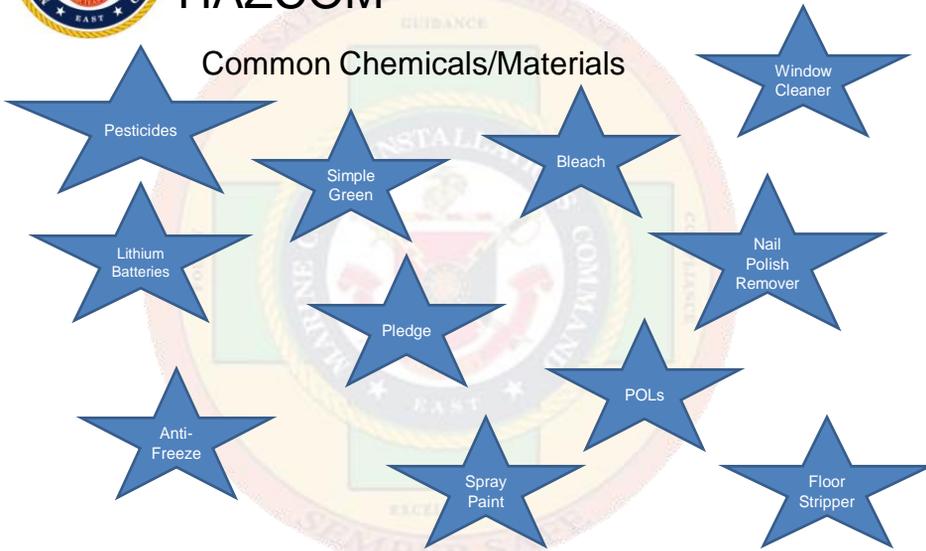


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## HAZCOM

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### Common Chemicals/Materials



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## HAZCOM

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### Purpose:

- Hazards of all chemicals are evaluated
- Information concerning hazards are effectively communicated to employees





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## HAZCOM

### 10 Basic HAZCOM requirements:

- Determine hazards
- Provide material safety data sheet (MSDS)
- Provide employees with MSDS and warning labels
- Keep MSDS on file and accessible
- Label containers
- Do not remove or deface
- Inform employees
- Train employees
- Keep a hazmat inventory
- Written HAZCOM program



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## HAZCOM

### Supervisor responsibilities:

Inform all employees of hazardous chemicals/materials:

- Before their initial assignment
- Whenever a new hazardous chemical is introduced into their work area

Train employees how to:

- Identify and protect themselves from chemical hazards
- Recognize the physical and health hazards of chemicals in their area
- Obtain and use the MSDS
- Document all training





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## HAZCOM

- Maintain MSDS only for the hazardous chemical's in use or in inventory
- Keep MSDS on file and easily accessible for all chemicals used at the worksite.
- MSDS's can be obtained from:
  - Supply source / source of purchase
  - Safety Department
  - Manufacturer's website
- Ensure MSDS identity (common name) matches container label



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## HAZCOM

**Hazardous waste:** Any hazardous liquid, solid, or gaseous material which is no longer useable for its original intended purpose or which has been contaminated by a foreign substance

*\*MCB EMD Determines if a material is waste or reusable!!*





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## Respiratory Protection

- Necessary (or requested)
- Medically evaluated
- Trained
- Fit tested
- Proficient
- Approved written Sop  
Posted at worksite



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## Confined Space General Information

- Not designed for routine human occupancy
- Large enough for bodily entry
- Has restricted access or exit
- Trench (no overhead) deeper than 4 feet
- Permit - required confined spaces
  - excessive oxygen (>23.5% fire/explosion)
  - flammable/explosive atmosphere
  - toxic atmosphere
  - recognized serious and safety health hazard



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## Confined Space Awareness Policy

All personnel are prohibited from entering or working on or in, or performing hot work adjacent to any compartment, tank, void or other confined space until such time as the space has been tested, inspected and certified as safe by the confined space program manager/gas free engineer or assistant



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## Federal Employees Compensation Act

FECA "facts sheet" for supervisors:

### **CA-1: Traumatic injury**

- Traumatic injury is a wound or other condition of the body caused by external force
- Includes stress or strain, which is identifiable as to time and place of occurrence and member or function of the body affected
- The injury must be caused by a specific event or incident or series of events or incidents within a single work day or shift
- Check "COP" when filing a CA-1 (OWCP)



