Safety

The Fort Bragg Safety Program

Headquarters
XVIII Airborne Corps & Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310
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SUMMARY of CHANGE

FB REG 385-10
The Fort Bragg Safety Program

- Incorporates requirements for Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP) (para 1-5).
- Incorporates Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) (para 1-5).
- Establishes requirement for tenant commands to provide Installation Safety Office with copies of internal facility inspections (para 1-5).
- Clarifies accident reporting requirements through the chain-of-command (para 3-1).
- Incorporates requirements for fatality reporting and fatality review board (para 3-3).
- Updates civilian accident reporting and institutes requirement by all agencies to use ReportIt (para 3-10).
- Establishes contracting safety program (para 4-1).
- Establishes requirement for installation explosive safety board (para 5-2).
- Establishes ammunition amnesty policy for Fort Bragg (para 5-3).
- Updates Fort Bragg radiation safety program requirements (para 7-1).
- Incorporates safety training requirements (para 10-1).
- Updates military vehicle convoy operations (para 11-12).
- Incorporates tactical safety program (para 13-1).
- Incorporates safe cargo operations (para 14-1).
- Updates workplace safety requirements (para 16-1).
- Establishes occupational health and industrial hygiene elements (para 16-7).
- Updates workplace inspections program (para 17-1).
- Establishes requirement for installation hazard log (HAZLOG) (para 17-10).
- Establishes blood borne pathogens safety (para 18-3).
- Incorporates emergency planning and response program (para 19-1).
- Establishes bleacher inspection program (para 21-1).
- Updates special emphasis requirements (para 22-1).
Safety

The Army Safety Program

Summary. This publication establishes the Fort Bragg Safety Program.

Suggested improvements. The proponent office of this regulation is the Installation Safety Office. Send comments on DA 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps (IMBG-SO), Fort Bragg, NC 28310.

Supplementation. Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps (AFZA-CG), Fort Bragg, NC 28310 must approve supplementation of this regulation.

Distribution. This publication is available electronically.

Applicability. This publication applies to all units/agencies/activities assigned to Fort Bragg. It does not apply to units outside Fort Bragg.


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Chapter 1
Responsibilities

Section 1
Introduction

1-1. Purpose
This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for governing the Fort Bragg Safety Program. It provides specific requirements to supplement Army Safety Program responsibilities defined in AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program) and DA Pam 385-10 (Army Safety Program), and incorporates the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. This regulation will assist leadership, military, and civilian employees in protecting the force, protecting against accidental loss, conserving resources, and establishing a proactive safety culture. The objective of the Safety Program is to institutionalize safety and risk management processes in operations, systems, doctrine, and training. The Safety Program is based on the key elements of leadership, management commitment, employee involvement, and continuous process improvement. Public safety is incumbent to Army operations and activities, healthful workplaces, procedures, and equipment. This regulation mandates Fort Bragg Safety Program policies, procedures, and guidelines into one comprehensive safety program for all Fort Bragg operations.

1-2. References
Required and related publications and forms are in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary in AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-10.

1-4. Policy
a. Military leaders, managers/supervisors at all levels shall pursue a vigorous accident prevention program that will minimize accidental manpower and materiel losses, thus providing more efficient use of resources. Decision makers at all levels will employ the Army’s Composite Risk Management process to effectively preclude unacceptable risk to the safety of personnel and property. Accidental losses affect combat readiness and by taking proactive steps, using Composite Risk Management unit leadership has a plan to control risk while in training or combat to eliminate hazards, thus helping to prevent the loss of life and unit resources. The CRM process provides leaders, Soldiers, and civilians a controlled outcome for unit mission accomplishment rather than taking a gamble of an unknown risk. Risk management assists leaders to focus on mission requirements and accomplishments, through training, education, and enforcing standards so units can stay engaged and remain ready when the Nation calls upon them. Composite Risk Management Program requirements are in AR 385-10 Chapter 10.

b. Ensure the integration of these principles into all Fort Bragg plans, programs, decision processes, operations, and activities:
(1) Accidents are an unacceptable obstacle to Army missions, readiness, morale, and resources; hence, decision makers will exercise Accident Prevention Risk Management.
(2) Decision makers at every level will employ the Composite Risk Management process to avoid unnecessary residual risk to missions, personnel, equipment, and the environment.

(3) The acquisition of materials, equipment, facilities, and systems will maximize the use of engineering design to eliminate unnecessary residual risk/provide controls for residual risk.

(4) Life cycle safety. Considerations will be given concerning the acquisition, use, and disposal of chemicals and hazardous materials in order to prevent compromising public health and safety.

(5) Appropriate actions will be taken to expeditiously correct nonconformities with mandated standards, workplace hazards, and accident causation factors.

(6) Performance standards for military leaders and directors will include accident prevention and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) responsibilities as a rating element. The success or shortcomings of managers or supervisory personnel in performing Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) responsibilities will be considered in Army civilian employee performance appraisals, officer evaluation reports (OERs), and noncommissioned officer evaluation reports (NCOERs) in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.1, (DOD Safety and Occupational Health Program).

Section 2
Responsibilities

1-5. Commander's Responsibilities
Accident prevention is Commander's business and it is their responsibility to develop an accident prevention program which targets on-duty and off-duty activities, family safety, sport activities, recreation and seasonal activities of Service members and their families within the organization. Required components completed at all levels of command are mandated as follows:

a. Battalion level commanders will conduct an assessment using the Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP) survey. Information is available at the United States Combat Readiness/Safety Center (USACRSC) web site https://arap.safety.army.mil/. Register for the Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP) within 90 days of assuming command. ARAP is a Battalion Commander's tool addressing root causes of accidental loss by focusing on organizational safety climate and culture. Following registration, unit personnel will complete the web-based assessment, which captures unit posture on command and control, standards of performance, accountability, and risk management. After a confidential debrief from a Combat Readiness/Safety Center expert, battalion commanders will brief their chain of command on key results and courses of action and develop and execute a written action plan. At mid-tour or twelve months in command, the commander will conduct a follow-up assessment to evaluate unit progress against initial results.

b. Quarterly unit updates reporting the status of the following:
(1) Safety and Occupational Health Plan. Annually develop/review and publish a Safety and Occupational Health Plan at every level of command down to the brigade/regiment to address the organization's high-risk accident loss areas and improve workplace safety. The plan will include civilian operations, culture and climate assessment in weak areas, trends, and incorporate corrective actions into the plan. Plans will be forwarded, through the chain of command, to the designated Command Safety Manager NLT 60 days after the assessment. Units will review the plan each quarter to assess effectiveness and publish updates to the plan as required. The Command Safety Manager will compile all data for tracking and trend analysis annually.
(2) Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention Program. Establish a motor vehicle accident prevention program that incorporates the Army Traffic Safety Training Program (ATSTP), the Army Driving as a Life Skill Program, and any mission and/or operating hazards not addressed in the aforementioned programs. This includes establishing local area limits beyond which Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) assessments will be used. Local hazards briefed to all newcomers and the unit during holiday safety briefings. TRiPS is available at: https://safety.army.mil/TOOLS/TravelRiskPlanningSystemTRiPS/tabid/630/default.aspx

(3) Commanders will ensure all Soldiers receive training on equipment they expect to operate, ensure personnel are properly selected, trained, and licensed as required, including processes to monitor compliance.

(4) Command Climate; develop a command climate where safety and accident prevention controls are evident for all on-duty and off-duty activities, but avoid making Soldiers risk averse.

(5) Commander's Safety Philosophy. All battalion level and above commanders shall publish a written Commander’s Safety Philosophy that outlines the commander’s safety imperatives, goals and objectives. Commanders at all levels will publish a safety philosophy and post as appropriate to ensure widest dissemination.

(6) Composite Risk Management (CRM). Develop written procedures and integrate CRM into all activities, including all phases of the mobilization process. Leaders are responsible for the safe conduct of high-risk training events. Leaders will be present during high-risk training events and familiar with the event conducted.

(7) Standing Operating Procedures (SOP). Develop SOPs that enforce compliance with standards; require leader engagement; outline the accident prevention duties and responsibilities of safety personnel and staff; provide guidance for the employment of mandatory and other accident reduction tools; and detail any special safety standards or guidelines such as accident reporting and investigation responsibilities that are specific to the unit. Imbed Safety processes and procedures into the document and avoid establishing safety protocols as standalone chapters, annexes, or appendices.

(8) Pre-Accident Plans. Ensure accident notification procedures and a pre-accident plan is developed for both home station and deployed locations. Plans will be tailored to account for individual unit circumstances. Brief plans as part of unit pre-deployment brief or to participating personnel prior to the start of training or operations. A copy of the plan will accompany all deploying elements.

(9) Accident Investigation and Reporting. Ensure the accident investigation and reporting requirements of AR 385-10, AR 385-40 is accomplished as specified.

(10) Accident Prevention Awards Program. Establish and fund, at component subordinate unit level, an accident prevention awards program.

(11) Facility Inspections. Additional duty safety personnel may inspect facilities assessed as "low-risk". Safety Professionals and Specialist will ensure a Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspection (SASOHI) is conducted for those facilities under their unit’s command in order to identify hazards. Safety inspections will be conducted according to the overall assessed risk level of the facility. All facilities will be inspected at least annually. Higher-risk facilities will require more frequent inspections as deemed by the command. Unit safety personnel will complete the memorandum (example in Appendix C) and forward to the Installation Safety Office for review and the posting of hazards to the Installation Hazard Log after an inspection is performed.
1-6. Safety Officer Responsibilities
   a. Perform the duties and responsibilities outlined in this regulation, AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-10, and DA Pam 385-40 and ADP 6-0 (formally FM 6-0).
   b. Assist the commander in developing and implementing accident prevention programs that encompass the entire scope of the unit's on-duty and off-duty activities. Numerous Leader, Soldier, Civilian, Family, and Seasonal programs and best practices are available on the USACRSC webpage at https://safety.army.mil/Default.aspx.
   c. Battalion and Brigade Level Safety officers will monitor and track climate and culture assessments (i.e., ARAP), identify weak areas and provide corrective action plans.
   d. Perform a quarterly review of the unit’s accident experience. Ensure fatalities, injuries; dollar costs are included in the analysis. Provide the analysis and corrective courses of action recommended to the commander as required.
   e. Establish physical and/or electronic safety bulletin boards that promote and disseminate safety and occupational health information.

1-7. Individual Responsibilities
Soldiers and Army Civilians at all levels are responsible for stopping unsafe on-duty or off-duty acts; employ CRM in all on-duty and off-duty activities; comply with regulations, approved work practices and applicable SOPs; use personal protective equipment required for the task; and report accidents and near misses as soon as possible to the chain of command.

1-8. Safety Program Inspections and Surveys
   a. Safety inspections provide the Commander metrics by which to measure the effectiveness of the unit accident prevention program. Inspection standards are based upon applicable standards, policies and accepted practices. Deficiencies noted in inspection results must include a risk assessment code (RAC) to provide the commander a means by which to establish priorities for correction and compliance. Acceptance and implementation of recommendations is at the discretion of the Commander, however compliance with statutory/regulatory requirements is mandatory.
   b. Safety and Occupational Health Professionals and Additional Duty Safety Officers (ADSO) at each level of command will conduct at least one safety inspection monthly. This inspection may be of a facility, training event or subordinate unit safety program. The intent being that all unit functional areas are surveyed at least once during the fiscal year. Inspections will be documented as necessary to ensure deficiencies are recorded and recommended corrective actions are executed. Use of a locally produced or higher command level inspection checklist will ensure all major areas are assessed to ensure hazards are identified. Organizations will develop and maintain a hazard inventory log to track all hazards ensuring corrective action application in a timely manner. Any hazards related to facilities will be forwarded to the Installation Safety Office for inclusion in the Installation Master Hazard Log.
   c. Commanders will ensure a Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspection (SASOHI) is conducted at least annually IAW AR 385-10. These inspections are mandatory and conducted by fully qualified unit Safety and Occupational Health Specialists, the supporting installation and/or applicable host installation and tenant activity agreements. All non-garrison activities must have an Installation Support Agreement, Memorandum of Agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding to receive any services provided by the Installation Safety Office.
1-9. Composite Risk Management (CRM)

a. CRM blends tactical, threat based risk with accidental and hazard based risk. Blending of these risks is necessary because while on-duty activities involve risk, off-duty activities can also involve risk. This is a continual process that aids in reducing or offsetting these risks to an acceptable level by allowing the identification, assessment, and control of potentially accident producing hazards. Decision makers are able to weigh the risk of hazards against the potential benefits of accepting them. This naturally aids in identifying the optimum course of action and allows leaders to mitigate known risk to preclude loss or injury.

b. The CRM is most effective when used during the planning phase, but must also be used during the execution phase. Commanders, leaders, Soldiers, and civilians at all levels are charged with using CRM to integrate accident loss reduction controls into all on-duty and off-duty activities. Personnel will accept risk only when the benefits outweigh the cost; work to eliminate or reduce all unnecessary risks; and ensure risk decisions are accepted at the proper level of command.

c. FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management contains a more detailed description of the risk management process.

1-10. Commander’s Responsibilities under CRM

Commanders are responsible to develop a command climate where safety and accident prevention controls are evident, but do not make Soldiers or civilians risk averse. Additionally, Commanders will develop written procedures to integrate Composite Risk Management into all activities. As a minimum these procedures will include:

a. Ensuring an informal hazard analysis is conducted for all activities. The factors of Mission, Enemy, Troops, Terrain, and Weather-Time available, Civilian (METT-TC) will be used to identify hazards when planning, preparing, and executing activities. Factors such as historical lessons learned, experience level of unit personnel, how long Soldiers have worked together, command relation, terrain and environmental conditions, Soldier and equipment endurance and fatigue are all factors to be considered.

b. Ensuring a formal written risk assessment or job hazard analysis (as applicable) is conducted when the informal hazard analysis reveals any hazard that has the potential to result in loss of life, serious injury, loss of equipment or resources, or the inability to accomplish the mission. DA Form 7566, Composite Risk Management Worksheet will be used to document the formal risk assessment process. The Risk Assessment Matrix (FM 5-19) will aid in determining the risk level of each hazard.

c. Requiring risk reduction controls be developed and implemented to reduce or eliminate each hazard. Controls will focus on mission accomplishment and will have minimal adverse impact on realistic training. Risk assessment forms must identify the individual and or organization responsible for implementing each control.

d. Ensuring residual risks are reviewed and approved by the appropriate Risk Acceptance Authority.

1-11. Residual Risk Decision/Acceptance Authority

Commanders who are authorized and wish to delegate residual risk acceptance authority must do so in writing.
a. Extremely High Residual Risk activities must be approved by the first General Officer in the Chain of Command. This authority may not be delegated. Refer to FM 5-19 for an explanation of the risk categories.

b. High Residual Risk activities must be approved by the first O-6 Commander in the Chain of Command. This may be delegated to acting group/brigade/regiment level commanders with assumption of command orders, unless the task/activity specifically requires O-6 level Commander approval, i.e., overhead fires over unprotected troops, aircraft seats out operations, etc.

c. Moderate Residual Risk activities must be approved by the first O-5 Commander in the Chain of Command unless formally delegated.

d. Low Residual Risk activities may be approved by the Commander of the unit responsible for the conduct of the event or operation and delegated as deemed necessary.

1-12. CRM Procedures for Contingency and Combat Operations
The CRM will be utilized as part of the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP). This process is described in GTA 31-01-003, Detachment Mission Planning Guide and ADP 5-0 (formally FM 5-0), The Operations Process.

a. Hazards are identified during the first four steps of MDMP; mission receipt, mission analysis, COA development, and COA analysis.

b. Hazards are assessed during the three steps of MDMP; mission analysis, COA Development, and COA analysis.

c. Controls are developed and risk decisions made during COA development, COA analysis, COA comparison, and COA approval.

d. Controls will be implemented in mission briefs, and written and verbal orders. The critical check for this step is oversight. Oversight ensures controls are converted into clear, simple execution orders understood at all levels.

e. It is expected that the COA approval authority be equal in grade to the previously listed Residual Risk Acceptance Authorities.

1-13. To guarantee the success of CRM, leaders must ensure:

a. Soldiers and civilians are trained, understand, and can apply the five-step CRM process.

b. Soldiers and civilians understand the Risk Acceptance Authority levels and when they will elevate risk acceptance decisions to the appropriated level of command.

c. Risk reduction controls are relayed, understood, implemented and supervised at the appropriate level.

d. Soldiers and civilians understand that when the mission changes or unforeseen circumstances occur, they will perform a hasty hazard analysis to determine if additional risk reduction control measures are required, and/or if continuing the mission is beyond their authority to approve.

e. Risk Acceptance Authority procedures are developed to allow subordinate leaders to easily recognize when an activity or task has exceeded their authority to approve. The development of mission abort criteria is one method to accomplish this goal.
1-14. Waivers, Deviations, and Exemptions
   a. The Commanding General or his designated representative, where delegable, will approve any request for a safety or operational waiver, deviation, or exemption. This authority will not be delegated below the General Officer level.
   b. The Staff Directorate/Activity/Component Subordinate Command (CSC) tasked with coordinating a waiver, deviation, or exemption request will:
      (1) Assist in validating requirement(s) for the necessity of obtaining relief from established standards.
      (2) Review request to evaluate compliance with command guidance, validate original intent, and ensure that the request does not conflict with other existing standards or doctrine.
      (3) Coordinate and staff with other appropriate headquarters, installations and/or agencies to ensure the request is accurate, complete, and correctly stated.
      (4) Coordinate and obtain concurrence or non-concurrence from appropriate Directorates and/or activities prior to forwarding to the approval authority.
      (5) Ensure request for waivers, deviations, or exemptions that require the approval of a higher, or other headquarters or agency, include an endorsement by the CG.
      (6) Notify requesting unit of approval or disapproval.
      (7) Ensure an electronic copy of the approved waiver, deviation, or exemption, along with the original request and the approval authority’s signed authorization is provided to the Installation Safety Office.
      (8) Maintain a file copy, with all supporting documentation, of all approved waivers, deviations, and exemptions.

1-15. Fatality Loss Review (FLR)
Units will produce a FLR within 72 hours of an on/off duty accident. All units will report Date, time of accident, What happened, Where it happened, Why it happened, and How to prevent it from happening again. This information will be used as a lessons learned for all Soldiers and Leaders. By staying engaged in a timely manner of producing the FLR’s, units will able to contribute in loss prevention. Photos of the accident site, damaged vehicle/s provided are encouraged as visual products tend to carry the learning experience to the next level.

Chapter 2
Strategic Planning, Army Safety Program Structure, Safety Program Evaluation, Councils, and Committees

Section 1
Strategic Goals and Strategic Planning

2-1. Safety Program Planning
See AR 385-10 for the strategic and business plan requirements for each safety office.

2-2. Prioritization
See DA Pam 385-10 for the methods used to prioritize safety functions.
2-3. Strategic Management System
See AR 385-10 for a description of the processes to use by each safety office to ensure safety goals are consistent with CSA objectives.

Section II
Army Safety Program Structure

2-4. Introduction
FORSCOM safety organizations will support the Army safety program by ensuring each organization’s goals and objectives are aligned to execute the Army safety program in the most effective manner possible.

2-5. Safety Organization Functions
See AR 385-10 for a discussion of the scope, tasks, organizations, and functions necessary to ensure safety and occupational health requirements are met. In order to create a seamless accidental loss prevention effort, the designated Senior Commander may establish policy to integrate select tenant mission and installation safety functions (i.e., combined safety and occupational health councils). When tenant mission and Installation safety functions are combined, a senior safety director should be appointed to oversee the selected functions.

2-6. Safety Office Organizational Structure and Additional/Collateral Duty Safety Personnel (ADSO) Training Requirements
See AR 385-10 for the structure, funding, and training requirements for safety office and organizational ADSO personnel.

2-7. Army Safety and Health Program Structure and ADSO Appointment and Duty Requirements
See AR 385-10 for a discussion of the duties of the safety director, professional requirements for the safety staff, and the appointment and duty requirements for an ADSO.

2-8. Safety and Occupational Health Career Field
See AR 385-10 for a discussion of the Career Program (CP) 12 safety and occupational health field. In accordance with (IAW) AR 690-650, FORSCOM has designated the safety director positions of major subordinate commands (Corps, division, etc) and headquarters that report directly to FORSCOM as key CP-12 positions. This requires all safety director referrals and applicant resumes to be forwarded to the FORSCOM Safety Director who, as the Command Career Program Manager, will convene a panel of subject matter experts (SME) to review candidate qualifications and provide recommendations to the selecting official. Referrals and applicant resumes for the FORSCOM Safety Director’s position will be reviewed by an Army level panel.

Section III
Safety Program Evaluation

2-9. Performance Indicators
Indicators will be developed by each safety organization based on their strategic goals, strategic plan, mission and regulatory guidance to measure how effectively their organization's safety program is performing. See DA PAM 385-10 for performance indicator guidance.

2-10. Metrics
See AR 385-10 for safety program metric and tracking mechanism requirements. One mechanism not specifically addressed is the mandatory Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP). This online tool is accessible through the Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center (USACR/SC) website at https://arap.safety.army.mil/. ARAP was developed to provide incoming battalion level commanders with an assessment of the safety culture and climate within the organization. Brigade level and above commanders will establish policy on the use of ARAP.

2-11. Program Audit
Each safety office will be audited both internally and by its higher command to determine the effectiveness of the execution and integration of the Army safety program into its organization's mission.

a. At the end of each FY, each safety office will conduct and document an internal audit of their program using the Management Control Evaluation Checklist contained in Appendix C of AR 385-10. Copies of the audit will be forwarded to the next higher safety office within 90 days of the end of each FY. Reports developed for an organization's Management Internal Controls Program may be substituted for the AR 385-10 checklist provided they contain all of the required data elements.

b. The FORSCOM Safety Office will conduct an external audit of corps, separate division, and direct reporting unit (DRU) safety offices. All other safety offices will conduct external audits of their subordinate organizations as part of the organizational inspection program.

c. Request assistance from the FORSCOM Safety Office if needed to meet requirements.

2-12. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Inspections
See AR 385-10 for a discussion of the authority of OSHA to conduct inspections at other than military-unique workplaces. The Installation Safety Office (ISO) is the primary point of entry for OSHA issues. All complaints are processed through the ISO for distribution to the affected organization. A representative from the ISO will accompany OSHA Compliance Inspectors for all site visits. Additionally, a representative of the organization will also accompany the team during the site visit. When civilian personnel are involved, a representative from the supporting Labor Union will be invited to accompany the inspectors.

Section IV
Safety Committees and Councils

2-13. Army, FORSCOM, and Installation Radiation Safety Council
See AR 385-10 for a description of the mission, composition, and requirements for the Army level council and Installation level committee. The FORSCOM Radiation Safety Council meets in conjunction with the FORSCOM Commander's Risk Reduction Council. The FORSCOM Radiation Safety Staff Officer (RSSO) participates as a member of the Army Radiation Safety Council. Commanders, in coordination with the Installation Radiation Safety Officer (IRSO), will establish membership policy for the Installation Radiation Safety Committee.
2-14. Safety Councils
Commanders will establish a Command Safety Council at separate detachments, company level, and above. Commanders have the option of establishing a separate Enlisted Safety Council at battalion level and above. Aviation safety councils will be established IAW DA Pam 385-90. The FORSCOM Commander’s Safety Council meets in conjunction with the FORSCOM Commander’s Risk Reduction Council. All councils will generate minutes for distribution to all members and higher headquarters as required.

Chapter 3
Accident Investigation/Reporting/Fatality Review Board

3-1. General
   a. All Army accidents and incidents, including occupation illnesses and injuries, regardless of severity, are reportable to the chain-of-command. Commanders/Directors will investigate and report unplanned events (accidents) as required by AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program and DA Pam 385-40, Army Accident Investigations and Reporting. Units experiencing an accident will process accident reports through ReportIt https://reportit.safety.army.mil/.
   b. Army class A and B accidents will be reported through the chain-of-command on DA Form 7305 and 7306, as applicable, through the ISO to the Fort Bragg Operations Center. Commanders will ensure all required information is included in the appropriate DA Form 7305/7306.

3-2. Accident Investigation Boards
   a. The XVIII Airborne Corps Commanding General will appoint on orders Installation Accident Investigation (IAI) and Centralized Accident Investigation (CAI) boards (see figure 3-1 for example orders). Absence of appointment orders does not preclude commencement of the investigation process by the designated investigation board.
   b. The composition of the board and process of investigating an accident will be performed IAW AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-40.

3-3. Fatality Reporting and Fatality Review Board
Fatality Reporting & Fatality Review Board. The increasing number of active duty fatalities on Fort Bragg has caused the Fort Bragg Senior Commander to enact a new process call the “Fatal Review Board” this process helps commanders give a quick snapshot of underlying events, which may have contributed to the death of their Soldier. All Fort Bragg tenant units and activities must report the death of a Soldier assigned to Fort Bragg within 2 hours of the fatality. Commanders experiencing a death of a Soldier, on/off-duty will brief the first General Officer in their chain of command at fatality plus 96 hours with a fatality loss snap shot and recommended Fatality Bulletin. Commanders will include and convene a Fatality Review Board (FRB) to ensure all accidental losses are investigated in a timely manner, to identify causes or contributing factors, and determine necessary leader actions to prevent recurrences. Use available information to assess what happened (if practical to do so without having to speculate), identify what lessons can be learned, and share that information as quickly as possible. Submit supplemental data and information in follow-up reports, as appropriate. The XVIII Airborne Corps Safety Director is the Operations Officer for the FRB. Unit representatives will contact the Safety Director for the
FRB process, reporting requirements, and briefing requirements. Call 396-1600 with questions pertaining to the FRB process.

(Office Symbol)

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Duty Appointment

1. Effective (date), the following personnel are appointed as members of the Accident Investigation Board (Ground):
   
   a. President - (Name, Rank/Grade, and Organization).
   
   b. Recorder - (Name, Rank/Grade, and Organization).
   
   c. Technical Advisors - (if applicable) (Names, Ranks/Grades, and Organizations).