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## FECA

### FECA “facts sheet” for supervisors:

#### **CA-1: Traumatic injury (cont.)**

- Under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), an employee is guaranteed the right to a Free Choice Of Physician
- When filing traumatic injury cases on the CA-1, COP is payable for up to 45 calendar days with eligibility for compensation following the initial 45 days

#### **Supervisor must accomplish the following:**

- Be very descriptive when completing page 2 of the CA1/CA2, use an addendum page if necessary to explain injury/action of employee
- **CONTROVERT!!** If you suspect fraud and/or the employee failed to follow process/safety training, then controvert the claim



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## FECA

### FECA “facts sheet” for supervisors:

#### **CA-2: Occupational disease or illness**

- Occupational disease or illness is a medical condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than a single workday or shift by such factors as systemic infection
- Continued or repeated stress or strain
- Exposure to hazardous elements such as, but not limited to, toxins, poisons, fumes, noise, particles, radiation, or other continued or repeated conditions or factors of the work environment
- A claim based on an occupational disease or illness is filed with OWCP on Form CA-2



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## FECA

### FECA "facts sheet" for supervisors:

#### **CA-2: Occupational Disease or Illness (cont.)**

- A proper filing of a CA-2 should include a detailed medical report from the employee's attending physician, dated and signed, containing the physician's date of examination and treatments, descriptions of tests given, results of x-rays or other tests
- Remember, you only have thirty (30) days from the date on the medical report to file the claim to be within your time limits



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## FECA

### Employees responsibilities:

- Use safe work practices and required safety equipment
- Complete all required forms accurately and on time as well as compensation claims
- Obtain necessary medical treatment
- Maintain safe/healthful working conditions
- Ensure appropriate claims are properly submitted in a timely manner
- Participating in required rehabilitation programs
- Cooperating in placement actions to return to duty
- Promptly return to work when rehabilitated



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## FECA

### Supervisor responsibilities:

- Modify duties of position in effort to retain injured employees
- Reviewing FECA cost in effort to identify areas where costs can be reduced
- Consider eligible rehabilitated injured employees for reemployment
- Maintain safe/healthful working conditions for all employees
- Ensure appropriate claims are properly submitted in a timely manner
- Maintain contact with injured employee



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## Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation

### LHWC "facts sheet" for supervisors:

- Includes Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) employees rights for compensation and medical care from injuries
- Covers employees of U.S. contractors working outside the United States, while the Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act provides for benefits for civilian employees of post exchanges, service clubs, etc. of the Armed Forces
- Employers must file, with the OWCP district director, an original and one copy of an Employer's First Report of Injury or Occupational Illness (LS202) within 10 days of an employee's work-related injury or death, or within 10 days of when the employer had knowledge of the injury or death



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## Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation

### Supervisor responsibilities:

- Report injury as soon as possible
- Ensure injured employee visits MCCS HRO injury and occupational illness representative
- File LS 202 (report of injury/illness)
- Must be completed within 10 days of injury/illness



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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Any unplanned or unexpected event causing:

- Personnel injury (traumatic)
- Occupational illness (long term exposure)
- Death (immediately reportable to OSHA)
- Material loss
- An explosion of any kind whether damage occurs or not



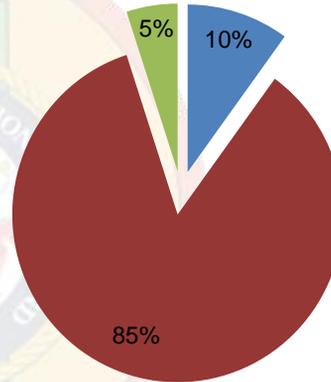
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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Trend analysis:

- **Mechanical Failure**
- **Human Error**
- **Accidents**



Accidents: natural occurrences such as hurricanes, tornadoes, wildlife intrusion, and other truly unpreventable accidents



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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Contributing factors for mishaps:

- Lack of training
- Failure to follow procedures
- Improper handling
- Lack of supervision
- Inattention to duties
- Complacency
- Lack of JHA





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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Supervisors will investigate mishaps to:

- To ensure employees are protected from redundant hazards
- To determine the potential for more serious loss of personnel or equipment
- To identify & implement prevention techniques
- Identify need for remedial training
- Validate JHA procedures
- Determine reporting requirements



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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Supervisors mishap reporting requirements:

- Notify Chain Of Command per established Policy/SOP
- Serious injury/fatality, call the safety department as soon as feasible (the safety department will then notify OSHA)
- File ESAMS mishap report immediately (within 24 hrs) to generate report number
- Sign occupational health permit and include ESAMS mishap number
- For further assistance in the investigation process, contact the Safety Department



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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Supervisors ensure injured employees:

- Seek medical attention immediately
  - private physician (employee choice)
  - occ health (local MTF)
- File CA-1/CA-2 for traumatic injuries or occupational disease/illnesses
- Submit CA-1 to FECA office in a timely manner (NTE 30 days of injury)
- Submit CA-2 to FECA office in a timely manner (NTE 30 days of medical report)



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## Mishap Investigation/Reporting

### Mishap Prevention Success:

- Attitude
- Communication
- Training
- Compliance
- Inspections
- Investigation
- Proper maintenance

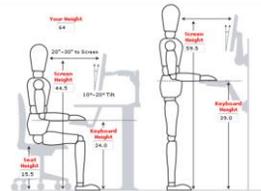
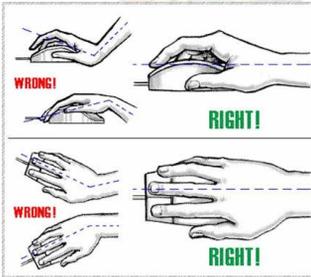




# Ergonomics

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# Ergonomics

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- The study of the design of work in relation to the physiological and psychological capabilities of people
- Fitting the work process or place to the employee





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## Ergonomics Awareness

Two broad categories of workplace disorders:

- **Injuries:** Disorders that occur due to a one-time event such as a cut, crush or fall
- **Illnesses:** Disorders related to repeated exposure to various conditions, hazards, or environmental conditions



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## Ergonomics Awareness

### Scope of ergonomic injuries:

- Cumulative trauma disorders (CTD)
- Are health disorders arising from repeated biomechanical stress
- Involves damage to the tendons, tendon sheaths, related bones, muscles, and nerves of hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, back





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## Ergonomics Awareness

### Most frequent occupational disorders:

- Carpal tunnel syndrome
- Tendonitis (is an inflammation or irritation of a tendon, a thick cord that attaches bone to muscle)
- Tenosynovitis (inflammation of tendon sheath)
- Synovitis (inflammation of the lubricating fluid of the joints)
- Stenosing Tenosynovitis of the fingers (inflammation of tendon sheath)
- Low back pain



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## Ergonomics Awareness

### Potential indicators/ symptoms of CTD:

- Trends in accidents and injuries
- Incidents of CTD
- Absenteeism
- High turnover rate
- Working conditions noted by people with disabilities
- Complaints about musculoskeletal pain
- High overtime and increased work rate
- Manual material handling/repetitive motion task
- Poor product quality





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## Ergonomics Awareness

### Control measures:

#### Administrative

- Rotating employees to jobs with dissimilar physical requirements
- Establishing work/rest schedules
- Training employees to use appropriate work methods when engineering controls are not feasible

#### Engineering

- Preferred mechanism
- Involves re-designing the work stations, work methods and...
- Tools to mitigate hazards of the job



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## Sight Conservation



The purpose of the sight conservation program is to safeguard all personnel from eye hazards.

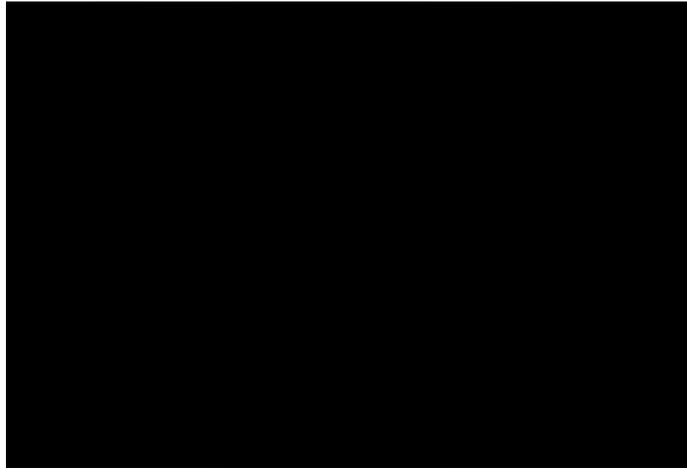




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## Sight Conservation



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## Sight Conservation

Eye protection will be worn:

- As identified by the:
  - PPE survey
  - IH survey
  - JHA
- When entering eye hazard areas
- By all personnel to include:
  - employees
  - supervisors
  - visitors





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## Sight Conservation

### Program elements:

- Prescription safety eyewear shall be provided to all occupations requiring correction by prescription (Safety Department funded)
- Contact lenses will not be worn while handling of caustics, acids, toxic chemicals or dust
- Protective eyewear is GOV property and is maintained /replaced at no cost
- Eyewash stations:
  - Located where corrosive chemicals are stored
  - Plumbed stations flushed weekly
  - Portable eyewash station per manufacturer



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## Hearing Conservation

Goal is to prevent employees from suffering hearing loss due to noise exposure



”**Tinnitus** - May be an accompaniment of congenital hearing loss, or it may be observed as a side effect of certain medications. however, the most common cause is noise –induced hearing loss”



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# Hearing Conservation



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# Hearing Conservation

Hearing conservation program shall include the following elements:

- Monitoring noise hazardous areas
  - Determined by IH survey or JHA
  - **84 dba or 140 dbp (impact noise)**
  - Post signage at boundaries/entrances
- Abatement of noise hazards by engineering controls
  - Modify operating procedures (e.g., relocating an operator and equipment controls to a quieter position)
  - Modify room treatment (e.g., introducing sound absorption in the space between equipment and worker to reduce noise in the distant reverberant field)
  - Relocate equipment (e.g., putting noisy equipment in areas that are often unoccupied)

112 dB	<1 min	
109 dB	<2 min	
106 dB	<4 min	
103 dB	7.5 min	
100 dB	15 min	
97 dB	30 min	
94 dB	1 hour	
91 dB	2 hours	
88 dB	4 hours	
85 dB	8 hours	



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## Hearing Conservation

Hearing conservation program shall include the following elements (cont):

- Use hearing protection as an interim measure until engineering controls are in place



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## Hearing Conservation

Hearing conservation program shall include the following elements (cont):

- Conduct Periodic Hearing Tests Of All Personnel At Risk
- Training should include:
  - Elements And Rationale For Program
  - Effects Of Noise On Hearing
  - Purpose Of Hearing Protectors
  - Instructions On Selection, Fitting, Use, Care Of Hearing Protectors



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## Safety Awards Program

- Purpose: provides recognition of Commands, Departments and personnel for significant contributions and accomplishments in the field of safety and mishap prevention.
- Criteria:
  - Commands/Departments
    - safety initiatives,
    - campaigns, partnerships
    - on and off duty mishap rates
    - best safety practices
    - safety training



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## Safety Awards Program

- Criteria (cont):
  - Individual
    - contributions or noteworthy accomplishments
    - significant impact to overall safety program
    - completed safety training





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## Volunteer Protection Program (VPP)

- What Is VPP:

- Promotes effective worksite-based safety and health
- Management, Employees, and OSHA establish cooperative relationships at workplaces that have implemented a comprehensive safety and health management system
- VPP is OSHA's official recognition of the outstanding efforts of employers and employees who have achieved exemplary occupational safety and health

- How Does VPP Work:

- In practice, VPP sets performance-based criteria for a managed safety and health system
- Invites sites to apply, and then assesses applicants against these criteria
- OSHA's verification includes an application review and a rigorous onsite evaluation by a team of OSHA safety and health experts



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## Volunteer Protection Program (VPP)

- When Did VPP Begin:

- 1979 - California Began Experimental Program
- 1982 - OSHA Formally Announced The VPP And Approved The First Site
- 1998 - Federal Worksites Became Eligible For VPP





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## Volunteer Protection Program (VPP)



- How has vpp improved worker safety & health:
  - Statistical evidence for VPP's success is impressive
  - The average VPP worksite has a Days Away Restricted or Transferred (DART) case rate of 52% below the average for its industry
  - These sites typically do not start out with such low rates
  - Reductions in injuries and illnesses begin when the site commits to the VPP approach to safety and health management



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## Volunteer Protection Program (VPP)

- BLUF: VPP is a process, a culture, implementing best mishap reduction practices and applying those efforts to daily work processes
- There are 4 main elements
  - Management leadership and employee involvement
  - Worksite analysis
  - Hazard prevention and control
  - Safety and health training



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## Volunteer Protection Program (VPP)