2. Authority. AR 385-10.

3. Purpose. Investigate Army Accident: (Date, Unit, and Equipment/Activity).

4. Period. From (date) until investigation complete.

5. Procedures. Board will be conducted following the procedures for a general use or limited use accident investigation if so directed by HQ TRADOC.

(Signature block)

DISTRIBUTION:

Figure 3-1
Appointment Orders of IAI/CAI Boards
3-4. Findings and Recommendations
Investigation boards will brief preliminary findings and recommendations to the command experiencing the accident. Any additional briefings will be coordinated through the XVIII Airborne Corps or Installation Safety offices as required.

3-5. Collateral Investigations
a. The CAI and IAI process does not relieve commanders of the requirements to conduct a LD investigation and collateral board investigation per AR 15-6 and AR 385-10. However, the LD investigation or collateral board will not interview witnesses or disturb the accident site until authorized to do so by the President, Accident Investigation Board.

b. The accident investigation process is not intended to interfere with, impede, or delay law enforcement agencies in the execution of regulatory responsibilities as they apply to the investigation of accidents for a determination of criminal intent or criminal acts. Neither investigation should hamper the other since accomplishment of both investigations is in the best interest of the Army. Per AR 195-2, Criminal Investigation Activities, law enforcement agencies have priority to witnesses and access accident sites.

c. Common access information (list of witnesses, photographs, technical assessment reports) may be shared between the two boards. The accident investigation board will not share with other investigating agencies any analysis, conclusions, findings, and recommendations.

3-6. Privileged Information
Accident reports and associated documents are privileged information and will not be used as evidence or to obtain evidence for any punitive actions. All requests for information obtained by and accident investigation will be processed IAW AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-40.

3-7. Investigation Procedures
An investigation is a systematic examination to disclose all relevant facts. The accident investigation board has two functions as listed below:

a. Determine all established, probable, or suspected factors that caused or contributed to the accident.

b. Evaluate and analyze the acquired information and develop recommendations for actions that will prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

3-8. Board Member Instructions
Personnel tasked to serve on an Installation Accident Investigation Board will:

a. Immediately, provide standard name line to the ISO or applicable Safety Office.

b. Report immediately to the ISO or applicable safety office as directed. This will be the sole place of duty until completion of the investigation. Board members coming from another location will schedule travel immediately. Accomplish travel by the fastest means available.

c. Perform duties as assigned by the Accident Investigation Board President and consistent with requirements specified in Army Regulations. The Accident Board President is the release from duty authority for board members.

d. Complete the accident investigation and report findings and recommendations IAW format specified by Army Regulation. Upon completion, turn in three complete copies of the accident report (“Red Book”) to the ISO.
3-9. Chain of Command Accident/Fatality Brief
The following are required of assigned and tenant units:

a. Within 10 days of a Class A or B accident, the chain of command, from the first line leader to the MSC commander or activity chief, will brief the Corps Deputy Commanding General (DCG). The Corps Chief of Staff will be briefed in the absence of the DCG. Include in the briefing what happened, why it happened, and the chain of command's assessment of the unit safety program. The ISO will coordinate the briefing. An important part of the briefing will include an assessment of the victim's personal habits, attitude toward safety, and if drugs or alcohol contributed to the accident. Organizations commanded by a General Officer (two-star and above) will use the review process within their commands. Provide briefing results to the ISO, ATTN: IMBG-SO, for accident analysis.

b. Brief unit personnel on the circumstances and lessons learned within 30 days.

3-10. Civilian Accident Reporting

a. Report and investigate all accidents involving civilian employees occurring on duty. Reporting of accidents is accomplished through the appropriate Office of Workman’s Compensation Program/Compensation Act (OWCP/CA). All civilian accidents will be processed through the Electronic Data Interface system on the Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service website (https://extranet.apps.cpms.osd.mil/). This data is used to populate the OSHA Form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

b. When the injury or occupational illness meets the criteria of Army accident (AR 385-10, Chapter 3 for definitions) supervisors will submit an Abbreviated Ground Accident Report (DA Form 285-AB-R). Supervisors will submit AGARs via the Army “ReportIt” automated accident reporting system for accident class C and D. To access ReportIt go to the U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center https://safety.army.mil/.

c. Report all serious accidents telephonically as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after the incident, through your chain-of-command. Serious accidents are accidents resulting in hospitalization of three or more persons or a fatality. The accident scene will be secured and physical evidence preserved until released by the Commander/Director of the person(s) involved or the President of an Accident Investigation Board.

Chapter 4
Contracting Safety

4-1. General
AR 385-10 stipulates the requirement for ensuring Safety is integrated in the contracting process to include contractor operations. Fort Bragg requires the following requirements for contract development, solicitation, acceptance, and execution.

a. The Fort Bragg Mission, Installation Contracting Office will ensure all contracts incorporate requirements for establishment of Safety and Occupational Health standards by contractors. Contracts shall contain FAR Clause 52 and required Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards as applicable to the Statement of Work/Performance Work Statement.

b. Contracting Officer (CO). The CO will ensure compliance with paragraph 4-2, AR 385-10, which addresses specific contract requirements for Service, Supply, Construction, and Radiographic facilities.
c. Project Managers with Directorate of Public Works will obtain a site specific safety plan from the contractor and provide a copy to the Installation Safety Office (ISO) for review. The ISO will ensure all applicable Safety and Occupational Health standards applicable to the work performed are incorporated. The ISO will provide recommendations for correction/improvement of site safety plans that are not consistent with Safety and Occupational Health standards. The ISO must approve the site specific safety plan prior to commencement of work.
d. Contractor Responsibilities. Army contractors are required to have a Safety and Occupational Health Program implemented that is tailored to meet the safety requirements of each contract and the associated tasks and products of that contract. Contractors must also ensure they comply with applicable Federal, State, and local codes of standards, including safety and occupational health requirements, as well as any additional specific requirements invoked by the contract.
c. Contractor Safety Brief. Prior to the beginning of the contract, the contractor will meet with representatives of the CO and ISO to discuss and develop a mutual understanding about the administration of the overall safety program.

Note: Government Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) facilities the contractor is responsible for developing, implementing, and enforcing a Safety and Occupational Health Program. If 25 or more Government Employees work in the facility with the contractor, the Installation Safety Office will provide safety oversight of the operations associated with those employees.

4-2. Safety Oversight Responsibilities
The primary contractor of record is responsible for employee compliance to established Safety and Occupational Health standards. This responsibility extends to all sub-contractors working under the auspices of the primary contractor.

a. Regular quality assurance inspections by the CO will include assessment of site safety protocols as established in the contractor’s safety plan. The CO will review hazard findings to verify that they have been corrected, or are progressing on schedule. If it is determined that the contractor is not delivering the level of safety that is required by the contract, the contracting officer will take necessary actions to improve contractor performance. All disincetive normally used for nonperformance in other contract areas shall be considered for unresolved safety program deficiencies.

b. A hazard analysis will be performed by the contractor for all major definable phases of work. This analysis will identify all hazards associated with the work progress through the phase and describe how those hazards will be controlled. Normally the analysis is performed by someone knowledgeable of the phase of the work such as the foreman or seasoned journeyman skilled labor. The analysis will be reviewed and signed off by a competent person (when required by OSHA) or a safety and occupational health professional.

c. The hazard analysis will be the basis for preoperational briefings by supervision to the construction force so that everyone understands the hazards involved and the controls put into place. The hazard analysis will also drive the content of regular safety tool box meetings as the work progresses.
Chapter 5
Explosives Safety

5-1. General
Establish minimum safety procedures for the storage, handling, and maintenance of ammunition and explosives (A&E). Compliance with DA PAM 385-64 provides maximum assurance that explosive accidents will be prevented and that damage and injuries from an accident, should one occur, will be minimal. Refer to Fort Bragg regulation 385-64, Explosive Safety Management Program, for detailed administration of this program.

5-2. Installation Explosive Safety Board
a. The Installation Explosive Safety Board is responsible for reviewing all explosive safety policies, procedures, and issues that affect Fort Bragg. The board develops and provides recommendations to the Senior and Garrison Commanders, as appropriate, for improvements and policies related to explosive safety.
   b. The board's composition is as follows:
      1) Board Chairperson – Installation Explosives Safety Program Manager.
      2) XVIII Airborne Corps Safety Director.
      3) Logistics Readiness Center.
      4) Directorate of Public Works.
      5) Tenant activities with an ammunition and explosives mission.
      6) Any agencies requested by the chairperson.
   c. The board will meet semi-annually.
   d. An agenda and minutes of will be distributed to members and affected agencies. Issues requiring command endorsement will be brought before the appropriate Command Safety Council for review, concurrence, or non-concurrence.

5-3. Ammunition Amnesty Policy
The Fort Bragg Amnesty Program is necessary to ensure maximum recovery of all military ammunition, explosives, and valuable ammunition residue items. The program establishes an opportunity for individuals to return ammunition that has been stolen, misplaced or erroneously left in the possession of an individual after turn-in and reconciliation has been finalized. Therefore, amnesty turn-ins will not be the basis for initiation of an investigation of individuals making turn-ins.

   a. The amnesty collection point is located at the intersection of the Deployment Ammunition Storage Area (DASA) and Range Road. The collection point is available 24 hours a day for recovery of amnesty explosives and Ammunition Found On Post (AFOP) of unknown origin. These explosives and ammunition are considered to be hazardous and will not be removed by untrained personnel. Small arms cartridges (50 caliber and below) are excluded. Supporting Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel and the XVIII Airborne Corps Operations Center (COC) (910-396-0371/0372/0373), will respond to recover AFOP upon notification. The EOD personnel will determine if the AFOP is safe for storage/handling. Unserviceable and non-stock listed ammunition will be destroyed and serviceable items will be turned in to the ASP.
   b. Explosives storage areas assigned to EOD may be used to temporarily store AFOP, provided all explosives rules and security requirements are met. The EOD is authorized to hold AFOP in these assigned storage areas when the ASP is not open. The AFOP will then be turned in, as soon...
as possible, to the ASP on the next duty day. A copy of the completed DA Form 3265-R, Explosive Ordnance Incident Report, will remain with the item(s) when stored by EOD and the original will be kept in EOD unit files for accounting purposes.

c. Small arms ammunition will be delivered directly to the ASP during normal duty hours.

d. The ammunition amnesty program is not a substitute for normal turn-in procedures and will not be used to circumvent standard supply procedures. Units discovering ammunition on-hand after reconciling their accounts are required to make an amended turn-in request. The following procedures apply for amended turn-in request: Amended turn-in will be accomplished by preparing a new DA Form 581, Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition, for the remaining ammunition, explosives, or residue. Block 11 of the DA Form 581 will be annotated with the original issue document number, if known.

e. All personnel will deposit ammunition items (.50 caliber and below) directly into the amnesty pit located near the DASA. Ammunition and explosives larger than .50 caliber will be reported to the PMO.

f. The EOD will:

(1) Contact the COC during off-duty hours to open the ASP and accept serviceable item(s). A current roster of ASP personnel who can be called during off-duty hours to receive AFOP will be provided to the COC. A sufficient number of personnel will be identified on the roster to ensure success in reaching someone who can respond promptly.

(2) Document receipt of AFOP with a DA Form 3265-R, Explosive Ordnance Incident Report. The EOD unit preparing receipt of AFOP will not record name of individuals making the discovery/turn-in. Individuals discovering AFOP are strongly encouraged to volunteer information, which would facilitate an investigation of cause(s) of ammunition loss. This can be done by notifying the PMO if ammunition is found in a garrison environment and range control if ammunition is found on ranges or in training areas.

(3) Destroy all dangerous explosive items that are deemed unsafe for storage.

g. Commander will:

(1) Ensure all personnel are fully aware of this program and establish an amnesty awareness program in their units to include the above policies and procedures in the SOP. The purpose of the amnesty program is to gain control of loose ammunition rather than leave it uncontrolled. It is not intended as an easy way to bypass established turn-in procedures, but oriented toward gaining control of loose ammunition or explosives. At a minimum, Soldiers will receive a quarterly briefing on the amnesty program. Soldiers will also receive a refresher briefing during pre-firing orientation.

(2) Establish an atmosphere that does not intimidate the Soldiers or prevent the Soldier from freely turning-in ammunition, e.g., assigning a responsible, trustworthy unit representative to accept ammunition turn-ins from unit personnel for return to the ASP.

(3) Provide directions to anyone (military or civilian) wanting to turn-in military ammunition under the recovery program.

(4) Schedule Ammunition and Explosive (A&E) amnesty days annually for collection of abandoned or unauthorized A&E. Coordinate amnesty day with ASP 60 days prior to collection day. Amnesty days should be in conjunction with post clean-up days if possible. Safeguard A&E and transport it to the ASP. Extreme care must be exercised in handling both serviceable and unserviceable A&E.

h. Logistics Readiness Center, 406th AFSB will:
(1) Accept delivery of ammunition under the amnesty program during normal operating hours, provided the ammunition is handed directly to an ASP operator at the ASP. No paperwork is required and no questions will be asked of individuals making turn-ins.

(2) Respond during ASP operating hours (Monday thru Friday, 0730-1600) in a prompt and timely manner to accept AFOP deliveries. Turn-in of AFOP by EOD units will receive priority storage. The ASP personnel will immediately account for AFOP and EOD will be released of any further involvement. Serviceability inspection will take place before items are placed in storage by QASAS.

i. The QASAS personnel will:
   (1) Ensure inspectors or Soldiers in MOS 55B are available on A&E amnesty days to supervise the collection process.
   (2) Inspect the amnesty point and document disposition.
   (3) Approve the design, identification, locations and operating instructions for use of the amnesty containers.
   (4) Inspect unit arms rooms.

5-4. Arms Rooms
Unit Arms Room and AE storage information is located in Fort Bragg 385-64.

Chapter 6
Public, Family, Off-Duty, Recreation and Seasonal Safety

6-1. Introduction
The requirement to integrate family, off-duty, sports, recreation, and seasonal safety into unit accident prevention programs; and the requirement to utilize Composite Risk Management to reduce the hazards associated with these activities is integrated throughout this regulation. The death or injury of even one Soldier, Army Civilian, contractor, or family member can have a significant negative impact on readiness and mission focus. Therefore, Commanders, Leaders, and staff must have a holistic, not just operational risk management mindset. Leaders, Soldiers, civilians and family members are encouraged to use the Combat Readiness Center website, https://safety.army.mil/, there is abundant information available for everyone to gain safety knowledge.

6-2. Risk Reduction Tools
It is neither feasible nor desirable to attempt to list every risk reduction control measure for every on-duty and off-duty activity. Many tools are required by this regulation; however, a number of additional tools are available to support applicable off-duty functions.

a. Preliminary Loss Reports (PLR). USACRC PLRs should not be restricted to on-duty Soldier education, but disseminated in Family Readiness Group (FRG) meetings, etc. This USACRC product is available at https://safety.army.mil/Portals/statisticsdata/PRELIMINARYLOSSREPORTSPLRS/tabid/375/Default.aspx PLRs help keep Commanders and Soldiers alike informed of what caused a fellow Soldier to die. There are lessons to learn from every fatality. The suggested tips or actions are to help eliminate another loss from our formations.

b. CRC Safety Newsletter. Published quarterly, the Newsletter contains pertinent on-duty and off-duty information.
c. Family Engagement Kit. Designed to educate family members on the vital role they can play in accident prevention, this CRC product is available at https://safety.army.mil/%20multimedia/CAMPAIGNSINITIATIVES/FamilyEngagementKit2009/tabid/720/Default.aspx. This is a particularly useful tool for FRG meetings. Family Engagement Kit provides many tools on how to become an effective battle buddy. It includes facts, videos, real-life stories, resources, and tips.

d. Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS). This presentation is designed to build awareness of off-duty hazards for single Soldiers. This presentation is available at https://safety.army.mil/multimedia/CAMPAIGNSINITIATIVES/BOSSSafetyFactorKit/tabid/1980/Default.aspx. The U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center and Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation have teamed up to give you the BOSS Safety Factor, a ready-to-use tool that’s anything but your boring safety presentation. The BOSS Safety Factor is designed to build hazard awareness and encourage Soldiers to think safety off duty, but not without a little fun. Fort Bragg BOSS can be reached at 910-396-7751.

e. CRC Seasonal Safety Kits. Distributed each spring and fall, these CDs contain the latest accident prevention videos and tools, and off-duty accident prevention PowerPoint presentations. This CRC product is available at: https://safety.army.mil/multimedia/CAMPAIGNSINITIATIVES/KnowtheSigns/tabid/2369/Default.aspx.


g. Sports, Recreation and Water Safety. See paragraphs 5-5 and 5-6 of DA Pam 385-10 for sports, recreation, and water safety control measures and/or injury reduction tools. This CRC product is available at: https://safety.army.mil/SafetyCity/Pages/Water/WaterSafety.aspx.

6-3. Seasonal Safety

a. Ensure that Risk Management is used prior to and during all cold weather training. When conducting the risk assessment consider the mission specific hazards and the following:

(1) METT-TC Factors to include a means to keep personnel aware of changing environmental factors. Ensure that risk management is used when the environmental factors change. Elevate the risk approval authority to the appropriate level of command when the changing environmental factors increase the risk associated.

(2) Soldiers who have had previous cold weather injuries are predisposed to future cold injuries.

(3) Ensure proper fitting of cold weather clothing, equipment, and gear.

(4) Plan for and ensure that nutritional requirements are met and proper hydration is maintained.

b. Ensure that Soldiers are trained in the prevention, recognition and first aid treatment of cold related injuries prior to cold weather and cold weather training.

c. Test and rehearse the pre-accident plan procedures to ensure that the plan can be executed and that all Soldiers know the plan.

e. Ensure that subordinate commanders and leaders are notified of changes in the heat alert category. When the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) reaches 78°F (Heat Cat I), units will monitor the heat alert category during the conduct of training and other activities. Experience shows that the best prevention of heat injuries is leaders carefully monitoring each individual Soldier: Team leaders, squad leaders, platoon sergeants, and other leaders share in this responsibility. Look Soldiers in the eye to get a "read" on their mental state; monitor their behavior and reactions for any decrease in responsiveness. Heat injuries can progress from minor to severe in a very short amount of time. Early diagnosis and treatment is the key to successfully treating heat injuries. For more information go to http://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/discond/hipps/Pages/HeatInjuryPrevention.aspx.

f. When heat Category 5 has been reached suspend outside administrative functions and field training unless mission essential. Be prepared to move these events to morning or evening hours as necessary.

g. Ensure that an adequate amount of water is consumed.

h. Modify WBGT index for training in MOPP gear or body armor and for non-acclimatized personnel.

i. Ensure that Soldiers are trained in the prevention, recognition and first aid treatment of heat casualties prior to hot weather and hot weather training.

j. Be aware of factors that predispose personnel, even acclimated personnel, to heat injuries.

k. Test and rehearse the pre-accident plan procedures to ensure that the plan can be executed and that all Soldiers know what the plan is.

6-4. Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT)

a. The WBGT readings utilized should be from a location representative to the area in which units are training. Know the source of your WBGT readings and ensure that they are appropriate for your location. Each U.S. Army installation has available WBGT Index services through the garrison preventive medicine activity. Commanders will ensure that detachment/platoon leaders have telephone numbers and range frequencies available to obtain this information. An automated Heat Category Status can be obtained from (910-907-HEAT).

b. Portable handheld mechanical wet bulb globe temperature kits are available through the Army supply system, NSN 6665-00-159-2218. This portable kit is designed for ease in movement and does sacrifice some accuracy, but allows a unit to obtain quick information on the heat stress in the training area.

North Carolina Air Quality Forecast Center: http://xapps.cn.state.nc.us/aq/ForecastCenter
Air Quality Color Guide: http://dag.state.nc.us/airaware/ozone/codes.shtml#green
Weather Station Operations (910) 396-7100. http://forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?CityName=Fort+Bragg&state=NC&site=RAH&textField1=35.1385&textField2=-79.001&e=0

6-5. Community Safety

The safety of Soldiers, family, Army civilians, contractors, vendors, and visitors is important to all who live, work, or visit at Fort Bragg. Each has a responsibility to do their part to ensure the safety of the Fort Bragg Community. Each has the responsibility to follow rules, regulations and procedures established for the protection of all. When a hazard to personnel or property is identified, it must be reported to the proper authorities (i.e., Installation Safety Office (ISO) 910-396-7774, Provost Marshal’s Office (PMO), or Directorate of Public Works (DPW). If the hazard
is life threatening and presents an immediate danger to personnel, the person first detecting the hazard is responsible for ensuring action is taken to protect personnel and property.

6-6. Severe Weather
Each activity will be prepared to deal effectively with hazards associated with severe weather such as heat, cold, snow, ice, lightning, tornadoes, etc. Each activity will prepare a written plan for dealing with these hazards and ensure all personnel are familiar with the plan. Appropriate training will be provided by supervisory personnel before each season.

a. Snow and Ice Conditions. In the event of inclement or hazardous weather on Fort Bragg, a plan to remove snow and ice must be followed. Ice and snow will be removed from walkways, steps, landings, docks, and ramps; ice melt will be applied as necessary. Icicles, where they present a hazard to personnel, will be removed.

b. Tornadoes. The tornado safety rules contained in the Fort Bragg Tornado Warning Plan will be observed for maximum protection against tornadoes. The Tornado Warning Plan, published by DPTMS, will be available in each work area.

c. Earthquakes. The earthquake safety rules contained in the Fort Bragg Earthquake Plan will be observed for maximum protection against earthquakes. The Earthquake Plan, published by DPTMS, will be available in each work area.

d. Lightning. Commanders and supervisors at all levels will ensure that all personnel are aware of the safety precautions to take before and during lightning storms. Precautions will be implemented before the storm begins.

(1) Command Protective Measures. In the event of a warning of an impending electrical storm or lightning strikes observed within Ft Bragg limits, the unit commander, officer, or NCO in charge of training will:
(a) Cease all outside training immediately.
(b) Move personnel into a building if possible.
(c) Ensure all weapons are cleared and stacked at least 50 yards away from personnel. If time is not available to stack weapons, weapons will be laid on the ground or on the firing line rifle rest within view of where troops will be located.

6-7. Water Safety

a. Commanders will ensure that all military personnel, regardless of branch/career field or rank/grade, receive water survival training on an annual basis. Identify weak and non-swimmers. Prior to conducting water operations, participating units will receive water survival training. Units must maintain documentation identifying when personnel were trained and classification level (non-swimmer, weak swimmer, Basic Survival Swimmer-Class 3, Intermediate Survival Swimmer-Class 2, or Advanced Survival Swimmer-Class 1). Special water safety briefings and training designed to alert military personnel of water hazards will be conducted annually during March or April.


c. Recreational Swimming.

(1) Swimming on Fort Bragg is allowed only in supervised swimming pools and at Smith Lake.
(2) Rules and regulations of the Fort Bragg community pools will be complied with by all swimmers and sunbathers within that particular pool area.

(3) All commanders, directors, and chiefs of staff offices are responsible for the following:
(a) Ensure that water recreational activities they sponsor or control are supervised adequately.
(b) When possible, provide swimming instruction and water survival training for individuals who engage in water recreational activities.
(c) Publicize off-limit areas for water operations and recreational activities within their geographical areas.
(d) Inform personnel of the hazards of swimming alone, in cold water, after drinking, during hours of darkness, or in unauthorized areas.
(e) Provide water safety briefings before the start of the swimming season.
(f) Ensure prompt investigation and reporting of water-related accidents. Apply lessons learned.

6-8. Off-Limits Areas
Fort Bragg PMO has a list of current off limit establishments that can be found at http://www.bragg.army.mil/directorates/DES/pmo/Pages/OFFLimitsEstablishments.aspx.

6-9. Holiday Safety
a. Before each holiday period, commanders will ensure that all personnel receive a thorough safety briefing. The ISO may be contacted if assistance is needed in the preparation of pre-holiday safety briefings. The ISO has films, posters, PowerPoint presentations, and 5 minute safety talks that contain accident prevention information, which commanders may want to address in their briefings. Special emphasis on safe driving is necessary before weekends and holidays. All personnel should be oriented on the danger of driving during these periods of increased traffic flow.

b. Safety Measures. An effective holiday accident prevention program includes the following safety measures:
(1) Releasing troops from duty after reveille to permit travel during daylight and periods of least traffic congestion.
(2) Conducting pre-departure checks of vehicles to ensure safe operating condition. This should be accomplished well in advance of the holiday to permit necessary corrective action. The CRC POV Inspection Checklist or equivalent unit form will be used to conduct this inspection.
(3) Conversing with drivers before departure to determine if their physical condition appears adequate for the demands of driving.
(4) Encouraging personnel to telephone the unit commander or first sergeant to request additional leave if delayed on return by legitimate or unforeseen circumstances. A leave extension may prevent accidents due to driver fatigue.
(5) Conduct safety training sessions in advance of the holiday period.

6-10. Pre-holiday Training
Points to be stressed in training periods and pre-holiday safety publications include the following:

a. Reminders for traffic safety.

b. Observance of speed limits.

c. Dangers of driving while drinking, driving at night, and driving when fatigued.
d. Wearing of seat belts.
e. Safe vehicle condition.
f. Seasonal weather hazards, to include heat/cold injuries.
g. Safety with firearms and travel.
h. Holiday fire hazards.
i. Recreational hazards appropriate to the area and the holiday season (i.e., swimming, boating, fishing, and hunting).
j. Dangers of binge drinking and drug use.

6-11. Safety Orientation
   a. All new personnel will receive a safety briefing by the commander/activity director or his/her representative within 30-days after their arrival.

Chapter 7
Radiation Safety Program

7-1. Purpose
   a. To establish policies, responsibilities and procedures necessary to minimize personnel’s exposure to sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources.
   b. A non-ionizing radiation source is any radio-frequency (RF) radiation producing device and/or equipment to include communication and radar equipment, microwave transmitters, equipment that generates high intensity infrared light and laser systems (i.e. Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES)) that are used on Fort Bragg.
   c. To provide guidance on the use, storage, accumulation, safe handling, transport and disposition of all regulated radioactive waste that is subject to reporting.
   d. To keep personnel’s radiation exposures As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) as all times.

7-2. Applicability
   a. The Army inventory includes a large number of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources. Proper precautions shall be taken with all sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation even though most of the ionizing radiation sources contain only small amounts of radioactive materials and have only a limited potential for causing injury. Non-ionizing radiation sources contain no radioactive material but proper precautions must still be taken to prevent exposure as these systems can cause thermal burns when they are transmitting.
   b. TB 43-0116 lists Army inventory items containing ionizing radiation. Technical manuals for these items specify the precautions which must be taken in storing, operating, maintaining and disposing of these items. Appropriate technical manuals must be followed when using a non-ionizing radiation source.
   c. The Army inventory also includes a limited number of ionizing radiation sources that are designated as “Individually Controlled Radiation Sources.” These items contain larger amounts of radioactive material and have a greater risk for causing injury and therefore require special precautions. Table 1 lists the Individually Controlled Sources.
7-3. General
This regulation applies to any activity or person on Fort Bragg who possess or has a need to bring ionizing or non-ionizing radiation sources onto the installation.

7-4. Responsibilities
a. All activities on Fort Bragg will follow the guidance in AR 385-24.

b. Commanders/Directors shall:
   (1) Determine whether their unit has any ionizing, non-ionizing, individually controlled radiation sources, and/or Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed radiation sources.
   (2) Ensure this equipment is handled, stored, and maintained in accordance with appropriate TMs and the applicable NRC license.
   (3) Notify the Installation Radiation Safety Officer (IRSO) immediately of any incident or accident involving radioactive material at 910-907-0041 or 907-0079.
   (4) Ensure all personnel comply with chapter 12 (Laser Operations) of FB REG 350-6 (Range Regulation) when conducting laser operations.
   (5) Designate in writing a Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) and an Alternate RSO whose primary duties include managing the radiation safety program.
   (6) Ensure the RSO is trained, equipped and supported with a staff commensurate with the extent of his/her responsibilities.
   (7) Ensure unit RSOs (Senior Mission Command and Military Tenants) and Civilian Activity RSOs attend, at a minimum, the Local Radiation Safety Officer course provided by the IRSO.
   NOTE: It is highly recommended that Major Unit Command RSOs (Senior Mission and Military Tenant) attend the 120 hour Radiological Safety Course offered at the Radiological School on Fort Leonard Wood, MO.
   (8) Ensure a Radiation Safety Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is written. Ensure the SOP and staffed through the IRSO initially and annually for review and concurrence.
   (9) Ensure all personnel-requiring enrollments in the Thermo-luminescence Dosimeter (TLD) program through the Redstone Dosimeter Lab are trained and issued their TLD by an appointed TLD custodian. This requirement is only for units that have individually controlled radioactive sources or are operating x-ray equipment (industrial and medical).
   (10) Provide one copy of all MUC RSO appointment orders to the IRSO and updates as they occur.
   (11) Notify the IRSO before turn-in/transfer of individually controlled items.
   (12) Ensure an annual inspection of the organization’s radiation safety program is conducted to include a baseline and annual inventory of all ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources possessed by the command. Provide the IRSO and U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Bragg Directorate of Emergency Services a copy of these inventories no later than October 1 of each year. This can be conducted internally by the Brigade or Battalion Radiation Safety Officer or a MUC RSO.
   (13) Utilize the TACOM Radiation Safety Program Assessment or equivalent (e.g., Command Inspection Program (CIP) checklist, adapted from the TACOM Radiation Safety Program Assessment) to perform self assessments of commands Radiation Safety Program.

c. Commanders, U.S. Army Medical Command Activity/Dental Command Activity shall:
   (1) Provide a qualified officer to serve as the RSO and a qualified NCO to serve as the Alternate RSO for ionizing and non-ionizing sources used for medical purposes.
   (2) Provide results of the U.S. Army Ionizing and Non-ionizing Radiation surveys to the IRSO.
(3) Develop and maintain a separate SOP for ionizing and non-ionizing sources used for medical purpose and provide a copy to the IRSO.

(4) Ensure medical surveillance program is established for personnel potentially exposed to ionizing radiation in their occupational environment. Personnel potentially exposed to non-ionizing radiation will receive medical examinations as required by AR 40-5, TB Med 524, and USAEHA TG No. 153.

d. The Director, Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) and Safety Manager 406th AFSB will:

(1) Appoint in writing Local Radiation Safety Officers (LRSO) to manage the radiation safety program for the Material Maintenance Division (MMD) to include the Tritium Instrument Inspection and Repair facility and the Chemical Agent Monitor repair facilities. An additional LRSO will be appointed and trained to manage Supply Support Activity (SSA) radiation safety program to include managing the radioactive waste storage facility as well as shipping and receiving of radioactive materials not deemed waste. These LRSOs shall be trained and equipped to accomplish their assigned mission.

(2) Obtain the IRSO’s guidance and approval for all shipments of radioactive materials.

(3) Notify the IRSO upon receipt of a shipment containing radioactive material. Immediate notification is required when the shipment contains an individually controlled item.

(4) Ensure that vehicles, military or commercial; unloading individually controlled radioactive materials at Fort Bragg are not released until monitored by the IRSO.

(5) Establish a consolidation point to hold radioactive waste items until receipt of disposition instructions for disposal from Headquarters, United States Army Joint Munitions Command (JMC).

(6) Establish procedures and security to preclude the unauthorized removal or salvage of radioactive material from storage.

e. The Installation Safety Office and the IRSO will provide ionizing and non-ionizing radiation safety support for all operations on Fort Bragg.

f. The Corps of Engineers (COE) will ensure commercial contractors under COE jurisdiction comply with the regulations governing the use, transport, and storage of radiation producing devices or materials. Contractors must have an Army Radiation Permit (ARP) or an Army Radiation Authorization (ARA) prior to bringing radioactive or radiation producing equipment onto Fort Bragg.

g. The IRSO will:

(1) Provide assistance and oversight to tenant organizations to include all major unit command RSO to ensure Fort Bragg organizations are implementing and managing their radiation safety programs effectively.

(2) Provide guidance on proper working conditions and operating procedures for ionizing and non-ionizing radiation devices.

(3) Inspect and monitor the radioactive materials/waste storage facility managed by the LRC SSA semi-annually.

(4) Establish guidelines for procurement, control, safe handling, inspection, storage, disposition, emergencies, and transportation of all radiation sources at Fort Bragg.

(5) Review and maintain records of proposed uses of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources, SOPs, and license applications.

(6) Investigate all ionizing and non-ionizing incidents and accidents. Make recommendations and report findings to appropriate agencies.
(7) Review all requests for transfer of radioactive material and requests to bring radioactive items greater than one (1) micro-curie onto Fort Bragg.

(8) Assist organization RSOS at all levels to ensure personnel’s exposures to ionizing radiation is kept ALARA.

h. The 82nd Airborne Division Chemical Officer will:

(1) Appoint in writing a Division DRS and alternate to provide radiation safety support for Division assets. Duties include, but are not limited to, conducting radiation training, disposal of unwanted radioactive materials, surveys, transport, inventory, shipping, storage procedures, and wipe testing of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation sources.

(2) Maintain two calibrated radiax sets.

(3) Maintain membrane filters and vials to conduct wipe tests of equipment suspected of being contaminated and Divisional unit work areas (surveys).

i. The Garrison Radiation Safety Committee (GRSC) will:

Act as an advisory body to the Garrison Commander to gather and disseminate information, recommend procedures and controls to maintain radiation exposures ALARA and promote NRC license compliance.

(1) Membership includes the Garrison Commander as chair (or designee who is a senior member of the Garrison Commander’s staff), the IRSO, 18th Airborne Corps and 82nd Airborne Division RSO, major unit command tenant RSO and civilian activity RSO.

(2) The GRSC will meet semi-annually and/or at the request of the committee chair.

j. LRSO will:

(1) Units with radioactive material commodities, individually controlled items, and/or non-ionizing sources shall ensure a qualified individual is appointed as the operator and custodian for that item. Qualification will be by completion of the appropriate school for that specific item.

(2) Ensure all radiation emitting devices are used only by qualified operators.

(3) Complete periodic contamination surveys IAW the NRC license. Maintain unit file copies for three years. Copies shall be forwarded to the MUC RSO.

(4) Notify the major unit RSO and IRSO of any forthcoming changes to the unit RSO status.

(5) Request instructions from the IRSO for transfer or disposition of radiation sources.

(6) Provide the IRSO and major unit RSO a copy of the quarterly/annual history of exposure to ionizing radiation for each individual on the TLD service.

(7) Immediately report the loss, theft, destruction, or damage of any radioactive material to the IRSO.

(8) Supervise the Radiation Safety Program within their unit.

(9) Maintain control of radioactive tests/check sources by serial number.

(10) Process all requisitions for individually controlled radioactive items through the IRSO for approval and certification.

(11) Ensure all radioactive waste items are processed prior to turn-in. Coordinate with the MUC RSO.

(12) Immediately notify the MUC RSO and IRSO of any suspected or known overexposure.

(13) Review and evaluate automated dosimeter records and results of bioassay procedures for each person occupationally exposed to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. The IRSO will note the review on the automated dosimeter record provided by the responsible agency and inform the person of his/her exposure.

(14) Know the location of all unit RMCs at all times. Use the Fort Bragg Radioactive Material Movement Form to document movement of radioactive materials off Fort Bragg.
(15) All major unit commands, tenant units, and civilian activities, will submit an updated annual inventory of all ionizing/non-ionizing equipment to the IROSO NLT 1 Oct of each year. The inventory will be conducted utilizing the Ionizing/Non-ionizing Equipment Inventory Excel Spreadsheet provided by the IROSO. The inventory will be categorized by ionizing equipment and non-ionizing equipment. Non-ionizing equipment subdivided into two categories: Radiofrequency (RF) and Optical (LASERs). Units will maintain inventories for inspection purposes for 3 years. The IROSO will maintain installation equipment inventories for inspection purposes for 3 years. A partial list of non-ionizing radiation equipment is listed in Table 2. Refer to TB 43-0116 and TB 43-0133 for identification of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation equipment.

7-5. Control of Ionizing Radiation Sources
   a. No radioactive material or ionizing radiation producing devices will be brought onto Fort Bragg unless it meets one of the following criteria:
      (1) Is incorporated in a standard issue item which is authorized by MTOE/TDA.
      (2) Is covered by a specific license issued by the NRC to an activity on the installation or by a general license issued by the NRC.
      (3) Is authorized by a DA authorization for Army-owned quantities exempt from NRC license.
      (4) Is included in an Army Radiation Permit (ARP) issued by the IROSO on behalf of the Garrison Commander for non-Army agencies in accordance with DA PAM 385-24.
      (5) Ionizing radiation producing sources will be stored, used, and maintained in accordance with appropriate TMs and/or NRC license.
   b. Standard issue items containing radioactive material must be removed from service immediately when found to be broken or unserviceable and turned in accordance with paragraph.
   c. Unwanted serviceable items will be reported as excess and turned in through the appropriate supply channels to the LRC Supply and Services Division. These items will be stored in the LRC SSA radioactive material storage area until a RMMF is issued and the equipment can be returned to the appropriate depot.

7-6. Radiation Testing and Tracking System (RATTS) Program Procedures
   a. Unit Property Book Officers will enter chemical detection equipment (CDE) information regarding a change of status (annual reconciliation by serial number including cell or drift tube module number, transfer of equipment, lost or suspected lost equipment, inventory gain, ownership change, etc.) into the Property Book Unit Set Equipment (PBUSE) system as well as the RATTS system.
   b. Any activity performing leak tests prior to maintenance (Depot Service/TMDE activities) on CDE and radic instruments will report the results to the Fort Bragg LRC Serialization Officer. The Serialization officer will input the results into RATTS.

7-7. Control of Non-Ionizing Radiation Sources
   a. Commanders of activities responsible for the operation or testing of equipment that generates non-ionizing radiation will take the necessary measures to ensure the following:
      (1) Personnel working in the vicinity of such equipment are informed of potential health hazards.
      (2) SOPs pertaining to operational limitations placed on the equipment and control of the radiation field to minimize personnel exposures are written, published and enforced.
(3) Periodic operational checks are conducted on all radiation safety devices such as alarms, lights, and interlocks installed on or near radiating sources prior to operation. Defective safety devices will be repaired or replaced before continuing operation.

(4) When interlocks and other control or warning devices are bypassed or overridden, operational logs must indicate the purpose and duration.

(5) Safety procedures prescribed in TB Med 523 or TB Med 524, as applicable, are followed.

(6) All non-ionizing radiation areas are properly marked and have proper warning signs and safety switches.

(7) Class 3b or 4 lasers will only be used on a laser approved range. Incorporate control measures as specified in the TM into the composite risk management (CRM) process.

(8) Report all non-ionizing over exposures incidents immediately to the IRSO.

(9) Class 3b or 4 lasers will not be used force on force unless operated in a training mode which reduces output to a Class 3a or lower. Class 3a control measures will be enforced per the TM.

(10) Operators are complying with all warnings, cautions, notes, and control measures specified in the applicable TM or operator’s manual.


a. When material has been determined or suspected to be broken, the following procedures must take place by the using activity:

(1) The item must be double-bagged (plastic). Clear plastic bags are preferred to allow inspection of the device.

(2) The bag must be labeled with:

(a) "Radioactive."

(b) Item/NSN.

(c) Isotope (if known).

(d) Name of individual who bagged the item.

(e) Name of individual who discovered the item was broken.

(f) Date of bagging.

(3) Immediately notify the MUC RSO and IRSO upon finding a broken or suspected broken radioactive item.

b. Contact the LRC SSA @ 910-396-2641 to schedule immediate turn in of all damaged and/or leaking radioactive materials. LRC SSA is located in building J-2050 in the Cook Street LRC compound.

c. For individually controlled items, submit the following information to the IRSO:

(1) NSN of the item.

(2) Number on hand.

(3) Nomenclature of item.

(4) Other distinguishing information.

(5) Radioactive isotope.

(6) Activity.

(7) Whether or not the device is leaking or suspected to be leaking.

(8) Serial number.

(9) Actual or estimated age of the item.
d. When required by applicable TM and/or NRC licenses, wipe samples will be collected on the broken device, packaging and work area to check for contamination and will be sent to the Rock Island Arsenal-JMTC Radiation Laboratory for analysis.

e. Dispose of unwanted/obsolete radioactive materials as follows:
(1) Contact the LRC SSA to dispose of unwanted/obsolete radioactive materials.
(2) The LRC SSA will sign for the material from the owning unit. The owning unit will ensure the correct supply transactions, forms, and PBUSE input is initiated.
(3) The LRC SSA RSO will log the items into the radioactive materials storage facility and contact the item manager for disposition instructions.

(4) The IRSO will provide technical expertise and supervisory oversight of the radioactive materials/waste storage facility and will ensure all radioactive materials and radioactive wastes are being properly stored and disposed of.

(5) The LRC SSA RSO will secure the material in the Fort Bragg Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) storage facility and ensure the inventory is updated.

(6) The IRSO, SSA RSO and appointed alternate are the only personnel authorized to place radioactive materials into the storage facility. The storage facility will be located in a fenced, secured and controlled area.

(7) Tritium (H3) items will be stored in a separate container from other radioisotopes. Storage container inventories will be up to date and maintained by the LRC SSA RSO. The IRSO will periodically contact the US Army Joint Munitions Command to schedule pickup and disposal of all radioactive waste.

7-9. Transportation of Radioactive Materials

a. Standard issue items containing radioactive materials (except individually controlled items) may be moved anywhere on or off the installation consistent with the owning activity's mission.

b. These items must be moved and used only by properly trained personnel, with proper supervision. Equipment will only be used for the intended purpose as specified in the appropriate technical publication.

c. A Radioactive Materials Movement Form (RMMF) will be completed when transporting ionizing radioactive commodities off the installation whether by vehicle, commercial shipment, or as part of a military contingency shipment.

d. A RMMF will accompany all commercial shipments; one copy will be maintained with the owning unit and on file for inspection purposes for 3 years. For military contingency shipments, one copy of the RMMF will be attached to the container contents inventory, a copy will be given to the unit movement officer, and a copy will be filed with the owning unit's RSO. NOTE: Radioactive Materials/Commodities will not be packed or containerized with food products, photographic film, explosives and/or other hazardous materials.

e. Radioactive Commodities will not be transported by privately owned vehicles.

f. Off-post transportation of individually controlled items by military vehicle for mission essential purposes may be authorized if:

(1) Name and rank of person responsible for the equipment with knowledge of the radioactive material contained in the item is forwarded to the MUC RSO, IRSO, and unit movement officer in advance of the planned movement date.

(2) Prior to departure/return and upon arrival at destination, the unit movement officer will inspect the equipment for damages and documents any findings of damage or missing
equipment. A copy of the inspection results will be forwarded to the IRSO upon returning to the installation.

(3) The IRSO will inspect all radioactive material movements prior to equipment being moved off the installation and a RMMF will be issued prior to departure.

(4) When required the transport vehicle will be marked with any required radioactive placards and outer packaging labeled as required in Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials regulation (49 CFR part 173).

(5) The unit RSO will notify the IRSO upon departure and will provide the following information:

(a) Transport personnel have been briefed on procedures in case of an accident.
(b) Date of departures and returns.
(c) Destination.
(d) Purpose of move.
(e) Unit inventory of end items containing radioactive material.
(f) Radioactivity per item.
(g) List of TMs and support equipment to accompany the individually controlled item.

(6) Off-post transportation of individually controlled items by commercial vehicle will be coordinated with the LRC SSA to ensure compliance with all regulatory guidelines.

(7) Any radioactive material that is damaged and thought to be leaking will be taken to the LRC SSA Radioactive Waste Storage Facility immediately.

(8) Only properly trained radiation workers are authorized to accept radioactive materials and radioactive wastes from organizations and place radioactive materials in the radioactive material/waste storage facility.

(9) Unsealed or leaking sources will be double bagged and immediately turned in for disposal by the owning organization’s RSO.

(10) Upon receipt of a package containing a non-individually controlled item, the LRC Transportation Officer will telephonically notify the IRSO, providing a description of the shipment, and the IRSO will determine further actions based on the information received.

(11) Upon receipt of a package containing one of the individually controlled items listed in table 1, the LRC Transportation Officer will immediately notify the IRSO. The vehicle (military or commercial) must be held until monitored and released by the IRSO. Monitoring must be accomplished within 3 hours of receipt if during normal duty hours or 18 hours if received after normal duty hours. These packages will be labeled in accordance with appropriate TMs and Title 49 CFR (Transportation).

(12) Action must be taken to protect all personnel working in the vicinity of the packaged radioactive material/equipment. No one shall be allowed to loiter within 10 ft of the package(s).

(13) Radioactive materials may be stored in connection with movement as long as they are not stored in the same warehouse section with explosives, flammable materials, photographic film, or unsealed food products.

(14) Radioactive material will only be transported on cargo aircraft, not passenger aircraft.

(15) The IRSO will, at the request of LRC Supply Division, inspect and monitor radioactive items being prepared for turn-in and ensure the proper documents are correctly completed in accordance with Title 49 CFR.

(16) Personnel prepare and certify shipments of radioactive materials for commercial shipment (i.e. Federal Express, United Parcel Service, etc.) must successfully complete Technical
Transportation of Hazardous Materials (Ammo 63) course as well as the Radioactive Commodities Identification (RCIT) course every two years.

7-10. Inspections
   a. The IRSO will inspect and monitor the LRC Radioactive Materials and Waste storage facility quarterly.
   b. The IRSO will conduct annual inspections of the all MUC Radiation Safety programs.
   c. Inspections and other surveys will be conducted as needed.

7-11. Storage
All radioactive material must be stored in accordance with Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), applicable NRC licenses and Army Regulations.

7-12. Safe handling
Personnel who handle radioactive materials or equipment containing radioactive commodities must be properly trained radiation workers and must follow all established safe handling techniques are in accordance with appropriate TMs and NRC license.

7-13. Emergency situations
When an emergency (i.e. damaged, destroyed or lost equipment/device) involving radioactive material occurs on Fort Bragg, make the following notifications:
   a. In case of personnel injury call 911 - Womack Army Medical Center.
   b. In case of fire, call 911 - Fort Bragg Directorate of Emergency Services Fire Department.
   c. The MUC RSO and the IRSO (910-907-0041 and 0079).
   d. In case of explosives call 911 - Fort Bragg Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) will be notified immediately.
   e. If a terrorist incident involving radioactive materials or equipment is suspected, immediately notify G3 DPTMS.
   f. Contaminated clothing and equipment that cannot be decontaminated successfully shall be double bagged (2 plastic bags-each individually sealed) and taken to the LRC Radioactive Waste Coordinator for storage and proper disposal. Bags should be labeled to identify contents such as radioactive isotope name and information about the accident/incident (i.e. personnel's names, dates and locations where the incident occurred).
   g. The names and identity of all affected persons will be recorded and maintained by the IRSO as a part of the incident recordkeeping process.

7-14. Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations
   a. DA PAM 385-24 requires all non-Army agencies to possess a command approved Army Radiation Authorization (ARA) or an installation approved Army Radiation Permit (ARP) in order to possess, use, store and transport ionizing radiation sources or ionizing radiation producing equipment on any federal installation.
   b. Applications for an ARA must be submitted to the IRSO providing the following documentation with the application:
      (1) Forward a request to the IRSO utilizing DA Form 3337.
      (2) Forward a copy of the NRC or state license held by the agency to the IRSO.
      (3) Identify the location where the source will be operated and stored.
(4) Identify individuals responsible for operations involving the source.

(5) Provide the duration of use.

(6) Copy of the approved SOP must be provided with the ARA application.

c. The IRSO will forward the request to the IMCOM Radiation Safety Officer for review and approval in accordance with DA PAM 385-24.

d. Request for an Army Radiation Permit is submitted to the IRSO at least 30 days prior to the date the user wishes to bring radioactive equipment onto the installation. This request is in a

References

A-2. DODI 6055.11, Protection of DOD Personnel from Exposure to Radio-Frequency Radiation.
A-3. AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)
A-4. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine.
A-5. AR 55-162, Permits for Oversize, Overweight or Other Special Military Movement on Public Highways in the U.S.
A-9. TB 43-0137, Transportation for U.S. Army Radioactive Commodities
A-10. TB Med 523, Control of Hazards to Health from Microwave and Radio-Frequency Radiation and Ultrasound.
A-17. USAEHA TG No. 153 (Guide-lines for Controlling Potential Health Hazards from Radiofrequency Radiation).

Table 1.

Individually Controlled Radiation Sources

Description NSN References

Radioactive Source Set, M3A1 6665-00-856-8235 TM 3-6665-214-13&P
Radiac Calibrator, AN/UDM-6 6665-00-767-7497 TM 9-6665-203-10
Radiac Calibrator, TS 1230A 6665-00-973-1123 TM 3-6665-202-10
Radiac Calibrator, AN/UDM-2 6665-00-669-0077 TM 11-6665-217-15
Radiac Calibrator, AN/UDM-1A 6665-00-556-8825 TM 11-6665-217-15
Radiac Calibrator, AN/UDM-7B 6665-00-400-5388 TM 11-6665-217-15
Tester, Density and Moisture Nuclear 6665-01-030-6896 TB 385-103
Method, Campbell Pacific Model No. MC-1

XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 385-10 – 01 October 2013
Table 2.

Non-ionizing Radiation Sources
Description (Equipment Nomenclature)
AN/MPQ-49, AN/GRC-106, AN/TPQ-36, AN/TPQ-37, AN/ULQ-19, AN/GLQ-3B,
AN/PPS-4A, AN/PPS-5A, AN/VRC-46, AN/VRC-47, AN/GRC-122, AN/GRC-142,
AN/VSC-3, AN/VPS-2, AN/VPM-2, AN/ARC-51BX, AN/ARC-114, AN/ARC-116,
AN/ARC-13, AN/ARC-134, AN/ARC-164 AN/ALQ-144 AN/APN-194 AN/APX-72, AN/APX-
100, AN/GRT-21 AN/GRT-22 AN/FSQ-84, AN/ARC-102, AN/GVS-5, AN/PAQ-4, AN/PAQ-
1, AIM-M-110, MINI LRF L AATS TADS, G/VLLD, MILES, ARC Welders, LASER Systems

Chapter 8
Safety Awards Program

8-1. General
Commanders at all levels, directors, and chiefs of special staff sections are responsible for
establishing procedures for implementing the Safety Awards Program. Various individual and
unit awards are available and identified in Chapter 8, AR 385-10 and Accident Prevention
Awards Program, Chapter 6, DA Pam 385-10. All nominations will be endorsed through the
chain of command to include the appropriate higher-level safety office (Corps or Garrison as
appropriate).

8-2. Fort Bragg Safety Awards
   a. Fort Bragg Senior Commander's Annual Unit Safety Award. This award will recognize
      major units and activities that most successfully perform the safety mission. A plaque will be
      awarded for superior safety performance. Unit is selected through evaluations during
      management assistance visits and unit accident experience (previous fiscal year’s experience as
      baseline). Units must show improvement to receive an award consecutively.
   b. Certificate of Achievement in Safety (DA Form 1119-1). Leaders at all levels will recognize
      safe performance displayed by units/individuals within their organization. Leaders may use
      the DA Form 1119-1 or they can design and use locally produced certificates or trophies in place of
      the DA Form 1119-1.
   c. Individual Accident Prevention Awards.
      (1) Fort Bragg Senior Commander's Annual Unit Safety Officer and Noncommissioned Officer
      (NCO) Award. A safety officer and NCO will be selected annually for recognition of their
      excellence in performance of safety duties (Safety Officer can be a DA civilian). Brigade
      commander, directors, and chiefs of staff offices may submit one nomination, in each category,
      annually to the Installation Safety Office by 30 September. Personnel nominated must have been
      assigned as an additional duty safety officer or NCO for at least 6 months. Submissions must
      address the safety officer's and NCO’s involvement in the following:
         (a) A unit/activity safety inspection program to eliminate unsafe conditions and unsafe acts.
         (b) A safety education and promotion program centered on identified problems.
         (c) Unit/activity safety council meetings.
         (d) Investigation and reporting of accidents.
         (e) Analysis of unit/activity accident experience to determine problems and implementation of
             countermeasures.
      (2) Awards authorized by AR 672-20, Incentive Awards.

XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 385-10 – 01 October 2013
(3) Driver and Mechanic Badge for military and civilian personnel as prescribed in AR 600-8-22, Military Awards.

8-3. Documentation
All safety awards will be documented in the individual’s personnel file. Safe driving awards will be documented on the individual’s DA Form 348.

8-4. Award Presentation
Awards will be presented to recipients at suitable ceremonies to emphasize management’s concern to reduce vehicle and equipment damage and personal injury losses. Local publicity, through appropriate information media, will accompany the presentation of safety awards.

8-5. Special Awards
Commanders, directors, and chiefs are encouraged to establish special safety awards, locally procured or devised, for their activities and units.

8-6. Impact Safety Awards
Commanders, directors, and chiefs are encouraged to establish an Impact Safety Award Program. The intent of this program is to recognize safe performance or accident prevention initiatives on the spot. This program can be administered in several different ways:

   a. Senior and mid-level leaders can carry a small card or other form of recognition for presentation to individuals who demonstrate ability to apply safe practices or prevent unsafe acts.
   b. Recognition can be accomplished in different ways from issuing a specially designed card from the Commander, which can be used to earn time-off or redeem for a small token of recognition.

Chapter 9
System Safety Management

9-1. Commercial Off-the-Shelf, Non-Developmental Items and Local Purchases

   a. Follow guidance in AR-385-10 for the above items.
   b. Contact the Installation Safety Office for any questions.

9-2. Facility Systems Safety Standards
The FASS standards prescribed in DA Pam 385–16 will be used together with AR 385-10.

9-3. Training Requirements
Facility/project managers, safety professionals, and FASS POCs shall be trained in accordance with DA Pam 385–16.

Chapter 10
Training

10-1. General
The ISO provides several safety training curriculum for the Installation. Training provided by the ISO includes but is not limited to:
   (1) Individuals should have completed the online safety course on ATRRS prior to attending.
   (2) Must be appointed on orders by their command.

b. Local Radiation Safety Officer Course

c. Army Traffic Safety Training Program (ATSTP)
   (1) This includes motorcycle (various courses)/Remedial Driver/Intermediate Driver Courses.
   (2) Active duty should sign up for driving courses through their training office. A DA Form
       4187 shall be submitted through the Soldier’s training office and data input through ATRRS.
       https://www.atrrs.army.mil/atrrs2.aspx. Unit training offices must register Soldiers via the Army
       Installation Management Command Registration System (AIRS) to reserve a seat.
   (3) For more information go to http://www.braggmotorcyclecourse.com/.

10-2. Safety Professionals
All civilian Safety professionals in the 0018 job series will have an Individual Development Plan
(IDP) input through the Army Career Tracker system. The IDP shall be approved by employee’s
immediate supervisor. Supervisors review employee IDPs semi-annually at a minimum.

10-3. Additional Safety Training
Additional training guidance may be found in AR 385-10, chapter 10 and DA Pam 385-10,
chapter 7.

Chapter 11
Motor Vehicle and Bicycle Accident Prevention

11-1. Driver Training
   a. All personnel who are required to operate an Army Motor Vehicle (AMV) will successfully
      complete an Army or DOD recognized Army Accident Avoidance (AAA) course every 4-years.
      The AAA card is not installation specific and remains valid upon PCS, TDY and leave. This
      course is available at https://safety.army.mil/training/ARMYACCIDENTAVOIDANCECOURSE/tabid/982/Default.aspx

   b. Drivers of Army owned or leased buses, military police vehicles, ambulances, fire trucks,
      fueling vehicles, vehicles carrying hazardous cargo, crash-rescue vehicles, 12/15passenger vans,
      or other emergency vehicles must complete additional training as required in AR 385-10 and AR
      600-55.

   c. Optional Form (OF) 346 (US Government Motor Vehicle Operators' Identification Card)
      will not be issued to personnel until they have completed the AAA

11-2. DA Form 348 (Equipment Operator's Qualification Record) Documentation
The following information will be included as a minimum on DA Form 348 or the Unit Level
Logistics System (ULLS) Equipment Operator's Qualification Record:
   a. Accident avoidance training and date.
   b. Safety awards.
   c. Army motor vehicle accidents.
   d. Civilian and military traffic points and citations.
   e. Operator's training completed.
11-3. Military Vehicle Seat Belts
   a. Seat belts will be inspected by the operator before use to ensure they are functional. Damaged or nonfunctioning seat belts will be repaired before the vehicle is driven.
   b. All personnel operating or riding as passengers in AMVs or Army combat vehicles (ACVs) will wear installed seat belts.
   c. Load bearing equipment (LBE) and load bearing vest will be removed if they interfere with the operation of the seat belts.

11-4. Ground Guides
   a. Ground guides will be proficient in the use of hand and arm signals per FM 21-60. Ground guides will walk 2 meters outside the path of the vehicle when space permits and a minimum of 10 meters in the front or rear of the vehicle they are guiding.
   b. Continuous visual contact will be maintained between the vehicle commander (VC) or the driver and the dismounted guide.
   c. Ground guides are required in the cantonment area when escort vehicles are not available for tracked vehicles or where visibility is restricted.
   d. Two ground guides (one in front and one in rear) will be used while backing tracked vehicles and while maneuvering in close quarters.
   e. Ground guides will be used in the following situations and as the commander dictates:
      (1) On bypasses around unserviceable bridges.
      (2) Around roadblocks.
      (3) On shoulders of narrow roads.
      (4) In bivouac areas.
      (5) When crossing roads.
      (6) At night where troops are present.
      (7) To direct movement of all tracked vehicles and tactical wheeled vehicles except high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) and commercial utility cargo vehicle (CUCV) type vehicles in motor pools.
      (8) When backing buses, vans, and 2–ton and larger trucks, tactical and non-tactical. If ground guides are not available, the driver will dismount, go to the rear of the vehicle, and check clearance before backing the vehicle.
   f. During periods of reduced visibility, ground guides will wear high visibility clothing and use flashlights. Units will be responsible for providing equipment during periods of reduced visibility.

11-5. Safe Transportation of Personnel
   a. Vehicles will not be used to transport personnel during driver training. NOTE: Only qualified drivers experienced on the vehicle to be used will transport personnel. Before transporting personnel, drivers will receive a briefing on the route and hazards they may expect to encounter.
   b. Personnel will be transported in passenger-type vehicles, such as sedans, vans, or buses to the maximum extent possible. When these types of vehicles are not available, cargo vehicles may be used. Passenger capacity is based on the number of fixed seats (if installed). Personnel may be transported without fixed seating for short distances on post (cantonment area) only if each passenger remains seated wholly within the body bed of the vehicle, and the body of the vehicle is equipped with stakes or sideboards along with a fully enclosed cargo canvas that is secured.
Flatbed trucks without stakes or sideboards will not be used to transport personnel. Bus passengers will be seated, and bus capacity will not be exceeded. Field gear and equipment will not be placed in bus aisles.

c. Military personnel in an on-duty status may be transported in the cargo bed of military pickup trucks provided the following safety procedures are followed:

1. Cargo bed is enclosed with either a canvas or hard-shell topper.
2. Vehicle tailgate must be closed and secured with cargo strap in place.
3. Passengers must be seated on the cargo deck with no portion of their body overhanging the vehicle sides or rear.
4. Vehicles without fixed seating used to transport personnel will not be operated off post or on range roads.

d. Transportation of off-duty military personnel, civilian personnel, and family members in the cargo bed of military pickup trucks, at any time, is prohibited.

e. Transportation of civilian personnel and military family members in the cargo bed of civilian pickup trucks, at any time, on post is prohibited and is strongly discouraged off post.

f. Personnel will not be transported in engineer dump trucks unless the vehicles are equipped with fixed seating for all passengers, an approved positive anti-dumping device is installed, and a means to ease boarding and off loading is provided.

g. Vehicle Capacities. The vehicle’s manual will specify the passenger carrying capacities for normal passenger carrying operations, safety policies and design features of the vehicles. The passenger capacities apply only when the vehicle is properly equipped with fixed seats. The maximum number of passengers authorized and the maximum speed limit will be stenciled on the dashboard of tactical vehicles per TB 9-639.

11-6. Tire Chains
Tire chains will be used at the commander’s discretion but will not be used when driving on dry pavement. Guidance concerning tire chains on fuel tankers is in FM 10-67-1, Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations.

11-7. Military Motor Vehicle Operation

a. Before operation, vehicles will be properly dispatched and preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) conducted.

b. Smoking is prohibited within 50 feet around all military vehicles (including GSA).

c. Vehicles will not be started or allowed to run without a driver seated at the driver’s station.

d. Drivers and assistant drivers will be trained, qualified, and licensed on the vehicle they are operating. In addition, drivers transporting personnel or hazardous materials must receive training required by AR 600-55. Transportation of personnel and hazardous material training and certification for drivers is in TC 21-305 and TC 21-306, The Military Commercial Driver’s License Driver’s Manuals.

e. The senior occupant of the vehicle is responsible for safe operation of the vehicle.

f. Drivers will ensure that windshields and vision blocks are clean and free of obstructions. All drivers, gunners, air guards, and track commanders will wear goggles when windshields are down or when riding in open hatches. There will be no riding in the gunners hatch while on open roads or where mission does not designate such use. All gunner restraint systems will be used while in the gunner’s turret.
g. Drivers of vehicles with radios will be cautioned concerning dangers of operating near high voltage wires. Antennas will be tied down (no lower than 3 meters) when the vehicle is in motion. Keep antenna caps firmly in place and if necessary, use tape to secure the cap in place. All antennas will be tied down while in garrison and unit areas.

h. Any vehicle above the size of a sedan designed to transport personnel will come to a complete stop at unguarded railroad crossings and check in both directions before crossing when transporting personnel. All personnel will exit a vehicle stalled on railroad tracks. In case of damage to railroad tracks at Fort Bragg, notify the Transportation Officer, Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) immediately.

i. Movement of military vehicles under blackout conditions is prohibited on roads open to the public unless prior arrangements have been made to close the road to public traffic. Coordination with Range Branch, Training Division, DPTMS, is required for all blackout driving conducted in the training complex.

j. Transport of Sensitive Cargo. When not in a convoy, all military vehicles transporting sensitive cargo (e.g., weapons, ammunition, and high dollar items) will have a senior occupant the rank of SGT or higher. Battalion commanders are authorized to grant exceptions to this requirement on a case-by-case basis. The LRC TMP vehicles driven by TMP drivers are exempt from this requirement.

11-8. Bicycle Operations
Personnel who operate bicycles on Fort Bragg roadways will comply with the following:

a. Obey all traffic laws and traffic control devices. Do not ride bicycles on pedestrian sidewalks, except that children under 5 years may ride on sidewalks in their housing area when accompanied by a competent parent or other adult caretaker.

b. Do not wear headphones or earphones while riding a bicycle.

c. If riding during the hours of darkness, bicycles will be equipped with one light in front, which will clearly reveal objects at least 50 feet ahead?

d. Bicycles will be equipped with one red light or red reflector in the rear.

e. Bicyclists will wear approved bicycle helmets.

f. Do not ride in the training complex or on range roads without approval of Range Branch, Training Division Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security.

Note: This link may be used to receive addition training and information for bicycle safety. https://safety.army.mil/povmotorcyclesafety/RECREATIONALVEHICLES/BicycleSafety/tabid/2182/Default.aspx

11-9. Motorcycle Operations
Paragraph 11-9, Motorcycle operations, applies to all personnel assigned to Fort Bragg. Anyone operating a motorcycle, moped, motor scooter or specialty vehicle on Fort Bragg and Fort Bragg roadways will comply with the following:

a. All tenant units, directorates, and partner units will include this policy as part of their unit/activity Safety Program. The contents of this regulation will be briefed to all personnel and displayed on all unit and directorate permanent bulletin boards. The Ft Bragg Garrison In-Processing Center will include this policy during the initial in brief of new Soldiers, identify operators, and ensure compliance with this policy while Soldiers are assigned through the in-processing phase. The Director Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC) and
Corps of Engineers will ensure all contractors receive a copy of this regulation and understand their responsibility to comply.

b. XVIII Airborne Corps units, Fort Bragg Garrison Commander and Fort Bragg tenant commands will implement a Motorcycle Mentorship Program within their respective commands. The Combat Readiness / Safety Center (CR/SC) website, http://safety.army.mil, provides best practices, regulations, messages, and policy to assist commanders in their mentorship programs, which include, but are not limited to the following:

c. All commands with motorcycle or ATV operators will designate in writing by appointment orders, both a motorcycle and/or ATV operator mentor based on the operators’ experience as a rider, maturity, and commander’s assessment. These individuals will comply with all requirements IAW this policy letter. The Motorcycle Mentor(s) will report to his/her commander on issues involving motorcycle training and safety.

d. Commanders who have DTMS will utilize DTMS for identifying, scheduling, prioritizing and tracking the completion of all required motorcycle operators training. DTMS will be used to enter individual Soldier data (located under the Driver’s tab) to include licensing requirements, Basic Rider Course (BRC), Experienced Rider Course (ERC), Sport Bike Course as required by this policy and Motorcycle refresher training.

e. All installation units will assign a POC as a motorcycle, ATV, or a specialty vehicle advisor with oversight of their program for government employees who operate a motorcycle, ATV or specialty vehicle as part of their job requirements. If requested, the Garrison Installation Safety Office will provide training to the assigned POC.

f. Licensing.

(1) All motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters and specialty vehicles, must be licensed and/or registered by appropriate civilian authorities in order to be operated on Fort Bragg. In addition to the requirements below, if state or local laws require special licenses to operate motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters, specialty vehicles, or ATVs, those licensing requirements will apply on Fort Bragg. All Soldiers who ride a motorcycle, moped, motor scooter, or ATV on or off post should possess an ATV Safety Institute (ASI) or Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) certification card or equivalent.

(2) All personnel entering Fort Bragg will have all appropriate safety and licensing documentation on their person while operating motorcycles, mopeds, and motor scooters.

(3) Specialty vehicles will be operated and licensed IAW AR 385-10, paragraph 11-4 m. All contract specialty vehicles operating on Fort Bragg’s public roadways, will meet AR 385-10, paragraph 11-4 m and 49 CFR 571.5 to include rollover protection, occupant protection devices, and placement of “Slow Moving Vehicle” emblems.

(4) All personnel operating government owned motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters, or ATVs will be licensed IAW AR 600-55.

(5) All personnel who hold only a valid state instructional (learner’s) permit must be accompanied by an adult operator with a valid state license with motorcycle endorsement. The adult operator with a valid state license and motorcycle endorsement must be riding a separate motorcycle in the general proximity of the novice operator.

g. Training.

(1) Prior to operation of any motorcycle, Soldiers will successfully complete an appropriate Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) based Basic Riders Course (BRC) or Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) DUSD E) endorsed, State approved, curriculum for motorcycle operator’s safety training. The Progressive Training Model is now
mandatory for all Soldiers who ride motorcycles on or off-post. The new requirements include completion of the Military Sport Bike Rider Course or Experienced Rider Course within 12 months of graduation from the Basic Rider Course, followed by sustainment training every three years and refresher training after every 180 days or greater deployed.

(a) All civilian personnel or contracted laborers properly licensed to ride a motorcycle shall not be required to receive service-sponsored training, or to prove that they have taken other motorcycle training in order to operate a motorcycle on a DoD installation. This does not apply to any civilian or contractor operating a Government owned motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters and ATVs.

(b) Company Commanders, will establish a single POC (Motorcycle Mentor) to assist Soldiers and employees with enrollment into DTMS for Motorcycle Procedures.

(c) If an operator fails to successfully complete a course or is a “no-show,” the individual will not be enrolled again without a memorandum from their Battalion Commander.

(2) Basic Rider Course (BRC). The Army standard motorcycle course is the Basic Rider Course. All Soldiers, regardless of skill, must attend the Basic Rider Course (BRC) if they are unable to prove completion of a MSF course or equivalent. This class is designed for new operators or experienced operators requiring familiarization with a newly purchased motorcycle. It can also serve as a refresher for operators who have not ridden for an extended period of time. This course is offered through contract on Fort Bragg at no cost to the Soldier. Soldiers who do not wish to take the post offered BRC course may sign up and take the course at any MSF certified off post program at their own expense. Soldiers who have not completed the BRC will only be allowed to ride a motorcycle, moped, or motor scooter to and on Fort Bragg for the limited purpose of attending the BRC provided they have: (a) proper insurance; (b) a valid state license with motorcycle endorsement, or a valid state learner’s permit, and proof of enrollment into DTMS.

(3) All Soldiers will complete advanced motorcycle training consisting of either the Experienced Riders Course (ERC) or the Military Sport Bike Rider Course (MSRC) within 12 months following completion of the BRC and no sooner than 60 days. In addition, operators must have in their possession a valid state license with motorcycle endorsement, their personal motorcycle and have successfully completed the BRC.

(a) Soldiers redeploying from theater who have completed the BRC but have not met the requirements of paragraph (3) above will have 180 days to complete the ERC or MSRC upon return to Fort Bragg.

(b) The Motorcycle Safety Foundation defines a sport bike as a type of motorcycle under the street classification and is generally designed for optimized performance at the expense of comfort, passenger/load capacity, and other features. With the emphasis of a sport bike being on speed, acceleration, braking, and maneuverability, there are certain design elements that most motorcycles of this type will share. Sport bikes have comparatively high-performance engines resting inside a lightweight frame that helps maintain structural integrity and chassis rigidity. Braking systems combine higher performance brake pads and multi-piston calipers that clamp onto oversized vented rotors. Suspension systems are advanced in terms of adjustments and materials for increased stability and durability. Front and rear tires are larger and wider than tires found on other types of motorcycles to allow higher cornering speeds and greater lean angles. Fairings may or may not be used on a sport bike; when used, fairings are shaped to reduce aerodynamic drag as much as possible and provide wind protection for the rider. The
performance of some stock sport bikes are so high they can be used on a racetrack without modification.
(4) All Soldiers who ride an off-road motorcycle (dirt bike, 4-wheeler, etc.), regardless of skills, are highly encouraged to complete a MSF dirt bike/ATV basic rider course.
(5) All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and Specialty Vehicles: If training is available, Soldier operators must complete an ASI or equivalent operator course and/or provide documentation of successful completion of the course.
(6) Soldier operators returning from deployment greater than 180 days, licensed and endorsed (MSF/ASI certificate) must attend the Motorcycle Refresher Training (MRT) prior to operating their motorcycle on a public or private street or highway with the exception of riding to the training site or location. The MRT will be conducted on the individual’s own motorcycle. Units may coordinate for training or unit mentors may conduct the MRT IAW ALARACT 381/2011, 3.C. The unit mentor must be current on all refresher courses he/she instructs and will coordinate with the Installation Safety Office (ISO) to receive their MRT guidance before conducting MRT to their unit operators. Mentors will ensure they document all MRT.
(7) Soldier operators returning on Rest and Relaxation (R&R) leave must hold a current MSF/ASI certificate/card and complete a Preventive Maintenance Check & Service (PMCS) inspection before operating a motorcycle, specialty vehicle, moped or scooter while on leave. Motorcycle riders can use a T-CLOCK pre-ride inspection checklist to assist them in their PMCS.
(8) Progressive Motorcycle Program. This program is designed to consistently keep motorcycle operator training current and sustain or enrich rider skills. This sustainment training is required for Soldiers every five-years following the completion of the ERC or MSRC and cannot be waived. The sustainment training shall mirror the ERC or MSRC or a State-approved motorcycle safe riding course. The intent of sustainment training is to continue the life-long learning process, shake loose any bad habits that a rider may have developed over the five-year period, acquisition of a new or change in motorcycle(s), or a major geographic relocation. Motorcycle mentors can coordinate with the ISO to schedule Motorcycle Sustainment Training.
(9) Can-Am Spyders and three-wheeled motorcycles that are powered non-enclosed shall be considered a motorcycle unless the owner submits to HQDA Combat Readiness/Safety Center, via their chain of command, all documentation that the vehicle is classified by vehicle identification number as an automobile by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Note. State Department of Motor Vehicles interpretations will not suffice.
(a) All PPE requirements applicable to motorcycles remain applicable to three-wheeled variants.
(b) The requirement for BRC, as modified by the MSF interim guidance applicable to three-wheeled motorcycles, applies to exclusive three-wheeled motorcycle operators until the pending MSF three-wheeled basic rider course is released by the MSF and evaluated or adopted by the U.S. Army.
(c) If a modified MSF-BRC curriculum is not available, novice three-wheel operators shall be allowed to complete one of the following: take the BRC (using a two-wheeled trainer motorcycle) or a State-sponsored Sidecar and Trike Education Program course that can help generally associate them with the risks and handling characteristics of three-wheeled vehicles.
(d) All three-wheeled operators shall familiarize themselves with and follow the manufacturer’s instructions and safety precautions pertaining to their vehicle.
(e) Consistent with the anticipated context and applicability of the MSF three-wheeled basic rider course, conventional motorcycles with sidecars will continue to be regarded as two-
wheeled motorcycles with BRC requirements. (Sidecars are generally a removable component, leaving the motorcycle operable in a conventional manner.)
h. Motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle rider protection. Anyone on Fort Bragg who is operating or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle, moped or motor scooter, will wear complete PPE. Soldiers operating any of these vehicles off post are required to wear the same PPE. Required PPE is per AR 385-10 paragraph 11-9d (1-6).

(1) Helmet: Personnel riding motorcycles and ATVs on Fort Bragg, their helmets shall be certified to meet DOT Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 218, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Standard 22-05, British Standard 6658, or Snell Standard M2005 in accordance with DODI 6055.04, 2 April 2010, references (v), (w), (x), and (y). All helmets shall be properly fastened under the chin.

(2) Eye Protection: Designed to meet or exceed ANSI Z87.1, reference (z) for impact and shatter resistance includes goggles, wraparound glasses, or a full-face shield (properly attached to a helmet). A windshield or fairing does not constitute eye protection. Operators may not substitute windshield or fairing for proper eye protection. Amber or clear lens are encouraged for night riding.

(3) Foot Protection: Includes sturdy over-the-ankle footwear that affords protection for the feet and ankles (durable leather or ballistic-type cloth athletic shoes that cover the ankles may be worn).

(4) Protective Clothing: Includes long-sleeved shirt or jacket, long trousers, and full-fingered gloves or mittens made from leather or other abrasion-resistant material. Motorcycle jackets and pants constructed of abrasion-resistant materials such as leather, Kevlar®, or Cordura® and containing impact-absorbing padding are strongly encouraged. Riders are encouraged to select PPE that incorporates fluorescent colors and retro-reflective material. Also, riders are encouraged to wear a vest, jacket or upper outer garment that is both fluorescent and reflective during day and night operation. The reflective physical training (PT) belt is not an acceptable form of PPE. If the rider is wearing a backpack that covers the fluorescent/retro-reflective upper outer garment, the backpack must also have the same fluorescent/retro-reflective quality as the upper outer garment. Otherwise, the backpack must be covered with a fluorescent/retro-reflective upper outer garment.

(5) Off-road Operations: During off-road operations, operators and riders must also wear knee and shin guards in addition to the PPE above.

(6) Tactical motorcycle and ATV operations: Commanders will follow the guidance IAW AR 385-10, Paragraph 11-9e and FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management.

i. Leader Responsibility.

(1) Commanders will order in writing, all Soldiers who plan to operate a motorcycle, moped, motor scooter, ATV, or specialty vehicle to complete all the requirements noted in this policy letter by authority under Article 92(1) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Soldiers failing to obey the order are subject to punishment under UCMJ.

(2) Company, Battery, Troop, or Detachment commanders will complete a Developmental Counseling Form, DA FORM 4856-E on all riders or operators.

(a) Platoon leaders or sergeants, and unit mentors, will conduct inspections of motorcycles using the Motorcycle Safety Foundation T-CLOCK inspection form (or similar inspection form).
(b) The T-CLOCK inspection checklist may be modified by the rider because of special equipment, tools, and expertise requirements (e.g. rims out of round and bearings and seals check).

(3) In the event of a Class A or B motorcycle, moped, motor scooter, ATV or specialty vehicle accident, unit senior leadership will be prepared to conduct a briefing to the Corps or Division Commander concerning the accident, IAW the After Action Report Presentation Format. The investigating officer will conduct the investigation IAW AR 385-10, Chapter 3, and provide findings and recommendations to the Battalion Commander and the Corps and Division Safety Office within 30 days of the incident. Class C or D accidents will be reported IAW AR 385-10 notification requirements.

(4) Soldiers injured in a motorcycle, moped, motor scooter, ATV, or specialty vehicle accident, which were not wearing required PPE, or failed to have the training, which is required under this policy, IAW AR 600-8-4, Line of Duty Policy, Procedures, and Investigations, may be found “not in the line-of-duty.”

(5) Commanders will require Battalion Mentors to conduct a check ride for motorcycle, moped, or motor scooter specialty vehicle operators who receive two or more citations for traffic violations while operating one of the above referenced vehicles from any jurisdiction, or combination of jurisdictions within a two year period, or have an accident that incurs lost time.

6. Commanders will comply with AR 190-5 regarding the revocation or suspension of Soldier on-post operator privileges. The Garrison Commander may revoke or suspend on-post operator privileges of Soldiers, DoD Civilians and Contractors IAW AR 190-5. Before revoked or suspended on-post privileges are reinstated, individuals must retake the Motorcycle Safety Foundation Basic Rider Course.

j. Military personnel who operate motorcycles on Fort Bragg roadways will comply with the below guidance. In addition, the requirements of this section are applicable to military personnel when operating these vehicles off post.

a. Motorcycle operators will have the following in their possession:

(1) A valid motorcycle driver’s license.

(2) An Army Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course (MSF) card as evidence of completing an Army approved motorcycle safety course.