- How can we embrace VPP?
  1. Supervisors must be engaged daily in the VPP effort (not a “flash in the pan” mindset)
  2. Promote the MCIEAST – MCB CAMLEJ mishap reduction initiative
  3. Training, training, training
  4. Encourage employees to go beyond the normal by establishing cohesiveness and team work
  5. Hold everyone accountable, regardless of position



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## Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

- **A JHA:**
  - Is the evaluation of the hazards associated with an employee's work process
  - Focuses on identifying hazardous conditions or an unsafe practice prior to conducting a specific process.
  - Will be a joint effort conducted by the supervisor and employee with oversight by the unit/department safety rep
  - Must be approved by a safety specialist from the Safety Department
  - Visually posted at the process site and a copy forwarded to the safety department for record



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# JHA

- Types of Hazardous Processes:

	- Impact hazards	- Optical Radiation
	- Penetration hazards	- Biological hazards
	- Compression hazards	- Noise hazards
	- Chemical hazards	- Electrical hazards
	- Heat/Cold	- Ergonomic
	- Harmful dust	- Work Place Violence
	- Smoke and noxious or poisonous gases	- Other



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# JHA (Example: Circular Saw Operation)

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
EXAMINE FEATURES (SAFETY, ETC...) OF THE SAW WHILE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY	ELECTRIC SHOCK IF NOT DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SOURCE, CUTS AND AMPUTATIONS FROM GUARDS MISSING	LOCKOUT/TAGOUT; TRAINING
SUPPORT MATERIAL (CLAMPS OR SAWHORSES) THAT YOU ARE GOING TO CUT TO ENSURE BLADE WON'T REACT WITH ANYTHING BELOW THE CUT AS IT IS MADE	SPARKING FROM SAW BLADE COMING IN CONTACT WITH GROUND, COULD CAUSE SAW TO BOUNCE SENDING SAND AND/OR OTHER PARTICLES INTO EYES	ADJUST THE CUTTING DEPTH; WEAR SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, AND FACE SHIELDS.
MARK LUMBER TO BE CUT AND MARK PATH OF THE BLADE TRAVEL FOR LENGTH OF CUT	KICKBACKS AND BINDING.	SAW MUST ALWAYS MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE USING GUIDE
SET SAW FOR PROPER DEPTH OF CUT BEFORE CUTTING STOCK	KICKBACKS, AND POSSIBLE LOSS OF FINGER DUE TO PLACING HAND IN FRONT OF MOVING BLADE	ADJUST THE CUTTING DEPTH SO THAT THE BLADE EXTENDS NO MORE THAN 1/8 IN. BEYOND BOTTOM OF MATERIAL
LOOK DOWN FACE OF RIGHT HAND SIDE OF BLADE AND LINE UP TO PENCIL MARK WHEN BEGINNING YOUR CUT.	BINDING; WRENCHING OF ARM, WRIST OR HAND HOLDING THE SAW WHEN IT KICKS BACK.	SAW MUST ALWAYS MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE USING GUIDE
LINE APPROPRIATE GUIDE NOTCH UP TO PENCIL LINE	KICKBACKS AND BINDING.	ENSURE SOPS ARE IN PLACE AND THAT EMPLOYEES ARE TRAINED IN THE PROPER USE OF CIRCULAR SAWS
START CUTTING KEEPING EYE ON GUIDE TO ENSURE YOU STAY IN A NATURAL POSITION	THREATS TO EYES AND FACE FROM FLYING WOOD CHIPS AND SPLINTERS AND SAWDUST PARTICLES	EMPLOYEES TRAINING TO PREVENT KICKBACKS. PADDED KICKBACK APRONS, VESTS, ARM, GROIN, AND LEG GUARDS (PPE)
KEEP EYE ON SAW BASE AS YOU ARE INTO CUT, MAKING SURE THE BASE OF CIRCULAR SAW IS FLAT ON TIMBER BEING CUT.	KICK-BACK AND BINDING	ENSURE GUARDS ARE IN PROPER WORKING ORDER PRIOR TO STARTING THE WORK
PUSH SAW INTO MATERIAL WITH ENOUGH FORCE TO KEEP BLADE CUTTING (AVOID TOO MUCH FORCE)	BINDING (VIOLENT RELEASE OF PRESSURE FROM OBJECT BEING CUT) OF THE SAW BLADE	UTILIZING SELF-FEED OR POWER TABLE SAWS WHICH ARE EQUIPPED WITH ROLLERS OR A SELF CONVEYOR SYSTEM TO HOLD STOCK AND FORCE FEED IT INTO SAW BLADE MINIMIZING THE RISK OF INJURY TO WORKERS.
BE SURE LOWER BLADE GUARD RETURNS TO ITS POSITION WHEN YOU EXIT CUT.	POSSIBLE AMPUTATION OF TOES.	ENSURE GUARDS ARE IN PROPER WORKING ORDER; STEEL-SHANKED, STEEL-TOED SAFETY SHOES WITH SLIP RESISTANT SOLES (PPE)