(3) Proof of insurance and vehicle registration.

b. All motorcycle operators will wear the below items:

(1) A DOT-approved helmet properly fastened under the chin.

(2) Shatter resistant goggles or full-face shield properly attached to helmet or wraparound sunglasses.

(3) Full-fingered gloves.

(4) Long trousers and long-sleeve shirt or jacket.

(5) Over-the-ankle shoes or boots.

c. Motorcycle will have a rearview mirror mounted on the handlebar or fairing.

d. Motorcycle will have headlight turned on at all times.

e. Motorized mini-pocket bikes will not be operated on Fort Bragg.

11-10. Off-Road Vehicles (ORV) and All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)

a. The operation of personally owned ORVs (four-wheel drive pickups and similar vehicles) in off-road areas on Fort Bragg is prohibited, except when Hunting in assigned areas. The operation of personally-owned ATVs on any Fort Bragg road or off-road area is prohibited.
b. When ATVs are authorized for use on post, all drivers will be trained and licensed. Drivers and riders will wear a helmet (which meets the DOT 218 motorcycle safety standards), goggles or face shield, full-fingered gloves, long trousers and long sleeve shirt or jacket, and leather boots or over-the-ankle shoes. The operator of an ATV will not carry more people than what the vehicle was designed for.

Note: This link may be used to receive additional training and information on ATV safety. 

11-11. Specialty Vehicles (M-Gators and Like Vehicles)
Operators and drivers will be trained IAW AR 385-10. Unauthorized usage of the M-gator can compromise the safety of Army personnel and equipment. Users will limit usage of the M-gator to these parameters:

a. The M-gator cannot be used to evacuate litters or carry casualties.
b. A maximum of two occupants, front seats only, is allowed. Rated load limits must be followed. Helmet and eye protection are required for driver and passenger. Seatbelts must be worn if installed by manufacture.
c. All loads over 50 pounds must be securely strapped to cargo tie-downs in the rear and to the cargo shelf in the front.
d. The M-gator will not be towed; damage to the chain drive, transaxle, and tires will occur per the manufacturer.
e. The M-gator will NOT tow trailers, because it has not been evaluated by test personnel for its ability to tow trailers.
f. The effects of air drop operations have been minimally assessed. After air drop and before operation, the operator must visually inspect the M-gator for damaged or loose components and for fluid leaks to ensure safe operation.
g. The M-gator will not be driven on public roadways except to cross the roadway.
h. Ammunition must be on a pallet and securely strapped down in the rear cargo area.

Note: This link may be used to receive additional training and information on ATV safety. 

11-12. Convoy Operations
The planning and coordination involved in convoy operations require aggressive staff action. Convoy operations are planned according to FM 55-30. AR 55-80 and 55-162 provides guidance on oversize/overweight vehicles and convoy moves. A single heavy equipment transporter or other equipment vehicle carrying a load constitutes a convoy. In addition, four- or more wheeled vehicles, two or more tracked vehicles, or a combination of three or more wheeled and tracked vehicles in joint movement within a 60-minute period, constitute a convoy for the Fort Bragg training area. Waivers for vehicle movement will be processed through the installation transportation office.

a. Unit commander will comply with the following:
(1) Ensure a composite risk management is thoroughly used by Leaders which assess and change as the CRM process is used while conducting while preparing the convoy before, during and after; ensure all Soldiers are briefed of convoy operations before departure. Route recons
will be conducted as time permits, include in the unit CRM. Common risk factors are outlined in
FM 55-30 will be considered.
(2) Ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment during convoys.
(3) Designate a convoy commander.
  a. Convoy commander is responsible for the following:
  (1) The senior ranking officer with the convoy and will be a minimum grade of E6. Convoy
  commander will remain with the convoy at all times.
  (2) Ensure each vehicle has an assistant operator or senior occupant.
  (3) Ensure proper towing equipment and procedures are adhered to.
  (4) Ensure all personnel are in correct uniform and have appropriate equipment for the
  environment.
  (5) Brief all drivers, assistant drivers, and senior occupants on the following before departure:
     (a) Hazardous areas and conditions.
     (b) Safe following distance.
     (c) Convoy maximum speed and catch-up speed.
     (d) Route including a strip map.
     (e) Rest periods.
     (f) Signals.
     (g) Precautions taken at the halt.
     (h) Actions taken for disabled vehicles.
     (i) Traffic control.
  (6) Ensure vehicles used to transport fuel and ammunition are placarded and loaded to
  regulatory specifications, equipped with the appropriate firefighting equipment, and located at
  the rear of the convoy.
  (7) Ensure drivers operating vehicles used to transport hazardous materials receive training
  required by AR 600-55.
  (8) Ensure ammunition and fuel are transported separately.
  (9) Prohibit smoking within 50 feet of any vehicle.
  (10) Establish and maintain communications with the lead and trail vehicles.
  (11) Ensure medical personnel are scheduled and posted in the rear of the convoy.
  (12) Not assign a driver to drive an Army motor vehicle for more than 10 continuous hours,
  nor will the combined duty period exceed 12 hours in any 24-hour period without at least 8
  consecutive hours of rest.
  c. The senior ranking occupant of each vehicle is responsible for the following:
  (1) Safe operation of the vehicle.
  (2) Ensure before, during, and after PMCS is completed.
  (3) Ensure vehicle basic issue items are present on every vehicle and that warning triangles and
  fire extinguishers are present.
  (4) Ensure radio whip antennas are tied down while vehicle is in motion and covered with a
  protective ball at the tip.
  (5) Ensure adequate seating arrangements for all vehicle occupants. Personnel will not ride on
  the outside of tracked or wheeled vehicles and will adhere to nametag defilade position.
  (6) Inspect the operator's OF 346 and DA Form 348 to ensure the operator is properly licensed,
  trained and qualified to operate the vehicle.
  (7) Ensure that all occupants use available restraint systems.
  (8) Ensure personnel wear hearing protection as required by the type of vehicle.
(9) Prohibit headphones or earphones, which are not part of vehicle communication system, from being worn while driving Army motor vehicles.

(10) Enforce proper speed limits.

(11) Ensure ground guides are used when backing vehicles and when vision is restricted.

(12) Assist in posting reflective warning triangles along roadways to warn approaching motorists when the vehicle is halted or disabled in a location that might obstruct traffic.

d. Vehicle operators will adhere to the following:

(1) Not drive an Army motor vehicle for more than 10 continuous hours, nor will the combined duty period exceed 12 hours in any 24-hour period without at least 8 consecutive hours of rest.

(2) Complete PMCS before, during, and after operations.

(3) Ensure personnel are in a safe, seated position with safety restraints worn.

(4) Ensure all hatches are locked and secured.

11-13. Rail Operations

Safety is most important in the discharge of duty. Obedience to the rules is essential to safety and completing the mission. Personnel must use care to prevent injury to themselves and others. They must be alert and attentive at all times when performing their duties and plan their work to avoid injury. Personnel must report any accidents, personal injuries, or any unusual conditions affecting the safe and efficient operation of the railroad by the first means of communication to the ISO. A written report must follow promptly when required.

Unit Commander will accomplish the following:

a. Before beginning rail-loading operations, unit commanders will ensure a composite risk assessment is conducted. Coordinate risk assessments with the ISO.

b. Unit commanders will appoint a train commander to be responsible for overall supervision and coordination of the movement.

c. Before the start of actual operations, personnel will be briefed to increase their awareness of accident-producing situations and to emphasize the following procedures:

(1) Hazardous or unprofessional acts such as horseplay and venturing into unauthorized areas will not be tolerated.

(2) No sleeping in, on, under or around rail cars.

(3) Ground guides will escort all vehicles on or off the rail cars.

(4) All personnel will stay clear of rail tracks.

(5) Personnel will not pass between, under or over standing or moving rail cars.

(6) Extreme caution will be taken when performing tasks near overhead power lines to assure adequate clearance.

(7) Vehicles will not be driven backwards on or off the rail car.

(8) Speed limits will be enforced in the rail yard and operating areas.

(9) Running and jumping on or off of railcars or from car to car is prohibited.

(10) Personnel will wear Kevlar helmets or industrial hard hats and leather gloves.

(11) Military personnel participating in rail loading operations will remove LBE, LBV, and body armor.

Chapter 12
Force Mobilization

12-1. Operational Deployment Areas of Consideration
Safe deployment operations demands a commitment of commanders and leaders at every level to ensure that Soldiers execute to standard throughout the operation (for example, strategies and procedures will be developed to address rail operations, convoy operations, aviation operations, port operations (sea and air), and so forth).

12-2. Post mobilization
Soldiers returning from deployments must be reintroduced into their non deployment roles as Soldiers, husbands, wives, mothers, fathers, and citizens so that they readjust to the new stressors and different demands. Therefore, strategies and procedures will be developed to:

a. Complete DD Form 2796 (Post-Deployment Health Assessment).

b. Assess, treat, and document adverse or potentially adverse exposures or negative health related behaviors during mobilization and demobilization.

c. Provide health threat briefings to educate spouses on health related symptoms and myths, to include information on identifying potential signs and symptoms of distress and treatment options.

d. Provide briefing and education on changes in relationships, single Soldier parent issues, and child behaviors.

e. Provide training in suicide awareness and prevention, individual and Family communication, and a medical threat brief.

12-3. Reintegration
With continued deployments and redeployments of Soldiers, all leaders will mitigate risks by ensuring that every Soldier knows his or her role and that they remain focused on the inherent dangers. Redeployment/Reintegration is detailed in Fort Bragg Pamphlet 600-8-102. All returning organizations will use this pamphlet during redeployment and reintegration processes.

a. Before a Soldier leaves the theater, leaders must adopt a program that includes training sessions, redeployment surveys, and medical screening.

b. Upon return, the process continues during a set number of days - offering classes, additional medical screening, and information to Soldiers and their Families prior to the Soldier taking leave. This helps smooth the reunion process for Soldiers and their Families, to help participants recognize and establish realistic expectations about the reunion. They will learn to spot symptoms of stress, learn about sources of assistance, and the importance of communication.

c. Privately owned vehicle safety will be included and highly emphasized in reintegration training before and after deployment.

12-4. Risk Re-Familiarization in Post Deployment and Reconstitution
Leaders are responsible to reduce the likelihood of high-risk behavior during post deployment and reconstitution. A primary consideration should be to reset each individual’s risk acceptance threshold. The following will be developed and used to expedite the process:

a. Schedule briefings. Returning personnel may not have driven on congested U.S. highways or been involved in social drinking situations for several weeks or months. Therefore, briefings will include seatbelt safety; safe driving factors such as speed limits, rest stops, and focus of attention; alcohol consumption and driving, swimming, boating, and operating other recreational vehicles; alcohol use and domestic violence; Army substance abuse policy (zero tolerance for illicit use); and motorcycle safety.
b. Review the last risk reduction quarterly statistics received prior to deployment for indications of at-risk behaviors and the interventions needed to reduce the likelihood of reoccurrence. Plan to incorporate those interventions during reconstitution.

c. Develop and use an individual risk assessment, which should begin during redeployment and continue through reconstitution.

d. Schedule a unit risk inventory within 90 days of arriving at home station.

Chapter 13
Tactical Safety

13-1. General
Accidents and injuries tend to increase during field training exercises (FTXs) if safety is not an integral part of the exercise. Lack of safety planning and failure to adequately prepare all individuals involved are primary causative factors. Inappropriate procedures, ignorance of proper procedures, and disregarding procedures characterize many accidents during FTXs. Requirements of this chapter apply in both the field and garrison environment. The failure to follow proper procedures characterizes most accidents in combat and training operations.

13-2. Safety Management and Organization

a. The exercise commander will appoint an assistant safety officer to serve as the overall exercise safety director, and a sufficient number of assistant unit safety officers will be appointed to ensure adequate hazard control and safety guidance at all levels.

b. A safety "stand-down" will be held before deployment to ensure all participants are properly indoctrinated.

c. All participating personnel will be briefed on exercise hazards and countermeasures, both before and subsequent to arrival at the training site.

d. Vehicles and equipment will be thoroughly inspected and safety deficiencies corrected before deployment. Vehicle and equipment operators will be trained and licensed before the exercise. No untrained, unlicensed personnel will operate vehicles or equipment.

e. Commanders will establish sleep plans before the exercise. Sleep plans will take into account tactical situations and risk factors involved in determining sleeping locations.

f. Composite Risk Management procedures will be formally included in all phases of the exercise. The purpose is to identify potential safety risks and prescribe precautions to reduce or eliminate hazards, which might cause an accident. Risk assessments prepared for FTXs will be coordinated with the unit’s safety officer. Daily risk assessments will be conducted on all range and training area activities and a signed, dated, DA Form 7566 or equivalent form, will be on site at the training event.

g. A plan will be developed to ensure that all personnel know what to do in the event of severe weather (tornado, lightning, etc.).

h. Operation of kitchen equipment, M2 burners, generator equipment, lanterns, and related equipment will be restricted to trained and licensed personnel. The area around the equipment will be cleared of flammable and combustible materials to prevent ignition.

i. Firearms and ammunition will be strictly controlled. All ammunition residues will be turned into Ammunition Storage Point (ASP).

j. Vehicles and trailers will be parked in such a way to prevent them rolling into the bivouac area.
k. Vertical antennas will be located a distance of at least twice the antenna’s height from power lines to preclude contact during assembly or disassembly.

l. Open fires are not allowed in the training complex.

m. All range roads are controlled access roads and restricted to authorize personnel only. Traffic is limited access to "Required Personnel Only".

n. Investigate accidents. The lessons learned from accident investigations are vital for development of countermeasures to prevent future mishaps.

13-3. Safety in Combat and Tactical Operations
Mishaps increase in direct proportion to the length and intensity of the battle or training scenario. Protecting the force is vital in both instances. Each accident that occurs in tactical operations and in combat reduces the unit’s war fighting capability.

a. Four areas caused or contributed to more than half of all Army accidents during combat and tactical operations are:

(1) Parachuting. Poor parachute landing falls (PLF) account for the majority of parachute injuries. Sustained Airborne Training (SAT) and situational and air awareness can reduce injuries.

(2) Vehicle operations. Driving at excessive speeds and failing to adjust for weather and traffic conditions are the major causes of most vehicle accidents. Other causes are recklessness, fatigue, unfamiliarity with the roads in the area, and untrained or inexperienced drivers. Lack of knowledge of the equipment and vehicle handling characteristics are also contributing factors to accidents. Senior occupants are responsible for their vehicles operation. Only trained, licensed personnel will operate vehicles or equipment. Ground guides are mandatory during movement in bivouac and assembly areas or during periods of limited visibility.

(3) Weapons, ammunition, and explosives. Failure to follow proper procedures, modification, or improper use of material and/or equipment account for many accidents involving personal injury and loss of equipment. Leaders and supervisors will enforce accountability and security procedures for unexpended ammunition and explosives. Train Soldiers in the dangers and consequences of possessing unexploded ordnance, ammunition, and explosives. Explosive storage will comply with the standards in DA PAM 385-64, Major Army Command, and local policies.

(4) Environmental Considerations. Human errors account for the large majority of mishaps involving environmental considerations. Decreased visibility may result in lack of situational awareness (SA) due to weather conditions such as fog, rain, snow, lack of illumination, contrast etc. Visual obscurations may occur due to lose sand and snow (brown-out/white-out). Mission planners must consider the effect of these and other environmental considerations when planning and executing operations. All personnel must adhere to established standards and SOPs.

b. The following areas/activities also contribute too many accidents:

(1) Sports and recreation. Accidents occur during sports activities; with basketball and touch football being the sports where most injuries occur. Typical injuries are sprains and bruises. These injuries are usually not severe, but can reduce the effectiveness of the Soldier. Most injuries are a result of failure to warm up and playing by “combat rules.”

(2) Field Expedients. Tactical operations frequently involve employment of field expedients, usually due to a weak supply system or inadequate planning. Before using field expedients weigh the risk and benefits carefully.

(3) Field heaters and stoves. Use only authorized heaters and fuels. Operators must be trained and licensed to operate this equipment.
(5) Wind Chill Temperature Table,
(6) Cold Water Submersion Limits, Fort Bragg Regulation 40-5-1.

c. Soldier fatigue can also contribute to accidents but is more difficult to quantify. Fatigue can cause various symptoms; decreased coordination, shortened attention span, and reduced performance. Commanders should anticipate fatigue-related errors and implement controls to prevent them. Coordinate work/rest schedules to counteract the effects of extended work periods. A tool to assist commanders in managing fatigue can be found in the Leader’s Guide to Crew Endurance, published by US Army Aero Medical Research Laboratory and Combat Readiness Center. Access the guide at http://crc.army.mil/home.html.

13-4. Refueling Operations
   a. Ensure engines, radios, and cell phones are turned off before conducting fuel transfer operations.
   b. Smoking is prohibited. No open flames or other spark producing items or equipment are to be operated within 50 Feet when conducting fueling/de-fueling operations.
   c. Conduct fueling and de-fueling operations outdoors only.
   d. Vehicles will be grounded IAW FM 10-67-1, prior to fuel transfer operations. When fueling a vehicle from a fuel tanker both vehicles will be bonded with cables between the two vehicles.
   e. Do not allow personnel inside vehicles during fueling and de-fueling operations.
   f. “Hot refueling” is prohibited unless authorized by the commander after an assessment of the risk.

13-5. Bivouac Areas and Base Camps
   a. Personnel will not erect tents/shelters or sleep in the open, near roads, trails, or other areas where vehicles might travel. If this is not possible, post guards to protect sleeping areas as necessary. Choose sleeping spots near a large tree or boulder if possible. Personnel will not sleep under vehicles, trailers, or other machinery or equipment.
   b. Strictly control weapons, ammunition, pyrotechnics, simulators, and explosives. Do not allow Soldiers to disassemble, modify these devices, or ignite photo flash powder contained in simulators.

13-6. Communication Antennas and Wires
   a. Ensure communication wire is never strung over power lines.
   b. Ensure ground-mounted antennas and masts are erected at a minimum distance of twice the height of the antenna/mast from any electrical power lines, and that they are properly anchored and marked.
   c. Ensure a sufficient number of personnel are utilized when erecting an antenna so that it is controlled at all times.
   d. Ensure tip caps are always used on all antenna elements as specified in the appropriate TM.
   e. Use white tape to warn personnel of antenna guide and support wires.
   f. Wear required PPE. Follow TM for further set-up instructions.

13-7. M-GATOR Utility Vehicle
Operators will adhere to the following rules:
   a. The maximum speed limit is 17 mph; operators will not exceed that speed.
b. The M-GATOR utility vehicle will not be driven on public roadways except to cross the roadway.

c. Helmet and eye protection are required for both driver and passenger.

d. Drivers must be licensed, and their qualification to drive the M-GATOR must be annotated on their OF 348.

e. Passengers may not ride in the cargo area. Litters must be strapped with cargo tied down in the rear or to the cargo shelf in the front before moving the vehicle.

f. Cargo weighing more than 50 pounds must be secured in the cargo bed.

g. Ammunition must be placed on a pallet and strapped down in the rear cargo area using two web straps. The ammunition will not exceed 100 pounds in total cargo weight. Drivers will only travel on unimproved roads when using the M-GATOR to transport ammunition.

h. Seatbelts will be worn if installed by manufacturer.

13-8. Heaters

a. The use of personally owned, electrical, or non-vented combustion-type heaters is prohibited. Only approved heaters will be used. Acquisition of commercial nonstandard heaters is justifiable only in mission-critical circumstances. If nonstandard heaters are used, the first general officer in the unit’s chain of command should approve the purchase and or use of nonstandard heaters.

b. Electric or other domestic type space heaters will not be used or installed without specific written approval. Government-issue tent stoves will not be used in buildings.

c. Before use of any portable heater, commanders/directors will ensure that the following is accomplished:

(1) A written SOP that embodies the principles of this regulation is present.

(2) Heaters are set up by competent personnel familiar with leak test procedures. Only personnel trained, tested, and licensed, per AR 600-55, will operate heaters.

(3) Each heater is inspected by the responsible unit fire or safety representative.

(4) Each heater is set up, fueled, used, and maintained per applicable TM. Only fuels approved for use and specified in the applicable TM will be used. Different types of fuel will not be mixed.

(5) Heaters are vented to the outside of the tent, structure, or shelter using the vent pipes provided with the heater.

(6) All heaters are equipped with an emergency fuel shut-off.

(7) Heaters are set up on a firm and level fireproof base located in a marked area free of clothing or combustible material. A 4-foot area around the heater and vent pipe will be maintained clear of combustible material.

(8) A fire watch is on duty any time solid or liquid fueled heaters are in use. The fire watch will be briefed on procedures for fire fighting with appropriate extinguishing agent and early recognition of signs of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning.

(9) If the fuel tank is a separate component of the space heater, it will be located on the outside of the tent or shelter and marked with the type of fuel it contains. Fuel lines will be protected from damage; under no circumstances will heaters be operated with fuel line leaks.

(10) Adequate ventilation will be provided for all types of fuel powered equipment to prevent accumulation of CO.

(11) Store fuel for tent heaters outside of tents. Fire extinguishers will be readily available for use in tents with heaters. Bury or cover inside fuel lines to heater. Do not mix fuels (e.g., diesel with MOGAS).
(12) Ensure sandboxes are under all stoves. Ensure the stove pipes extend above the highest point of the tent, and the flaps around the stovepipe opening are secured.

(13) The tactical situation warrants whether the following recommendation should be followed. Personnel are encouraged to use continuous CO detectors/alarms inside their tents or other enclosed shelters that are UL2034. http://www.wsmr.army.mil/PDF/heaters.PDF

13-9. Bivouac Areas

a. Vehicles will not be operated in the bivouac area without a ground guide.

b. Ground guides must remain with the driver’s field of vision at all times.

c. During hours of darkness ground guides must have illumination to carefully search the ground in the vehicle’s path.

(3) Ground guides must ensure they do not blind the driver by shining lights directly at them.

b. Vehicle parking shall be in designated parking areas only. Transmissions shall be in gear or the park position, and the emergency brake set with wheel chocks in place.

13-10. Severe Weather
Refer to Fort Bragg Regulation 500-2, Fort Bragg Severe Weather Plan.


a. Purpose: To prescribe Fort Bragg Senior Commander’s policy and procedures for submitting requests for Convoy Clearance and or Special Hauling Permit, for movement on Fort Bragg Military Reservation and on United States public highways.

b. Applicability. This policy applies to all military, DA Civilians, government contractors, and tenant units/activities assigned or attached to Fort Bragg.

c. References:
(2) FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1 Unit Movement Planning, Chapter 7 Convoy Operations and movement in CONUS, 30 JUN 00.
(3) Director of Logistics Readiness Center Support Policy During Non-Duty Hours, Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises (EDREs), Emergencies and Deployments, Policy #49, dated 18 AUG 08.

d. Lead Activity. The Fort Bragg Installation Transportation Office, Unit Movement Section is located in building 4300, Hurst Drive, Pope Air Field. Hours of operation are 0800-1600, Monday through Friday. Unit Movement Section contact information is (910) 396-5510/9502, FAX number is (910)396-7094, DSN 236-5510/9502, Fax 236-7094.

e. Definitions.
(1) Convoy: Any group of six or more vehicles temporarily organized to operate as a column, with or without escort, proceeding together under a single commander, and/or, ten or more vehicles dispatched, per hour, to the same destination, over the same route.

(2) Oversize/Oversize vehicles: (established by The Federal-Aid Highway Acts Amendments of 1974 and North Carolina Law) (Enclosure 1 - FBNC Overweight and Oversize Vehicle Table - Identifies the Sizes and Weight of Vehicles on Fort Bragg)

(a) Maximum Length: A single part vehicle with two or three axles will not exceed forty (40) feet in length. Combination vehicles (vehicles with trailers, other than tractors with semi-trailers) will not exceed sixty (60) feet in length.
(b) Maximum Width: The total outside width of any vehicle, loaded or unloaded, will not exceed 102 inches.
(c) Maximum Height: Loaded or without a load, the vehicle will not exceed 13 feet, six inches (162 inches).
(d) Overhang: Maximum rear overhang is limited to 14 feet.
(e) Overweight Vehicles: The Federal-Aid Highway Act Amendments of 1974 established the Federal bridge formula as law, along with gross weight limits. Generally, Gross weight vehicle limitation is 80,000 lbs. Vehicle weight limitations by axle and a flow chart for determining if a vehicle with a gross weight of less than 80,000 lbs is not permitted are defined in the ITO SOP in reference (a).

f. Restrictions.
(1) Convoy and oversize/overweight vehicle movements are generally not permitted to move on week days (Mon-Fri) in built up areas of the main installation during the following hours (exceptions can be requested thru the ITO):
   (a) Times: 0530 hrs – 0745 hrs; 1130 hrs – 1300 hrs; and 1500 hrs – 1730 hrs
   (b) Built Up Areas Defined (as determined by Fort Bragg Master Transportation Plan Vehicle Count Studies):
      1. Reilly Road between Yadkin and Butner
      2. Bragg Blvd between Knox and Butner

(2) Rear overhang in excess of 4 feet is required to display a 12-inch-square red flag for daytime travel and clearance lights during nighttime travel.

(3) Vehicles in excess of 40,000 lbs are not permitted on the bridges in the Fort Bragg Training Areas.

(4) IAW Fort Bragg Regulation 190-5, Chapter 5-1a: No person shall drive any tactical vehicle through any family housing area except in direct support of “Community Life” activities.

(5) Overweight vehicles will not cross the Bridge over the All American Freeway on Gruber Rd without approval. Generally, overweight vehicles will be routed to pass under the All American Freeway via Honeycutt Rd.

(6) Oversize/Overweight vehicles are not permitted to travel on the main installation without route approval from the Unit Moves Section. Considerations for route approval include origin, destination, time, traffic, road construction, new pavement, overhead clearance, and bridge capacity.

g. ITO Emergency Operations/Unanticipated Requirements. IAW FB Master Policy 49, units requiring assistance after hours or in an emergency should contact the FBOC (Fort Bragg Operations Center) at 907-5301.

h. Exceptions.
(1) Motor vehicle combinations of one semitrailer of not more than 48 feet in length and a truck tractor (power unit) may exceed the 60 foot maximum length. Length limitation does not apply to vehicles operated in the daytime when transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of a structural nature, which cannot be readily dismembered, or to such vehicles
transporting such objects operated at nighttime by a public utility when required for emergency repair of public service facilities or properties.

(2) Wreckers may tow a truck, combination tractor and trailer, trailer, or any other disabled vehicle or combination of vehicles to a place for repair, parking, or storage and may tow a truck, tractor, or other replacement vehicle to the site of the disabled vehicle.

(3) The PLS or Palletized Load System (M1075/M1076) is 735” (61.25”) in length. The combination of the PLS tractor with its trailer is over 60’ in length and is by definition, an oversize vehicle; however, due to the extended use of this vehicle on Fort Bragg, the requirement to submit a request for a Special Hauling Permit strictly because of its overall length is waived. This exception does not apply when this vehicle exceeds any other dimensional or weight limitation established in the ITO SOP (Reference (a)), or for a PLS that is leaving the installation or transiting on a public road. Units can request a Blanket Annual Request for the PLS through the ITO.

(4) Some on-post operations may require a significant number of vehicle movements to and from a designated staging area as well as to one or more loading or unloading areas. These types of operations may take several days and it may be impractical to submit a convoy clearance request for each vehicle movement that occurs within any given hour. A blanket convoy clearance approval may be issued by the Unit Moves Office. A single convoy clearance number will be issued for all regular convoy elements moving on the same day that are operating under the command and control of a single commander.

(5) A single Request for Special Hauling Permit (DD 1266) indicating the number of vehicles moving, will be used when identical oversize/overweight vehicles with identical loads are moving on the Fort Bragg from the same origin to the same destination at the same time.

i. Convoy Clearance and Special Hauling (Oversize/Overweight) Permit Procedures.

(1) Convoy clearance: Vehicle movements that meet the definition of a convoy will submit a Request for Convoy Clearance (DD Form 1265) Unit Moves Section seven (7) days prior to movement for convoy clearance approval. Convoy clearance numbers (CCN) will be issued and vehicles will be marked IAWS the ITO SOP.

(2) Special Hauling (Oversize/Overweight) Permit: Military organizations conducting movements with vehicles that meet the definition of Oversized or Overweight vehicles will submit a Request for Special Hauling Permit (DD Form 1266 or a DD Form 2777 during mobilization) for each vehicle to the Unit Moves Section for approval.

(3) HAZMAT: When submitting a Convoy Clearance Request (DD Form 1265), a statement indicating the classes of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) to be transported must be included in Block 19 on the request document. All Explosives will be declared in Block 20. Submit a copy of completed and signed HAZMAT declaration forms with the convoy request.

(4) Sensitive Items: When transporting sensitive items (Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives) in a Convoy or in vehicles that otherwise require a Special Hauling Permit (Overweight/Oversize), make a notation about the type or category of weapons to be shipped along with a statement regarding the use of Armed Guard Surveillance (AGS) in Block 19 of the
DD Form 1265. Document all ammunition and explosives items in Block 20 of the DD Form 1265.

\textit{f. MRAPs.}

(1) MRAP Minimum Crew. Minimum crew for the MRAP is 2, Driver and VC. Both must be competent in their responsibilities’ and properly licensed.

(2) Internal Communications System. An inoperable communications system deadlines the MRAP vehicle preventing it from being moved without front and rear ground guides.

(3) Require a lead escort vehicle (other than an MRAP) IOT lead MRAPs on Fort Bragg. Escort vehicle/s will utilize four way flashers and headlights. The unit Commander may add/require a trail escort vehicle.

(4) Establish traffic control points at unguarded intersections on paved roadways where the oversized vehicle does not have the right of way. At a minimum, traffic control points will consist of two road guards wearing reflective vests. During hours of limited visibility, road guards shall be supplemented by an additional lighting that is visible.

(5) MRAP variant vehicles will not exceed 40 mph on paved roadways (i.e. Plank Rd, Manchester Rd, King Rd); 25 mph on engineer maintained roads (i.e. Longstreet vicinity Sicily DZ to Holland DZ); 10 mph during cross-country operations (i.e. unimproved tank trails) ONLY M-ATVs ARE AUTHORIZED TO DRIVE CROSS COUNTRY, IAW Message. HQ, Forces Command, AFOP-TCO, 27 February 2012, Subject: FORSCOM MRAP Family of Vehicles Training Strategy.

\textit{k. Commanders will.}

(1) Ensure all vehicles that exceed these limitations operating, on and around Fort Bragg, submit a Convoy Clearance (DD Form 1265) or Request for Special Hauling Permit (DD Form 1266) (Oversize/Overweight Vehicles) to the ITO.

(2) Include this policy guidance as a part of the unit Driver’s Training Program.

(3) Request exceptions for route or time restrictions thru the Installation Transportation Office.

\textbf{Chapter 14}

\textbf{Safe Cargo Operations}

\textbf{14-1. General}

Units and agencies will comply with the provisions outlined in AR 385-10, Chapter 14 for cargo operations.

\textbf{14-2. Standard Operating Procedures}

All units will assess and determine cargo operations specific to their mission profile. Units will have an SOP establishing internal cargo operations.

\textbf{Chapter 15}

\textbf{Aviation Safety}

\textbf{15-1. General}
Aviation safety is a major sub-element of the installation commander’s safety program. All activities and operations, whether on the ground or in the air, have an inherent element of risk. Commanders, aircrew, and ground personnel must continually look for hazards and take positive steps to abate the hazard.

15-2. Responsibilities
   a. The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), Airfield Division is responsible for the following:
      (1) Maintain safety oversight of airfield and Unit Aviation Safety programs.
      (2) Provide safety training, education, and promotion.
      (3) Ensure a safety specialist, GS-018, is assigned the responsibility of aviation safety to affect liaison between the ISO, airfield, and unit safety elements in all aspects of safety and composite risk management.
      (4) Ensure a functional crash alarm system is in place and test as required by Army regulations.
   b. Installation Aviation Safety Officer (IASO) will comply with the following:
      (1) Provide management oversight of airfield and Unit Aviation Safety programs.
      (2) Advise and assist commanders and safety officers in safety and composite risk management programs.
      (3) Ensure the command safety program is integrated into all airfield activities.
      (4) Assist assigned unit aviation safety officers (ASOs) in coordination with other staff agencies in the interest of safety.
      (5) Respond to all aircraft and airfield emergencies and provide assistance in accident investigation and reporting.
      (6) Guarantee a flow of information to ensure all personnel are afforded the opportunity to attend required safety training courses and meetings.
      (7) Conduct an annual safety inspection of all airfield activities and operations.
      (8) Monitor and assess risk for all major work orders concerning safety for airfield activities.
      (9) Assist in hazard identification and elimination and follow up to ensure recommended corrective action is taken.
      (10) Attend all pre-construction and pre-performance conferences concerning construction and contractor work on the airfield or facilities.
      (11) Research and interpret safety and occupational health policies and procedures.
      (12) Collect and analyze accident experience and causes; disseminate data for training purposes.
      (13) Review plans for proposed demonstrations, exhibits, exercises, or contingencies for ensuring the safety and health of Army personnel and the public.
      (14) Assist in the establishment of composite risk management, assessment of high-risk activities, and education of personnel on risk assessment.
      (15) Maintain pertinent records and files to ensure continuity.
   c. Aviation Division Chief, DPTMS/Airway Unit Commanders are responsible for the following:
      (1) Ensure there is an integrated Accident Prevention Awareness program that includes all functional areas.
      (2) Appoint a qualified ASO to manage the airfield/unit aviation safety program.
      (3) Ensure the IASO is included in the planning stage of demonstrations, exhibits, exercises, etc.
(4) Publish accident prevention directives and SOPs to provide instruction and enforcement of safety rules and principles for protection of personnel and equipment.
(5) Ensure an active Composite Risk Assessment/Composite Risk Management Program is established, and copies of risk assessments are maintained on file by the ASO.
(6) Convene an airfield safety council quarterly. Provide copies of minutes to the ISO.
   a. Unit Safety Officers are responsible for the following:
      (1) Plan and organize the unit safety program per established directives.
      (2) Support the ISO in all areas of aviation safety and ensure unit requirements are met in areas like driver's education training programs, HAZCOM awareness, participation in safety campaigns, etc.
      (3) Maintain a close working relationship with the IASO concerning airfield requirements, construction, industrial shop safety, aircraft maintenance, and refueling.
      (4) On request provide the ISO copies of accident and incident investigations, inspections, safety meetings, and hazard reports concerning ground operations and maintenance.
      (5) Coordinate with supervisors and ISO to ensure training needs of personnel are met.
      (6) Coordinate all planned high-risk operations (i.e. hot refueling, FTXs) with the IASO.
      (7) Develop a unit pre-accident plan that is integrated with the Installation Pre-Accident Plan to ensure proper flow of information.

15-3. Foreign Object Damage (FOD) Prevention
   a. Each unit will maintain an aggressive FOD Program per DA Pamphlet 385-90.
   b. Rings/watches will not be worn while inspecting or maintaining aircraft. Tools will be inventoried and monitored to ensure they are accounted for at the end of each maintenance procedure.
   c. All personnel visiting the airfield and personnel boarding (leaving or approaching) operating aircraft will be cautioned to remove and secure any "loose items" (hats, scarves, etc.), which could be ingested by the engines.
   d. Kites, model aircraft, model rockets, etc., will not be flown in close proximity to the Army Airfield or where their presence could pose a danger to operating aircraft.

15-4. Cantonment Area Landing Sites
Any requests for helicopter landings in the cantonment area shall be coordinated with the airfield manager, Army Airfield.

15-5. Range Operations
All flights into the airspace over the Fort Bragg training complex (R5311) require coordination with Range Branch, Training Division, and DPTMS. Pilots will thoroughly familiarize themselves with the range and impact area status and the proposed route of flight before flights into the training complex. No aircraft will enter impact area airspace without approval from range operations. All aircraft operating in the training complex will monitor the Range Control FM frequency.

15-6. Refueling Operations All aircraft refueling will be accomplished per FM 10-67-1 and aircraft technical manuals.
15-7. Munitions Operations
Upload/download of aircraft munitions on Army Airfields is prohibited except when coordinated with DPTMS, IASO or ISO. All Aircraft Weapon System safety protocols outlined in aircraft technical manuals, aerial gunnery manuals, range regulations, and unit SOP will be followed.

Chapter 16
Occupational Safety and Health Program -- Workplace Safety

16-1. Responsibility
All military, civilian, and contractual personnel on Fort Bragg are responsible to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) standards established by Public Law 91-956 and appropriate Executive Orders (EO). General guidance is provided in Army Safety Regulations. On Fort Bragg, OSHA standards are applicable in every workplace. Standards are rules that establish safety procedures, policies, and guidelines for the safety of personnel exposed to known hazards. Every supervisor is responsible to maintain a safe and healthful workplace and ensure personnel under their supervision observe appropriate safety requirements.

16-2. Requirements
Programs not specifically addressed in this regulation are found in the appropriate OSHA, Army or DOD reference. The most frequently used OSHA regulations and programs are listed in Appendix A.

16-3. Inspections
Inspections shall be scheduled so that every workplace is inspected at least once annually. These inspections must be recorded, all faults or findings evaluated for hazards, and prompt actions taken to correct those identified hazards. All identified hazards that cannot be promptly abated will have a Notice of Unsafe Working Conditions and an Abatement Plan posted in a prominent location (see paragraph X-X). The ISO will conduct announced or scheduled OSHA inspections, all units will receive a copy of the building safety inspection results which must be maintained IAW Army Regulations. Unit Safety Professionals or Additional Duty Safety Officers (ADSO) is requirement to forward a copy of facility inspections. Safety Professionals by all units/tenants will submit all quarterly, semi-annual and annual inspections to the ISO as determined by Date Time Group (DTG), this gives the ISO credit in the ISR program for completed facility inspections that were conducted by a subordinate or tenant Safety Officer.

16-4. Required Postings
Commanders and directors will ensure that a DD Form 2272, Department of Defense Safety and Occupational Health Protection Program, is displayed in every workplace to notify personnel who is the designated supervisor responsible to implement and enforce OSHA standards. The XVIII ABC Safety director will be immediately notified of employee OSHA complaints as indicated on the DD 2272. DA Form 4755, The Department of the Army “Employee Report of Unsafe Working Condition” and the Federal “Right to Know” OSHA poster should also be posted in every workplace. Poster may be downloaded, printed, or ordered from www.osha.gov under “Forms”.

16-5. Federal Employee’s Compensation Act Program (FECA)
The purpose of the Fort Bragg FECA Working Group is to achieve an accident-free workplace, reduce injuries and illnesses, reduce civilian personnel compensation costs, and improve quality and productivity of the work force. Guidance for the implementation of this program is published in the Fort Bragg FECA Working Group Charter as a separate document. The FECA Working Group is administered by a committee chaired by the Garrison Commander. The actions required by program committee members, employee supervisors, and activity directors are outlined in the Fort Bragg FECA Working Group Charter. Tenant units are encouraged to use this plan as a model.

16-6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
   a. Commanders/Directors will provide PPE to Soldiers and employees when required.
   b. Each Soldier/employee will wear, as a minimum, all PPE identified on Safety Data Sheets (SDS), or as required to safely perform all job related tasks. Leaders and supervisors will ensure PPE is worn.
   c. The following provides guidance and authorization for PPE:
      (1) Common Table of Allowance (CTA) 8-100, CTA 50-900, CTA 50-909, and CTA 50-970.
      (2) DA Pam 40-501, Hearing Conservation.
      (3) TB Med 502, Occupational and Environmental Health: Respiratory Protection Program.
      (4) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) formally known as Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

16-7. Respiratory Protection
Commanders and supervisors will enforce the Installation Respiratory Protection Program law AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protection Program and 29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 1910.134. This program includes all DA military and DOD civilian work force. OSHA Federal Regulations shall be followed for all contract employees.
   a. Industrial Hygiene (IH) will assess and document in the DOEHRS-IH database system, work locations, work processes, personnel, and work practices that warrant use of respiratory protection. Air monitoring will be conducted to determine actual exposure level. However, under specific hazardous work conditions, OSHA has mandated that National Institute Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved respirators are required, without regards to controls factors. For example, respirators are required for Asbestos handling / abatement/ removal, and any location where Asbestos has become friable. Respirators are also required when airborne concentrations exceed occupational exposure limits (OELs) such as OSHA’s Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) or Threshold Limit Values (TLV) welding in confined space, in areas with improper ventilation, environments with less than 19.5% oxygen (oxygen deficient atmospheres), in areas where toxic chemicals spills/releases.
   b. IH will survey to determine if employees have or use respiratory protection, evaluate local respiratory protection program to ensure that respirators are only be used as a means of controlling and protecting the health of military and civilian personnel to airborne environmental hazards when other methods of control are ineffective, or due to one or more conditions identified in paragraph 1a.
   c. IH will survey examine the evaluate organization program to ensure that it meets all elements of an OSHA approved respiratory protection program (establish the need, recommend the type of respirator, provide at minimum respiratory protection program train-the trainer guidance based on 29 CFR 1910.134, which requires that employees also be medically cleared before, trained and fit tested before they are permitted to wear a respirator.
d. IH will review surveyed organizations’ written respiratory protection program and compare with 29 CFR 1910.134 the Occupational Safety and Health Respiratory Protection Standard to determine program compliance.

e. Provisions of this IH supported Safety program/policy are to assist organizations with correction of program deficiencies and conduct training the-trainer on respiratory protection as required for OSHA compliance. Train the trainer will include written protocol and demonstration of Quantitative fit testing that is required and will be performed on other potentially exposed workers by the designated Respiratory Program Manager. If qualitative fit testing is required this will be performed when necessitated by the Industrial Hygiene Service Organization will be provided a report that details deficiencies and required corrective action, and requirements for program re-inspection.

f. IH will inform Occupational Health Services and the Installation Safety Office of the type of respiratory protection used, reasons for used, results of air monitoring, and monitored locations. IH will provide Occupational Health additional information: names and point of contacts for supervisor of organization with personnel required to wear respirators.

g. IH will inform organization that a follow-up survey is required annually. An out brief will also provide additional examples or reasons for follow-up evaluation, prior to survey anniversary if new chemicals or changes in conditions of product usage or processing occur; as these changes may increase occupational exposure levels, and warrant changes in the type or level of respiratory protection required.

h. Inform Commanders and Supervisors that respiratory protection is used for its intended purpose only. Substitution of a respirator or mask for purposes otherwise constitutes a violation to this policy and will be prohibited, and changes in chemical manufacturers may present a different percentage composition of chemical hazards; malfunctioning engineering controls, and recommendations for changes in respirators to protect employees and comply with OSHA Standards.

Refer to Preventative Medicine Industrial Hygiene Office with any questions or problems at 910-643-6337.

16.8. Hearing Conservation

Commanders and supervisors will enforce the Fort Bragg Hearing Conservation Program IAW Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Title 29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 1910, Revised 1 July 2012, Labor, DA Pamphlet 40-501, Hearing Conservation Program, Fort Bragg Regulation 40-4, Medical Services and Occupational Health Program. Contact Preventative Medicine Hearing Conservation Program at 396-2558.

Industrial Hygiene will provide service and support for the Army Hearing Conservation Program. Outlined, is the proper procedures for selecting appropriate hearing protection: Identify, Evaluate, and Recommend controls for noise hazards in work processes, work environments, or equipment operation, ensuring hazard recognition, employee awareness of appropriate workforce protection methods, and recordkeeping requirement. The Industrial Hygiene staff will conduct noise hazard surveys, inventory hazard sources, and identify controls during their medical surveillance. Recommendations will be provided after their medical surveillance is completed.

a. Hearing Conservation Program will be implemented when personnel are occupationally exposed to:
(1) Continuous and intermittent noise (20 to 16,000 hertz (Hz)) that has an 8-hour time-
weighted average (TWA) noise level of 85 decibels A-weighted (dBA) or greater.
(2) Impulse noise sound pressure levels (SPLs) of 140 decibels peak (dBP) or greater.
(3) Ultrasonic exposures, which occur under special circumstances that require specific
measurement and hazard assessment calculations. (See paragraph 4.k. of this enclosure)

b. Acquisition programs will include implementation of noise assessment and engineering
control measures through the systems engineering and systems safety process as directed when:

(1) Legacy systems have recognized noise exposure concerns as indicated by personnel
exposures at or above 85 dBA or 140 dBP.

(2) New systems are considered likely to create noise exposures at or above 85 dBA or 140
dBP.

(3) Communication is anticipated to be potentially impaired by background noise caused by
new equipment.

c. Responsibilities:

(1) Industrial Hygiene Service will:

(a) Survey all known and suspected noise-hazardous areas and equipment and toxic exposures
at least once and within 30 days of any change in operation using approved and calibrated
equipment.

(b) Performs an initial evaluation within 30 days of notification of potential noise-hazardous
or toxic work sites identified by a safety professional.

(c) Establishes an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level (TWA) for all civilians working
in noise-hazardous areas and Soldiers working in noise-hazardous industrial operations.

(d) Maintain a current inventory of all noise-hazardous areas using DD Form 2214 (Noise
Survey), DD Form 2214C (Noise Survey Continuation Sheet or the Defense Occupational Health Readiness System-Industrial Hygiene (DOHRS-IH)).

(e) Establish noise contours where appropriate and feasible and advises unit commanders and
supervisors on how to properly post these contours.

(f) Provide in writing, the names and social security numbers of noise-exposed and ototoxic-
exposed personnel and the magnitude of their noise exposure to the U.S. Army Hearing
Conservation Program Manager.

(g) A risk assessment code (RAC) will be identified and assigned for all potentially hazardous
noise areas and industrial work operations.

(h) Maintain a current inventory of all potentially hazardous noise areas and operations to
include as a minimum: noise levels, RACs, and types of control measures used.

(i) Ensure the civilian personnel office and unit commanders are contacted and know their
employees or Soldiers are exposed to hazardous and high noise levels, this hazard must be
identified in each job description.

d. Survey frequency as part of the Industrial Hygiene (IH) Program, the Industrial Hygiene
Service.

(1) Conducts noise surveys of all suspected noise-hazardous areas, vehicles, and equipment at
least once and within 30 days of any change in operations.

(2) Determines the TWA for all Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees routinely
working in hazardous noise areas and military personnel working in hazardous noise industrial-
type operations at least once and within 30 days of any change in operations affecting noise
levels.
(3) Visits each potentially noise-hazardous area at least once a year to fulfill requirements of AR 385–10, chapter 4.

(4) The sound level meter, noise dosimeter, and the acoustic calibrator must receive an annual comprehensive calibration including checks of frequency response, internal noise, meter circuits, microphone and amplifier sensitivity.

e. Protection requirements civilians and Soldiers working in or visiting industrial-type operations.

(1) For steady-state noise levels of:

(a) 85 dBA, regardless of duration, to TWA of 103 dBA, personnel must wear single hearing protection. The requirement to wear hearing protectors may be waived only if the TWA is well below 85 dBA (for example, 82 dBA TWA) or the uniform requirement to wear single hearing protectors in an area does not enhance the Hearing Conservation Program objectives.

(b) Greater than 103 dBA TWA and up to and including 108 dBA TWA, personnel must wear double hearing protection.

(c) Greater than 108 dBA TWA, exposure is not permitted. Administrative controls, such as limiting noise exposure time, must be used. Exception: The 108 dBA TWA limit may be increased if indicated through the calculation of the effectiveness of the specific hearing protector and the particular noise environment using OSHA approved calculation methods. Attenuation data based on method B (subject fit) of ANSI S12.6–1997 will be used to evaluate the potential effectiveness of hearing protectors.

(2) For impulse noise levels, follow the requirements of (1) (c) above. Military-unique equipment.

(a) Through the DA health hazard assessment (HHA) program per AR 40–10, TSG evaluates military-unique equipment, such as tactical items and weapons entering the inventory.

(b) Hearing protection requirements for these items use a more precise and less conservative set of guidelines and are defined as part of the HHA for the item. The applicable user’s documents, such as TGs, should contain these requirements and may differ from the requirements in this paragraph.

f. Personal hearing protection.

(1) The use of personal hearing protectors for limiting noise exposure is considered an interim protective measure while engineering control measures are being explored. Such devices will constitute a permanent measure only if engineering controls are not technologically, economically, or operationally feasible.

(2) The Unit commanders or civilian supervisor will issue personal hearing protectors at no cost to all personnel working or training in hazardous noise environments, operating noise-hazardous equipment, or training or working in operational settings.

(3) All facilities with hazardous noise areas and employing individuals trained in fitting of preformed earplugs will maintain an adequate supply of all sizes of approved preformed earplugs. All hazardous noise facilities will maintain an adequate supply of disposable earplugs and noise muffs. Adequate supplies of hearing protection will be maintained in work areas readily accessible to required users, including pathways leading to high noise areas. Hearing protectors will be replaced as necessary (e.g., dirty, damaged).

(4) All Unit commanders or civilian supervisor will ensure proper initial fitting and supervise the correct use of all hearing protectors.
(5) The hearing protectors provided must be capable of attenuating worker noise exposure below an 8-hour TWA of 85 dBA. If hearing protectors do not provide sufficient attenuation, administrative control of exposure will be necessary.

(6) An earplug carrying case (national stock number (NSN) 6515-01-100-1674, olive drab color, NSN 6515-01-533-6168, Navy blue color) will be provided at no cost. That case may also be used for disposable earplugs.

(7) Preformed sized earplugs will be fitted and issued only under the supervision of personnel specifically trained to fit earplugs. For recruits likely to be assigned to occupational noise hazardous duties, the ideal time to initially fit appropriate hearing protection and provide education on the prevention of hearing loss is during basic training and prior to any exposures to hazardous noise.

   g. Train all personnel routinely working in designated hazardous noise areas annually.
   (1) The effects of noise on hearing.
   (2) The purpose of hearing protection.
   (3) The advantages, disadvantages, and attenuation of various hearing protectors.
   (4) Instructions on selection, fit, use, and care of hearing protectors.

   h. Recordkeeping.

(1) Noise exposure data will be kept for the duration of employment plus 30 years as prescribed in Reference (h) and recorded on a DD Form 2214, “Noise Survey,” or in the equivalent format with automated measurement equipment or a health hazard inventory system (e.g., DOEHRS-Industrial Hygiene) containing at least the mandatory data elements.

(2) All personnel who are routinely exposed to hazardous noise will be identified using names and other appropriate identifiers by Industrial Hygiene Service to those responsible for medical surveillance and health education. Individual commands will update this information and provide a current roster to the appropriate medical authority at least annually.

16-9. Confined Space

Individuals, unit and contract personnel entering a confined space will do so IAW Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations part 1910.146. The Directorate of Public works will maintain a listing of all permit required confined spaces on Fort Bragg.

16-10. Occupational Vision Program

   a. Purpose. To implement a comprehensive Occupational Vision Program that is applicable to all Military and Civilian personnel of this installation as required by AR 40-5, AR 385-63, TB MED 506, and CFR 1926.102, Authorized Protective Eyewear List (APEL).

   b. Scope. The ability to use one’s vision effectively and with safety depends upon an efficient vision program that includes:

   (1) Periodic determination of employees’ (civilian and military) visual capacity and referral of those with defective vision for professional eye care.

   (2) Determination of visual acuity necessary for a particular occupation, and utilization of this determination for job placement.