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# ORM

- ORM is the process of managing risk associated with military operations, including risk assessment and risk decision making
- ORM is a risk management process for military off-duty/recreational activities



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# ORM (Off-Duty)





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## ORM

### ORM principles:

1. Accept risk when benefits outweigh the cost:  
risk is inherent in war and is involved in every mission. Risk is also related to gain; *normally* greater potential gain requires greater risk
2. Accept no unnecessary risk:  
We should clearly understand that the acceptance of risk does not equate to the imprudent willingness to gamble. take only risks that are necessary to accomplish the mission.



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## ORM

### ORM principles (cont):

3. Anticipate and manage risk by planning:  
Risks are more easily controlled when they are identified early in the planning process
4. Make risk decisions at the right level:
  - Decisions are made by the leader directly responsible for the operation
  - Leaders responsible for executing a mission determine the risk associated with that mission
  - If it cannot be controlled at the unit level, or goes beyond the commander's stated intent, elevate the decision to their chain of command

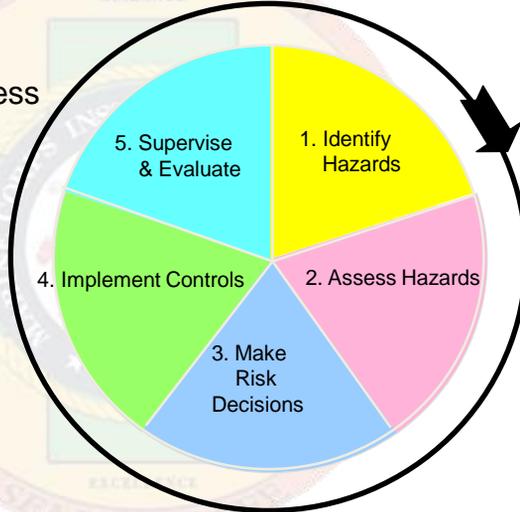


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# ORM

Cycle Of Success



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# ORM vs JHA Snapshot

**OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)**

**JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Commanders Process of Managing Risk Associated With Military Operations</li> </ul>  | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Supervisor And Employee Process or Method Of Abating Job Hazards</li> </ul>             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission First, With Minimum Loss Of Personnel And/Or Equipment</li> </ul>             | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees Safety Always Number One Priority Regardless of Task</li> </ul>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost/Benefit - Commanders Decide If Risk/Benefit Outweighs Cost</li> </ul>            | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSHA Does Not Recognize Cost/Benefit Mindset In Protecting Civilian Employees.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazards Are Mitigated As They Develop During The Operation</li> </ul>                 | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazards Are Identified And Controls Implemented Before Task Occurs</li> </ul>             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decisions are Made at Higher Level If Commander's Intent Is Not Achievable</li> </ul> | ➔ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There Is No Deviation From Implemented Controls! Work Stops!</li> </ul>                   |



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## Don't Forget!!

- Praise the employee for safe behavior
  - acknowledge work ethics
- Set a good example – “walk the talk”
- Catch your people doing something right
  - “on the spot” awards
  - coins (59 min recognition)
- Submit for annual award!
  - Command/Department
  - individuals



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## Summary

- 29 CFR 1960, Executive Orders
- USMC Safety Policy
- Supervisors Responsibilities
- Safety Inspections
- Hazard Abatement
- Industrial Health (IH) Surveys
- HAZCOM Awareness
- Respirator Awareness
- Confined Space Awareness
- Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)
- Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA)
- Mishap Investigations, Recording and Reporting
- Ergonomic Awareness
- Sight Conservation Program
- Hearing Conservation Program
- Safety Awards
- VPP
- Off-Duty Operational Risk Management (ORM)



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