   (3) Insuring that adequate lighting is available for each occupational activity.

   c. Insuring the availability and utilization of both environmental and personal measures necessary for maximal eye safety.

   d. Continuity health education program pointing out the benefits of the Occupational Vision Program and stimulation cooperation of all concerned.
e. Commanders and directors at every echelon will insure that safety or other technically qualified personnel are used to determine inherent and manmade hazards to the eye are analyzed at each physical operation. Standing operating procedures will reflect the result of such operating analyses by including a mandatory requirement for the use of protective clothing and equipment, including safety spectacles (prescription and plane) or full face shields as appropriate to prevent injury. Use absorptive lenses for specific operations where excess light is not readily controlled, such as welding operations. Conduct continuous studies to maintain maximum safety standards.

f. Furnish to military and civilian personnel items of protective clothing and equipment that are required to comply with safety regulations and procedures. The cost of personal safety equipment will be borne by the installation or activity to which these personnel are assigned.

g. A desire for eye protection and a will to wear industrial safety glasses will be stimulated among personnel by an educational program to include informal discussion, educational films, and the use of posters. Safety awards have been known to affect human behavior and does increase motivation by simply giving an award for doing the” right thing” while on the job or at the workplace. Consider habitual nonuse of safety glasses and safety precautions in eye-hazardous areas as grounds for disciplinary action; command discipline ensures protective gear is sued to decrease injury to both Soldier and civilian job force.

h. Contact lenses themselves do not provide eye protection in the industrial sense. Employee will not wear any contact lenses while occupying an area in a hazardous environment; they must first use the appropriate covering of safety eyewear.

i. Lessons learned from past and current combat operations reveal that wearing proper eye protection (eye armor) is the best control measure to mitigate eye injury and loss of sight. The wear of eye protection applies to the battlefield and Fort Bragg. To train as we fight, commanders and leaders will ensure all personnel are provided and wear approved eye protection when firing any weapon, system, or when there is risk of impact injury to the eyes. Composite Risk Management worksheets will reflect this requirement to mitigate potential injury. Our personnel’s sense of sight must be protected and preserved through prevention, engaged leadership and enforcement is a must for the support of mission fist, safety always.

j. Commanders and directors are responsible for the establishment and implementation of occupational vision and health activities at all levels.

k. Supervisors, both military and civilian, will:

1. Assure that personnel in occupations associated with hazardous areas of duties are provided with and instructed in the proper use of eye protective equipment while in eye hazardous areas.

2. Identify by name to Preventive Medicine personnel exposed to eye hazard and ensure they receive vision screening.

3. Ensure personnel receive and properly use eye protection.

4. Provide adequate illumination in the workplace.

5. Ensure contact lenses are not used during exposure to eye hazardous chemicals or air contaminants and not worn when using a respirator.

6. Ensure hazard evaluations and illumination surveys are conducted when operational changes warrant, Industrial Hygiene is the proper agency for conducting test of all work area sections.

7. Take appropriate disciplinary action on personnel who knowingly and repeatedly violate the provisions of this section.

8. Inspect and test eye wash stations weekly. Flush them for a maximum of 3 minutes to eliminate the potential of eye infection during emergency use.
(9) Ensure that individuals working in identified eye hazard areas are scheduled and report for annual eye examinations.

(10) Use portable eyewashes only in facilities without plumbing. Do not put into service any portable eyewash until approved by a safety professional.

(11) Inspect portable eye washes and showers for proper operation monthly and document the inspections IAW AR 25-400-2.

l. Safety Managers will:

1. Advise commanders/directors on the Occupational Vision Program.
2. Promote compliance with the Occupational Vision Program.
3. Inform commanders and supervisors of personnel who knowingly violate provisions of this program.

m. Preventive Medicine will:

1. Make eye examination appointments for civilian personnel working in eye hazardous areas requiring safety glasses.
2. Assist in promoting compliance with the Occupational Vision Program and provide training on the effects of poor illumination, eye injury prevention, and the proper use, care, and storage of personal protection.

n. MEDDAC will- Provide eye examinations to military and civilian personnel who require safety glasses.

o. Individuals will:

1. Report for all scheduled medical examinations.
2. Comply with the requirements for the use and maintenance of eye protection.

p. Materials and Services.

1. Commanders/supervisors will complete a properly funded purchase request and forward it to the Chief, MEDDAC, Logistics Division, Medical Supply, FCoE and Fort Bragg, North Carolina for procurement of safety glasses.
2. PM will schedule individuals for appointments for eye examinations and fitting for safety glasses.
3. Limit personnel to one pair of prescription glasses annually unless:
   a. Glasses are broken as a result of an occupational operation.
   b. Corrective lens prescription changes.
   c. Approved by the Chief of Optometry.
   d. Assigned duties require tinted lenses for outdoor use.

16-11. Ergonomic Program

a. Purpose. This program establishes responsibilities and procedures for implementing the ergonomics program to prevent workplace injuries on Fort Bragg IAW DA Pam 385-10. Ergonomics is the science of fitting the work environment to the people who do the work. Refer to AR 40-5 and DA Pamphlet 40-21 for more policies, responsibilities, and procedures for identifying, evaluating, and controlling specific ergonomic problems or contact Preventive Medicine.

b. Scope. This program applies to all military and civilian personnel working on Fort Bragg. Prevention of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) and associated risk factors will preserve, and protect our personnel. This result will decrease medical related cost for our military and civilian work force.

c. Responsibilities. The following activities and personnel will:
(1) Installation Safety Office.
(a) Evaluate workplace for ergonomic problems. This includes equipment testing requirements.
(b) Advises leaders in resolution of ergonomic related issues.
(c) Coordinates train the trainer workshops as required.
(d) Develops and disseminates ergonomic awareness materials.
(e) Maintains and reviews injury and illness records related to ergonomic problems to develop trend analysis.
(2) Preventive Medicine.
(a) Assists in evaluating the workplace for ergonomic problems.
(b) Assists in conducting ergonomic training as needed.
(c) Assists in identifying personnel with ergonomic related injuries.
(d) Provides technical assistance in identification and resolution of ergonomics issues.
(3) Commanders and Directors.
(a) Establish ergonomic plan.
(b) Ensure supervisors are trained on ergonomic factors that apply to their area of responsibility.
(c) Ensure area of responsibility is periodically evaluated for identification of ergonomic deficiencies and take appropriate corrective action.
(d) Ensure ergonomics are implemented in all job safety analysis, as appropriate.
(3) Supervisors.
(a) Develop ergonomic plan applicable to the area of responsibility.
(b) Train employees on reporting procedures for reporting ergonomic related disorders and the importance of early reporting.
(c) Include ergonomic considerations in job safety analysis.
(d) Evaluate the area of responsibility to ensure ergonomic standards are met.
(e) Provide protective equipment to reduce potential ergonomic injury or illness while engineering controls are implemented.
(f) Ensure ergonomic considerations are integrated into the purchase of new furniture.
(4) Individuals.
(a) Assist supervisors in identifying ergonomic hazards.
(b) Report symptoms of possible ergonomic related injuries or illnesses.
(c) Use protective devices or equipment as required.

16-12. Lockout/Tag-Out Program (LO/TO)
Individual, unit, and contract personnel will follow Fort Bragg's Lockout/Tag-Out Program requirements are outlined at Appendix F.


b. This program applies to Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, and Garrison; all tenant units and sub-installations of Fort Bragg, contractor personnel, and visiting units that are required to work on power-driven equipment by preventing it from being energized during maintenance.

c. This program covers the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected startup or the release of stored energy could cause injury to personnel. This equipment includes, but is not limited to, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, or any type of energy. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.147 for extended explanations.

d. All personnel are required to:
(1) Comply with the restrictions and limitations imposed upon them during the use of lockout/tag-out procedures.
(2) Perform lockout/tag-out IAW established procedures.
(3) Upon observing a machine or piece of equipment, which is locked out, to perform servicing or maintenance do not attempt to start, energize, or use that machine or equipment.
   e. Training: The command/employer shall provide training to ensure that the purpose and function of the energy control program are understood by employees and that the knowledge and skills required for the safe application, usage, and removal of energy controls are acquired by employees. Training shall be kept up to date and documented.
   (1) Employee Retraining.
   (a) Retraining shall be provided for all authorized and affected employees whenever there is a change in their job assignments, machines, equipment, processes that present a new hazard, or when there is a change in energy control procedures.
   (b) Additional training shall also be conducted whenever the annual review reveals or whenever the facilities person responsible for the lockout or tag-out procedure has reason to believe that there are deviations from or inadequacies in their personnel’s knowledge or use of the energy control procedures.
   (c) This training shall reestablish employee proficiency and introduce new or revised control methods and procedures as necessary. A copy of a sample Lockout/Tag-out is at Appendix E Routine Checklist

6-13. Hazard Communication Program
All units/activities will develop a Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Training Program IAW 29 CFR 1910.1200. This program requires a written program SOP, general awareness training, and specific training on chemicals in the workplace, an inventory, and copies of safety data sheets for all hazardous chemicals in the workplace. All units and activities will ensure personnel are trained in the Global Harmonization System (GHS), which standardizes labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

Fort Bragg Regulation 200-2, Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan, governs the disposition of hazardous materials/waste for Fort Bragg. The proponent for hazardous waste management is the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). Contact the DPW Hazardous Waste Manager, telephone 396-2141/3372, for additional information.

6-15. Fire Prevention
Establish the minimum fire prevention program for the command to prevent loss of life, personal injury, and reduce property loss to the lowest level consistent with the mission. When this regulation is in conflict with the host installation guidance, the most stringent guidance will take precedence.
   a. The temptation to violate these standards in all work environmental and living areas must be avoided. Regular health and welfare inspections may reveal any increase in fire hazards due to poor housekeeping and storage in work areas. Inspect all electrical cords and power strips for counterfeit UL certification. Any appliances, power-strips or extension cords should be confiscated immediately and destroyed. All units must turn all counterfeit electrical apparatus into Directorate of Public Works (DPWE), Environmental for recycling. Appendix
b. Responsibilities

(1) Commanders and activity leaders will comply with this regulation and applicable host installation fire prevention regulations.

(2) Every facility will appoint on orders a building manager/evacuation coordinator IAW AR 420-1. This individual will be trained by the Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES), fire prevention division and will execute fire prevention measures in the assigned building or facility, and provide written reports to the fire chief including self-inspections, emergency evacuation plans, and fire safety briefings/occupant training. The size of the facility/structure may require alternate coordinators to facilitate timely evacuation of the buildings. The risk management process along with the host installation regulations will determine building evacuation requirements.

(3) The building manager/evacuation coordinator is responsible for:

(a) Coordinating with the Installation/Garrison Fire Chief.

(b) Coordinating evacuation operations and provides training as required.

(c) Ensuring personnel are identified to conduct daily walk-through inspections. Hazards will be noted and corrected.

(d) Ensuring emergency exit plans, fire extinguishers, and alarm pull stations are conspicuously marked and posted.

(e) Instructing the building occupants on the location and use of the fire alarm system.

(f) Conducting monthly inspections and use DA Form 5381-R, Building Fire Risk Management Survey or applicable installation checklist.

c. Exits and Stairways

(1) Building exits will be maintained IAW fire safety standards. Refer to the Life Safety Code Handbook 101 (National Fire Prevention Association), or 29 CFR PART 1910 for building exit requirements. NO restrictive hardware will be placed on exterior or exit door that will prevent exit of occupants in emergency situations. These include padlocks, throw-bolts, or crossbars.

(2) Exits. Illuminate exits IAW OSHA guidelines.

(3) Stairs and Stairways. These areas will comply with OSHA guidelines with attention given to the following:

(a) Do not use stairways to store combustible materials or any materials or equipment that will impede egress.

(b) Stairway doors designed to provide a barrier in the event of a fire will not be wedged open or blocked in any way that will prevent the door from automatically closing. Contact the Installation Fire Chief for exception to policy.


a. Ensure all work and storage areas cleaned to reduce fire hazards.

b. Dispose of rubbish and scrap materials using properly identified and located noncombustible containers daily. Keep work areas reasonably free of combustible materials.

c. Use only containers that are approved for disposal of combustible materials inside buildings. Use containers that have been approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

d. Place dumpsters and other central trash disposal containers at least 50 feet from any combustible storage areas or buildings. Dumpster lids shall be kept closed.

e. Store rags soiled with POL products or flammable materials in a self-closing metal container.
16-17. Common Hazards
   a. Heating.
      (1) Clearances between heating systems and combustible materials will not be less than the minimum listed in the manufacturer’s instructions.
      (2) The use of unvented, hydrocarbon fueled heating appliances inside buildings or sleeping areas is prohibited. Hydrocarbon fuels include natural gas, gasoline, fuel oil, alcohol, or petroleum based oils and kerosene.
      NOTE: Only authorized vented heaters will be utilized in sleeping quarters.
      (3) Portable electric space heaters. Due to energy conservation these heaters are generally prohibited. Portable heaters are permitted only with written approval from the building manager or Fire Chief. The approved heater will be UL labeled or listed, and equipped with an automatic shut off when tipped over. Heaters will be turned off and power supply cords will be unplugged when not in use.
      (4) Clothes dryers. Domestic clothes dryers will be properly vented to the outside of the building, avoiding excessive length or vertical runs of vent pipes (reducing lint accumulation in exhaust piping). Lint traps will be cleaned after each use.
   b. Electricity.
      (1) Only authorized electricians will install, repair, or change electrical wiring, fittings, or attachments for electrical appliances.
      (2) Defective electrical equipment will be reported immediately to the appropriate work order section. Repair or removal will be by authorized electricians.
      (3) Use only electrical appliances and devices that are UL Labeled, or those listed by other approved testing agencies. Appliances or devices that are not UL Listed or that are not listed with an approved testing agency should not be used unless they are under constant observation.
      (4) All electrical wiring, equipment and other devices (electrically operated vending machines, water coolers, and clocks) installed in areas where flammable vapors, gases, or dust that may create a particular hazard will be UL-Listed.
      (5) Non-fixed electrical devices (coffee makers, etc.) will be disconnected when not in use. These devices will have adequate clearance from combustible materials. Automatic timers are not sufficient to ensure safety.
      (6) Electrical Power Panel Box with electrical switches, circuit breakers, and fuses will be labeled to indicate the circuits or devices that they control. Provide continuous clear access to all electrical power panels. All electrical power panels will have a minimum clear area of 36-inches. No combustible or flammable materials will be stored in electrical rooms or closets.
      (7) Daisy chaining extension cords is not authorized; use proper electrical covering to eliminate a trip/fall hazard.
   c. Smoking.
      (1) Smoking is prohibited in all government facilities.
      (2) Smoking is prohibited within 25 feet of all government facilities and 50 feet of all fuel and maintenance operation areas.
      (3) Smoking Areas.
         (a) An adequate number of suitable fireproof receptacles for discarding smoking materials will be provided in areas where smoking is permitted. The fireproof receptacles in the smoking areas will not be used as wastebaskets.
Designated smoking areas will be clearly marked and at least 25 feet of all government facility entries.

16-18. Special Hazards

a. Storage of flammable and combustible liquids will be in compliance with installation fire department and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) guidance. Flammable liquids are defined as any liquid with a flash point below 140 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees F. These include gasoline, alcohol, Naphtha, lacquer paints, and paint thinners.

(1) Flammable liquids will not be used for cleaning equipment or parts. Use nonflammable cleaners, solvents, or water solvent detergents.

(2) Flammable liquids will not be used to clean or refinish floors, desks, furniture, or furnishings.

(3) The following precautions will be followed when a combustible liquid is used for cleaning.

(a) Use natural or approved mechanical ventilation that will adequately dissipate vapors.

(b) Smoking is prohibited in the work area.

(c) Keep all open flames and spark-producing devices away from the work area.

(d) Shut off all pilot lights or other ignition sources in the vicinity.

(e) Clean only a small area at a time.

(f) Restrict the amount of liquid to only the amount needed for the immediate operation.

(g) The use of open containers is prohibited for the storage of combustible materials.

(3) Heating or burning paste wax is prohibited.

(4) Flammable liquids will only be stored in approved containers. Storage will comply with the installation Fire Chief's guidance and the SDS requirements.

(5) Gasoline and other flammable liquids will not be kept, stored, used, or dispensed within any building unless in a flammable liquid dispensing room specifically approved by the Fire Chief. Glass containers are prohibited, except where permitted by the installation Fire Chief for storage of chemically pure liquids.

(6) Gravity discharge of any flammable liquid from tanks, drums, or containers into other than UL Listed safety cans is prohibited within all buildings.

(7) Flammable liquids will be drawn from or dispensed into containers, within a building, only when the drum is in an upright position. Use only approved manually operated barrel pumps in locations approved by the installation Fire Chief (flammable liquid dispensing rooms).

(8) Combustible liquids will be stored in closed metal containers with a capacity of not more than five gallons. The use of glass or plastic containers is prohibited, except where permitted by the installation Fire Chief for storage of chemically pure liquids. Use UL Listed safety cans.

(9) Tanks, hoses, and containers will be grounded while flammable liquids are being poured or dispensed to prevent static electricity discharge.

(10) Transfer or purging of flammable liquids from tanks or containers using compressed air or gases is prohibited.

(11) Gasoline, oil, or other flammable liquids will not be discharged into, or permitted to accumulate in, storm drains or sewer lines.

(14) Flammable liquids will not be stored in any place of public assembly, or in buildings that are used as sleeping quarters.

(15) The use of gasoline-fueled field ranges inside buildings is prohibited, except where special approval is granted in writing by the Installation Fire Chief. All fueling and proof firing of the
range must be conducted outside of the building. If gasoline is to be stored inside the building a flammable liquid storage room is required and will be IAW installation fire chief and/or PWBC guidance.

(16) Gasoline will be used as fuel only. Using gasoline for other uses is prohibited.
   b. Fueling Operations.
   (1) Only authorized and properly trained personnel will be permitted to operate major fueling equipment. Operators are required to know the hazards involved in fueling operations. They will also know the regulations for handling flammable liquids, the nearest telephone (fire department number), fire alarm box, and location of first aid kit, firefighting equipment and how to operate it.
   (2) During fueling operations there will be no open flame or ignition sources within 50 feet.
   (3) Latching or locking devices on dispensing nozzles that restrict or impede the ability to automatically stop the flow of fuel will not be permitted, for gasoline or any other flammable liquid. This does not preclude the use of listed and approved automatic nozzles.
   (4) Gasoline storage in glass or plastic containers is prohibited, except for plastic containers listed by UL or the Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation for gasoline storage.
   (5) Vehicles transporting explosives will not be refueled except in an emergency and with the engine stopped, lights and radios off, and static grounding devices properly connected.
   (6) Make shift fuel dispensers or de-fueling equipment is prohibited. Fuel dispensing equipment and storage locations will be IAW the National Fire Code or applicable Army technical manuals. De-fueling into open containers is prohibited.
   (7) Vehicles or other spark producing equipment will not be operated within 50 feet of any fuel spill, gasoline or fuels with similar characteristics. The spill will be cleaned up and all flammable vapors allowed dissipating.
   c. Tank vehicles used to transport flammable or class II combustible liquids may be parked in groups of not more than three, with 50 feet between each group. Vehicles will be accessible from all sides for firefighting operations and positioned so that tank vehicles can be moved without having to move another vehicle first (under its own power or towed). A minimum of 25 feet will be maintained between each tank vehicle and the nearest building that has windows or doors on the side or sides that face the vehicle park.
   d. Hazardous Materials. Hazardous materials are substances that are potentially dangerous. This includes toxic chemicals, flammable liquids, explosives, dangerous gasses, corrosives and radioactive materials.
   e. Welding and Cutting.
   (1) All welding, cutting, sweating of copper pipe, or burning operations will be under the lead and control of a competent leader. The leader is responsible for compliance of all applicable directives.
   (2) Oxygen, acetylene, and other gas cylinders will be handled carefully and secured by lashing, strapping, chaining, or clamping them into an upright position. Cylinders will be capped when in storage and while they are being transported.
   (3) Hot Work permits, units are required to submit a request to the Fire Chief whenever hot work is required.

16-19. Fire Extinguishers
   a. Fire extinguishers will be conspicuously located where they are readily accessible in the event of a fire, preferably, along normal paths of travel and exits.
b. Fire extinguishers will be inspected monthly for serviceability. It is the unit's responsibility to keep a record of a monthly inspection for each fire extinguisher. Check host installation directives for specific procedures and record-keeping requirements.

c. Discharged or partially filled fire extinguishers will be recharged.

d. Facility occupants are required to maintain and service fire extinguishers. This is accomplished via local contractors funded with unit/activity Government Purchase Card. The Fire Department/Stations no longer provide fire extinguisher servicing.

16-20. Other Fire Protection Equipment

a. Fire Hydrants.

(1) Parking vehicles and/or equipment within 15 feet of a fire hydrant is prohibited.

(2) Any fire hydrant leaking or damaged will be taken out of service and reported to the fire department immediately.

b. Fire Lanes.

(1) No vehicle, equipment, or storage container will obstruct a prescribed fire lane.

(2) Fire lanes will be identified by the installation Fire Chief and clearly marked.

c. Sprinkler Systems.

(1) Only authorized personnel will maintain and test sprinkler systems.

(2) Storage will be kept a minimum of 18 inches below all sprinkler piping and spray heads in all areas.

Chapter 17
Workplace Inspections

17-1. Introduction

Soldiers and civilians expect a workplace to be free from hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Commanders and directors are responsible for providing a hazard free work environments. All workplaces will be inspected periodically for ensuring all hazards are identified and corrected as identified.

17-2. Intent

This chapter identifies safety program requirements with special emphasis on hazard recognition and workplace inspections. It implements the requirements of the OSH Act and Army policy to protect and preserve Army personnel and property against accidental loss, provides for safe and healthful workplaces and assures regulatory compliance. It also provides for public safety incident reporting associated with Army operations and activities. Procedures and other guidance for workplace inspections and hazard reporting and recording are provided in DA Pam 385-10.

17-3. Policy

a. Supervisors are responsible for conducting periodic documented inspections of their work area to identify hazards. When hazards are reported by employees or identified through accident investigations and safety inspections, they will be evaluated and tracked for resolution by the unit's safety officer. Once a hazard is identified, immediate action is required to correct hazards that pose a significant risk.

b. Supervisors will inform all personnel of applicable safety and occupational health rules and regulations related to their jobs, to include the use of protective clothing and equipment provided
for their protection. Supervisors will ensure adherence to established procedures and will take appropriate corrective actions when necessary.

c. Military and Army civilians are responsible for complying with standard Army safety and occupational health rules, regulations, and standards, using and maintaining the personal protective clothing and equipment that has been provided for their safety, and reporting any unsafe or unhealthy working conditions and accidents to their immediate supervisor.

d. Supervisors and the personnel under their control will work together to identify and correct hazardous conditions IAW locally established procedures for correcting hazards based on Risk Assessment Codes (RAC), on a — worst-risk-first basis.

e. Personnel have the right to request that a safety inspection be conducted if they believe hazardous conditions are present in the workplace. Personnel should contact the unit Safety Officer or garrison safety office to resolve any safety hazards prior to contacting OSHA, but are not required to do so.


The requirements of DA Pam 385–30 will be applied to the hazard assessment, prioritization, and correction of identified hazards.

17–5. Safety Inspections

a. Each time the supervisor or an employee enters the work-place, they will conduct a visual safety inspection of the area. Conducting inspections of this type will help integrate safety into the daily routine.

b. Formal documented inspections (i.e., using a checklist) will be done periodically to ensure a complete and total evaluation of the workplace based upon the type and nature of the work as well as determining the required PPE.

c. Ensure that work orders or service orders are submitted for hazards that cannot be corrected on-the-spot. All work orders for significant risk hazards will go through the unit’s Safety Officer for addition to the hazard tracking system.

d. Copies of inspection checklists are located on the Bragg Safety AKO web folder at: https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/21857407

17–6. Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspections (SASOHI) Requirements

a. Qualified safety and occupational health professionals or specially trained personnel competent to conduct the inspection, using the procedures outlined in DA Pam 385–10, will conduct workplace safety inspections at least annually.

b. Facilities and operations involving special hazards will be inspected more frequently as determined by qualified safety and occupational health personnel.

c. Army civilian personnel offices may request assistance in determining environmental differential pay or hazard pay cases. In these cases, qualified safety and health professionals will evaluate specific workplaces and conditions and provide a professional opinion as to the nature of the hazards and the required protective procedures.

d. Inspections of workplaces in contractor activities where fewer than 25 DA personnel are employed will be at the discretion of the Army Headquarters commander based on existing
conditions. While no formal annual inspection is required, Army Headquarters commanders are required to ensure the health and safety of their Army civilians working in contractor facilities.

e. Formal safety inspections are required using checklists provided by the unit's higher headquarters. Assistance can also be requested from the unit's higher headquarters or the Installation Safety Office to develop a checklist for your organization.

f. These inspections will be conducted IAW this regulation and the host garrison activity.

g. Collateral duty safety personnel trained, qualified and appointed IAW procedures in DA Pam 385-10 may perform these inspections for worksites. Collateral duty safety personnel should conduct their inspections based on mission, risk, and commander's guidance. A qualified safety person, as defined in the glossary, will accompany them on at least one inspection per year to assure quality inspections are being conducted.

h. Personnel conducting these inspections will have access to diagnostic equipment and to personnel necessary to identify, document, and analyze the significance of the hazards discovered during the inspection. Current reference materials pertinent to the worksite, such as standards, regulations, SOPs, hazard analyses/job hazard analysis, risk assessments, material safety data sheets, and technical and field manuals, will be readily available.

i. These inspections may be conducted with or without prior notice. No-notice inspections will be used when unit safety and health personnel determine they will provide a significantly more meaningful assessment of actual operating conditions and practices.

j. A representative of the official in charge of a workplace will be given the opportunity to accompany the inspector during physical inspection of workplaces.

k. Follow-up inspections are essential to ensure that hazards are corrected.

17-7. Notices of Violations

Notices of violations for RACs 1 and 2 hazards detected during Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspections will be recorded on DA Form 4753 (Notice of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Condition) or equivalent. The DA Form 4753 will describe the nature and severity, probability and associated risk of the violation, the substance of the mishap risk management component of CRM plan, and interim protective measures.

a. Copies of each notice of unsafe or unhealthful conditions will be given to the appropriate official in charge of the workplace.

b. The official in charge of the workplace where the hazard condition was discovered will post notices. Where it is not practical to post the notice at or near the hazard, it will be posted in a prominent place where all affected personnel can readily see it.

c. Delivery and posting will take place within 15 days of the detection for safety violations and within 30 days for health violations.

d. The notices will remain posted for 3 working days or until correction, whichever is later.

17-8. Written Reports of Violations

Written reports of violations resulting from Standard Army Safety Inspections as well as occupational health inspections will be provided to the head of the activity or the commander of the unit inspected. These reports will cite hazards and safety management deficiencies and will recommend corrective actions.

17-9. Army Employee Hazard Reporting

b. Reports under these procedures will be completed on DA Form 4755 (Report of Alleged Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions) IAW DA Pam 385-10.

17-10. Installation Master Hazard Log (HAZLOG)
The Installation Safety Office maintains the Installation Master Hazard Log. Unit Safety managers will turn-in their unit list of violations that must be repaired/replaced monthly. All violations will receive a RAC according to the severity of the risk which is a danger to life or could cause loss of life, limb or eyesight. Units will also turn in a description of how they are handling the abatement process for the hazard until the problem is corrected. Units will use DA Form 4753 Notice of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, this will be posted so all employees are aware of unsafe conditions. If a hazard is expected to take extended time to abate, the unit will generate a DA Form 4756, Installation Hazard Abatement Plan. This form provides a documented status for an open hazard and provides necessary interim hazard abatement procedures. When a DA Form 4756 is generated the unit/activity will provide a copy to the ISO. This form will be updated every 30-days until the hazard is abated/eliminated. Leaders will also briefed employees of the hazards in area daily or upon new shift changes.

Chapter 18
Industrial Operations Safety

18-1. General
As of January 9, 2013, Globally Harmonized System (GHS) will bring changes to labeling, classification of hazardous chemicals. This chapter specifies the minimum safety criteria for the correctly using methods of handling current older ways of the Hazardous Communication Program, Hazardous Waste Operations, and Spill Contingency Plans. By using the new internationally recognized “Globally Harmonized System”, as a whole the United Nations initiative recently adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration a standardize way for how chemical-based hazards will be communicated to workers, there will be new labeling and safety data sheets to follow, this will become one standardization for the world to follow, a simple understanding for everyone to follow. There are numerous federal laws that govern the use, storage, transport and clean-up of hazardous materials. Commanders will ensure the use of methods, procedures, and equipment allow the unit to safely accomplish the mission and protect personnel, the general public, and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals, materials and hazardous waste (HW). Integration of the GHS at Army locations will be completed through several phases, training being the first. Leaders and managers will have until Dec. 1, 2013, to ensure their Soldiers and employees are trained to standard on new label elements and safety data sheet format. Implementation of all GHS requirements must be completed by June 1, 2016. The USACR/Safety Center has developed several GHS awareness tools, including a training support package, to assist with the transition. The package contains a lesson plan, training presentation, supporting reference materials and train-the-trainer video for use in GHS training sessions. It and other GHS resources are available at: https://safety.army.mil/ghs

18-2. Responsibilities
a. Hazard Communications Program. Commanders of units that use, create, or store hazardous materials and chemicals will develop, publish, and implement a Hazard Communication Program that implements the host installation requirements, 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.1200, and Department of Defense Instruction 6050.5. At a minimum, Unit Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM) programs will consist of, the following items:

1. Unit HAZCOM SOP. The SOP will identify responsibilities and training requirements for personnel involved in the storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous chemicals/materials.

2. Inventory of all hazardous materials for each building or activity where hazardous materials are used.

3. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each product used. SDSs will be accessible to all personnel.

4. Warning labels on all hazardous material containers.

5. HAZCOM Training will be documented for all personnel. Documentation of HAZCOM training will be sent to the agency/office responsible for maintaining individual training records.


7. Ensure that tasks that involve contact with hazardous materials undergo a complete risk analysis to identify any control measures or mitigating actions necessary to decrease the risk involved. Ensure that unit HAZCOM SOP's are current and that the proper authority approves the risk assessments.

b. Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) and Emergency Response. Spill Contingency Plans are generally published at Installation level and provide responsibilities for all concerned in the event of a mishap with involving hazardous materials. Units are responsible for the following:

1. Being familiar with the SCP requirements, to include unit responsibilities in case of emergency.

2. Appointing and training environmental compliance officers at appropriate organizational levels. Publishing unit level guidance

3. Developing unit internal procedures to support the spill contingency plans IAW AR 200-1 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120.

4. Spill contingency plans and/or unit SOPs that designate unit personnel as responders will comply with the responder training requirements IAW 29 CFR 1910.120.

c. Hazardous Waste. All hazardous waste will be disposed of IAW State and Federal EPA and OSHA standards. Units/facilities that generate hazardous waste will address disposal requirements in the Safety or Environmental Compliance SOP.

**18-3. Blood Borne Pathogens**

a. General. This chapter establishes responsibilities and procedures to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to blood and blood borne diseases, i.e., Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

b. Requirements. The following requirements shall be implemented:

1. Exposure Control Plan. Commanders, directors and chiefs, and staff offices/departments having personnel with occupational exposure to blood borne pathogens or other infectious materials shall establish a written Exposure Control Plan designed to eliminate or minimize personnel exposure. The Exposure Control Plan shall contain at least the following elements:
(2) An exposure determination shall be developed, which includes all job classifications in which personnel have occupational exposure to blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials (OPIMs). In addition to the job classifications, list all tasks and procedures performed by personnel in which occupational exposure occurs. This exposure determination shall be made without regard to the use of PPE.

(3) A copy of the Exposure Control Plan shall be accessible to all personnel.

(4) The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually and when necessary to reflect new or modified tasks and procedures that affect occupational exposure and reflect new or revised personnel positions with occupational exposure.

c. Methods of compliance are stated below:

(1) General. Standard precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or OPIMs. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

(2) Engineering and work practice controls. Engineering and work practice controls shall be used and evaluated annually to eliminate or minimize personnel exposure. When occupational exposure remains after institution of these controls, PPE shall also be used.

(3) Hand washing facilities, which are readily accessible to personnel, shall be provided. Antiseptic hand cleanser, in conjunction with clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes, may be used when hand-washing facilities are not available. When antiseptic hand cleansers or towelettes are used; hands shall be washed with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

(4) Personnel will wash their hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.

(5) Personnel will wash hands and any other skin with soap and water or flush mucous membranes with water immediately or as soon as feasible following contact of these body areas with blood or OPIMs.

(6) Specimens of blood and OPIMs shall be placed in a container that prevents leakage during collection, handling, or transport. Infectious materials in containers will be taken to the Logistics Branch at Ireland Army Hospital for disposal.

(7) Equipment that may become contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be decontaminated. Decontaminate equipment by using an EPA-approved disinfectant. Read and follow the product instructions found on the container as well as the SDS.

d. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

(1) Appropriate PPE shall be provided at no cost to personnel. Personal protective equipment provides for the protection of work clothes, street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time that the protective equipment will be used.

(2) The supervisor shall accomplish the following:

(a) Ensure that PPE is cleaned, laundered, or disposed of at no cost to personnel.

(b) Ensure that PPE is repaired or replaced as needed to maintain its effectiveness.

(c) Employees will comply with the following:

(1) Remove garments that are penetrated by blood or OPIMs as soon as possible.

(2) Remove PPE before leaving the work area and place in an appropriate designated area or container for storage, washing, decontamination, or disposal.

(3) Wear impermeable gloves when it can be reasonably anticipated that personnel may
have hand contact with blood, OPIMs, mucous membranes, and non-intact skin or when handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.

(4) Replace disposable (single-use) gloves, such as surgical or examination gloves, as soon as practical when contaminated or as soon as feasible if they are torn, punctured, or their ability to function as a barrier is compromised. Multiple use gloves may be decontaminated for re-use if the integrity of the glove is not compromised.

(5) Wear masks in combination with eye protection devices, such as goggles or glasses with solid side shields or chin length, face shields, when splashes, spray, spatter, or droplets of blood or OPIMs may be generated and eye, nose, or mouth contamination can be reasonably anticipated.

(3) Appropriate protective clothing such as, but not limited to, gowns, aprons, or similar outer garments shall be worn during occupational exposure situations depending upon the task moreover, degree of exposure anticipated.

e. Housekeeping.

(1) The worksite will be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. The supervisor shall implement an appropriate written schedule for cleaning and method of appropriate decontamination.

(2) All equipment, as well as environmental and working surfaces, shall be cleaned and decontaminated after contact with blood or OPIMs.

(3) Contaminated work surfaces shall be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant after completion of procedures, when surfaces are overtly contaminated, after any spill of blood Alternatively, OPIMs, and at the end of the work shift.

(4) Broken glassware, which may be contaminated, shall not be picked up directly with the hands. It shall be cleaned up using mechanical means, i.e., brush and dust pan, tongs, or forceps.

f. Regulated Waste (Infectious Waste). Regulated Waste (Infectious Waste) will be disposed of as follows:

(1) Placed in containers that is closable.
(2) Bagged at point of generation and placed into sturdy, leak proof containers.
(3) Identified by red/orange bags or biohazard label or sticker.
(4) Placed in container bags and closed before removal from generating area to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling, storage, transport, or shipping.

(5) Placed in a second container if outside contamination of the regulated waste container occurs. The second container shall meet the regulatory requirements of the first container/bag.

g. Laundry.

(1) Contaminated laundry shall be handled as little as possible with a minimum of agitation to prevent contamination of the person handling it.

(2) Contaminated laundry shall be bagged or containerized at the location where it was used.

(3) Contaminated laundry shall be placed and transported in labeled, leak proof bags. It may be necessary to use double bags to prevent soak-through and/or leakage of fluids to the exterior.

(4) The supervisor shall ensure that personnel who have contact with contaminated laundry wear protective gloves and other appropriate PPE.

h. Labeling Procedures.

(1) Labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red, contain the biohazard symbol and the word BIOHAZARD in a contrasting color, and attached to each object by string, wire, adhesive, alternatively, another method to prevent loss or unintentional removal of the label. Labels will be affixed as
close as possible to the container.
NOTE: Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.

(2) Access to work areas that contain potential "BIOHAZARDS" will be identified, and access is by authorized individuals only.
(3) A biohazard bag or container (red/red orange) or biohazard label will be used for infectious waste.

1. Employee Health Components.

(1) The Hepatitis B vaccine will be made available to personnel who have been determined by the Chief, Preventive Medicine Service, to be at high risk for occupational exposure to blood alternatively, other potentially infectious material (OPIM). Hepatitis B vaccine is available for personnel in high-risk occupations. Requests for the vaccine are issued by the OHS and administered by the Immunization Clinic, Ireland Army Community Hospital.

(2) Civilian employees who choose not to accept the offer of the Hepatitis B vaccination must sign the mandatory declination statement (paragraph 24-13, this regulation) per 29 CFR 1910.1030. If an employee initially declines the vaccination but later decides to undergo the vaccination series, the employer must provide the vaccine at that time provided the employee remains occupationally exposed.

j. Post-exposure Evaluations and Follow-up.
(1) Personnel who have had an exposure to blood or OPIM are to seek a medical evaluation immediately. The medical evaluation will be conducted in the Emergency Room, Ireland Army Community Hospital, with a consultation to OHS for follow-up. The medical evaluation and follow-up will include the following elements:
(a) Documentation of exposure route and circumstances surrounding the exposure incident.
(b) Identification of the source individual should be determined if feasible. The source individual's HIV and HBV infection status must be determined and documented per laws and regulations related to consent for testing, documentation, and confidentiality.
(c) The source individual's laboratory results, as they pertain to exposure, will be made available to the affected individual. The affected individual must be informed of applicable confidentiality laws relative to source individual.
(d) Collection of the individual's blood for baseline HBV and HIV serological testing must be done as soon as possible after consent is obtained. If the individual consents to a baseline blood collection but does not give permission at that time for HIV testing, the sample must be stored in a manner that would preserve it for testing within the next 90 days. This 90-day period provides time for the individual to receive counseling and make an informed decision about testing. If within the 90-day period the individual decides to proceed with testing and provides consent, OHS will submit the order to conduct the testing as soon as possible.

(2) The supervisor must ensure the evaluating healthcare professional is provided with:
(a) A copy of the Blood borne Pathogens Standard.
(b) A description of the affected individual's duties as they relate to the occupational exposure.
(c) Documentation of route of exposure, circumstances as to how exposure occurred, results of the source individual's blood testing related to the exposure incident, if available, and the affected individual's medical records.
(3) The health care provider must provide the "Health Care Professional's Written Opinion"
to the supervisor who, in turn, must give a copy to the affected individual within 15 working
days of the completion of the evaluation.

(4) The written opinion is documentation that the affected individual has been told about any
medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or OPIM, which requires further evaluation
alternatively, treatment. Documentation confirms if Hepatitis B vaccination was indicated and if
the
affected individual received the vaccine.

k. Recordkeeping.

(1) Medical Records. A confidential health record is initiated by the health care professional
when an individual receives the Hepatitis B vaccination or is treated following an exposure
incident. This record includes the below:

(a) Name and social security number of the individual.
(b) A copy of the individual's Hepatitis B vaccination status.
(c) Testing and examination results and follow-up procedures.
(d) A copy of the health care professional's written opinion and information provided by
the employer to the health care professional about the exposure incident.
(e) Medical records must be maintained for at least the duration of employment plus 30
years.

(2) Training Records. Information that must be maintained in these records includes the
following:

(a) Dates of the training sessions.
(b) Contents or a summary of the training sessions.
(c) Names and qualifications of the people conducting the training sessions.
(d) Names and job titles of all personnel attending the training sessions.
(e) Training records shall be maintained by the supervisor for 3 years from the date on
which the training occurred.

l. Information and Training.

(1) All personnel with potential occupational exposure will participate in a training program,
provided during duty hours. A qualified instructor will provide the necessary
training.

(2) Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational
exposure may take place and at least annually thereafter. Additional training shall be provided
when changes such as modification of tasks or procedures or new tasks or procedures affect the
individual's occupational exposure.

m. Blood borne Pathogen Terms.

(1) Blood borne Pathogens. Pathogenic micro-organisms that are present in human blood and
can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, HBV and HIV.

(2) Contaminated. The presence or the reasonable anticipated presence of blood or OPIMs
on an item or surface.

(3) Contaminated Laundry. Laundry that has been soiled with blood or other potentially
infectious materials.

(4) Decontamination. The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or
destroy blood borne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable
of transmitting infectious particles, and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or
disposal.

(5) Engineering Controls. Controls that isolate or remove the blood borne pathogens hazard

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from the workplace.

(6) *Exposure Incident.* A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parental contact with blood or OPIMs that result from the performance of an employee's duties.

(7) *HBV.* Hepatitis B Virus.

(8) *HIV.* Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

(9) *Occupational Exposure.* Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parental contact with blood or OPIMs that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

(10) *Other Potentially Infectious Materials.* Human body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, pericardial, peritoneal, and amniotic fluids, saliva in dental procedures, and any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead).

(11) *Parental.* Piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

(12) *Personal Protective Equipment.* Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard.

(13) *Regulated Waste.* Liquid or semi-liquid blood or OPIMs, contaminated items that would release blood or OPIMs in a liquid or semi-liquid if compressed, and items caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling.

(14) *Source Individual.* Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or OPIMs may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee.

(15) *Standard Precautions.* An approach to infection control. According to the concept of standard precautions treat all human blood and certain human body fluids as if it is infectious for HIV, HBV, and other blood borne pathogens.

(16) *Work Practice Controls.* Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed.


“I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or OPIMs, I may be at risk of acquiring Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline Hepatitis B vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine I continue to be at risk of acquiring Hepatitis B, a serious disease. If, in the future, I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or OPIMs and wish to be vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me.”

18-4. Fall Protection Program

a. General. One of the most common causes of injury to Soldiers and civilians in a shop environment is falls, slips, and trips from the same surface or from an elevated surface. Army regulation 385-10 and 29 CFR 1910, require Army leaders to develop fall protection guidelines for their organizations. All units, shops, or activities that conduct maintenance on any make or model of vehicle or aircraft above a height of 4 feet must have a fall protection program in place.

b. All units, shops, or activities that conduct vehicle maintenance on any make or model of vehicle or aircraft above a height of 4 feet must have a fall protection program in place.
c. All units, shops, or activities that conduct construction type maintenance on any structure above a height of 6-feet must have a fall protection program in place.

d. Maintenance shops, offices, and other locations occupied by personnel must ensure work surfaces and floors remain clear of obstacles not required for any given task.

(1) File boxes, shipping boxes, trash cans, and obstacles must not be maintained in walk ways or along escape routes that interfere with normal human traffic.

(2) Electrical cords should be minimized to prevent circuit overload. When required to cross a normal walk way, electrical cords must be protected from crushing and secured to the floor to prevent trip hazards.

(3) Work areas in shops or around structures under construction or repair must be kept free of unnecessary tools, parts, or other equipment.

(4) Tools not required for the immediate task must be placed back in the toolbox. Special tools not required must be returned to the tool room.

(5) Floors must be kept free of excess dirt, rocks, mud, and other natural debris that may be tracked in. Liquid or air hoses required for the task must lay flat on the floor.

e. Ladder safety.

(1) Workers will inspect ladders prior to use to ensure it is of sound condition and is rated to bear the intended load.

(2) When using step ladders with more than five rungs, another worker must be within 10 feet of the ladder to provide emergency assistance.

(3) Ladders used to access the top of a roof must extend at least three rungs above the eave. Another worker will remain on the ground at the bottom of the ladder to ensure it remains stable while workers are climbing on the ladder.

e. Sample Fall Protection Program

(1) A sample fall protection program may be found in the Leader's Guide: Fall Protection Program and is furnished at https://arc.army.mil/guidance/best_pactices/LEADERG/UIDF-PP04.pdf.

(2) The methods used to ensure workers are protected against falls is discretionary as long as the worker is protected by rails and kick plates, or is secured by lanyard and inertia reel of some kind (see the Leader's Guide referenced above).

Chapter 19
Emergency Planning and Response

19-1. General

Installation units are required to formulate Emergency Action Plans or Continuation of Operations (COOP) Plans based upon their particular situation or as directed by their higher headquarters. The intent of any emergency planning is to facilitate emergency response to save lives; protect the health and safety of Soldiers and civilians, first responders, recovery workers; and to exchange information.

a. The CRM will be applied to all emergency scenarios to identify required appropriate equipment and response procedures to increase recovery efficiency and effectiveness. This will eliminate having to control unforeseen adverse and risky conditions that will degrade emergency response operations.
b. The G-3 has overall responsibility for the assembly, publication and execution guidance for these plans. Units will coordinate with their higher headquarters for specific guidance regarding these plans.

c. All organizations on Fort Bragg will follow the procedures outlined in Fort Bragg Regulation 525-27, Emergency Management, and comply with National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols.

19-2. Responsibilities
The Installation Safety Office will participate in all exercises and actual events as prescribed in Fort Bragg Regulation 525-27, Emergency Management.

Chapter 20
Hazard Identification

20-1. General
The identification and correction of unsafe practices and unsafe physical conditions through safety inspections is essential to a successful accident prevention program.

20-2. Inspections
To properly direct efforts to eliminate the cause of accidental injuries, occupational illness and property damage; safety inspections must be conducted at all levels. The ISO will perform inspections of all garrison agencies and those units or activities with an Installation Support Agreement (ISA), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by both the supported and supporting agency commanders. Minimum requirements for safety inspections are as follows:

a. All personnel have a responsibility to report safety hazards and safety violations to their supervisor. Additional duty safety officers will inspect operations and facilities and record the results of the inspection (Quarterly Safety Inspection).

b. The ISO personnel will inspect work sites and facilities using the SASOHI procedures described in AR 385-10. These inspections may be conducted with or without prior notification.

(1) A written report of deficiencies observed by ISO during the inspection will be provided to the commander/director of the activity inspected. These reports will cite hazard severity, safety program achievements and deficiencies, and recommended corrective action. A copy of all surveys will be maintained by the ISO.

(2) The unit or activity inspected will be required to respond to the ISO in writing concerning corrective action taken on each cited deficiency within the time frame indicated on the inspection report. Follow-up procedures will be established by the unit to ensure each deficiency is corrected.

20-3. Abatement Plans

a. The establishment of a site-specific abatement plan is required by 29 CFR, Part 1960, Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees. These plans are required by DOD and the US Army for all violations in categories I through III, requiring more than 30 days to correct.

b. The DOD provides an internal channel for situations where the most effective means to correct a hazardous situation may be through application of local alternate measures in place of
OSHA standards. The installation, after consultation with appropriate labor relations representatives, may petition through the chain of command to major command level for approval of a variance, which adopts a local alternate safety or health measure.

c. Violations often require abatement plans solely because preparing, processing, scheduling, and actually doing the work requires more than 30 days. For this reason, any safety hazard that requires a DPW work request to correct will forward a DA Form 4283 (Facilities Engineering Work Request) to the ISO by the activity responsible for correcting the problem. The ISO will assign a composite risk assessment code to the work request and forward it to DPW.

20-4. Reports of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions

a. Whenever possible, reports of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions should be handled at the operational level to ensure timely correction in the following order of priority:

(1) Oral reports directly to the supervisor.
(2) Reports through operational channels.
(3) Phone calls or memos to the ISO.
(4) The Army Hazard Reporting System.

b. The Army Hazard Reporting System provides a route for personnel to bring complaints directly to the installation level and bypass intermediate commands or supervisory elements.

(1) If an employee is not satisfied with action taken to correct the alleged condition, they may make a written report to the Director, ISO, on DA Form 4755 (Employee Report of Alleged Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions). This form is available at the ISO. Refer to DA Form 2272 (DOD Safety and Occupational Health Protection Program), November 2000, for reporting hazards.

(2) Reports submitted to the ISO will be investigated per AR 385-10. Reports of alleged unsafe and unhealthful working conditions will be forwarded to the appropriate organization for response. Responses will be furnished to the ISO within 7 working days.

(3) All DA personnel, both military and civilian, will be protected from coercion, discrimination, or reprisals for participating in the Army SOH Program and exercising lawful occupational safety and health rights.

(4) Reports requesting anonymity will be handled per provisions of AR 385-10.

(5) Reports that appear to involve immediate life-threatening situations will be investigated immediately.

(6) All reports will be investigated by safety or health personnel. The originator, if known, will be notified of the results of the investigation in writing within 10 working days following receipt of the hazard report.

(7) If the originator is dissatisfied with the safety director’s response, he or she may appeal to the installation commander who will review the findings and take appropriate action.

(8) If the originator is dissatisfied with the installation commander’s response, he/she may appeal to HQ TRADOC, ATCS-S. The originator may further appeal to the Army designated SOH official and finally the DOD designated SOH official if appeals are rejected at any point in the chain.

(9) Personnel are encouraged not to bypass review levels prescribed above.

(10) Reviews will normally be completed within 20 work days. Personnel are advised that if an appeal is not acted upon within 20 workdays, they may appeal to the next higher level for review.
Chapter 21
Bleacher Inspections

21-1. General
This chapter establishes the policy and procedures to be followed by organizations for inspection
and maintenance of bleachers located on Fort Bragg.

21-2. Responsibilities
a. The ISO is responsible for the following:
   (1) Installation proponent for bleacher inspection policy.
   (2) Provide training and assistance to subordinate units.
b. Unit or activity safety officers will comply with the following:
   (1) Conduct an inspection of all bleachers assigned to the unit or activity prior to use.
   FK Form 5012-E (appendix B, Bleacher Inspection Checklist) is provided to assist the inspector
   and to establish a record of the inspection.
   (2) Conduct an inspection of newly purchased bleachers.

21-3. Procedures
a. All bleachers located on Fort Bragg, including schools, gyms, and field houses and fixed
   or real property, will be inspected semi-annually by the safety officer of the unit or activity
   having jurisdiction and property accountability. Record all bleacher inspections on form FK
   5012-E.
b. Bleachers will be visually inspected to ensure they are level; there are no broken or
   missing cross braces, bolts or nuts; there are no rotted, broken, or splintered seat-boards or
   footboards; and all end caps are in place and riveted.
c. All loose bolts will be tightened.
d. Bleachers will be numbered with unit designation and bleacher number, i.e., Family
   Support Division bleachers - FSD1, FSD2, etc.
e. Bleachers identified as unsafe will be tagged and immediately placed "off limits" to all
   personnel until repairs are accomplished and bleachers are inspected and certified safe.
f. Perform all bleacher installations IAW the manufacturer's specifications. Conduct safety
   inspection of newly obtained portable bleachers prior to use.
g. Conduct safety inspection of Portable bleachers when relocated to another location.

Chapter 22
Special Emphasis

22-1. General
Areas of emphasis in units and activities will vary depending on the operation,
degree of hazard, and operational difficulty. Develop and implement effective controls when
potential loss areas are identified.

a. The SOPs will be prepared, published, and posted in the work area covering each potentially
   hazardous operation such as, but not limited to the below:
   (1) Painting.
(2) Using grease racks and pits.
(3) Tire changing and repair.
(4) Battery shops.
(5) Welding.
(6) Servicing brake linings and clutch pads.
(7) Maintenance shops.
(8) Respiratory protection.
(9) Hazard Communication Program (HCP).
(10) Radioactive materials.

b. Traffic flow in and around buildings will be carefully planned with emphasis on eliminating points of traffic conflict, blind corners, close clearances, etc. Ground guides will be used to direct movement of tracked vehicles and tactical wheeled vehicles. Avoid parking and/or storing vehicles on sloping ground, inclines, and ramps when possible. Chock blocks will be used when vehicles are parked on an incline and when working on or under a vehicle.

c. Grease pits (not in use) will be protected by substantial barriers or pit covers.

d. Lights and electrically operated equipment used in pits or within 18 inches of the floor of any indoor vehicle servicing area will be explosion proof.

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. Dispose of contents per environmental requirements.

f. Gasoline will not be used to clean parts, floors, pits, or other materials. Solvent tanks will be equipped with a self-closing lids or fusible link lids and kept closed when tank is not in use. Solvent tanks will not be used unless an approved eyewash facility is available.

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

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

i. Vehicles jacked up or suspended by a chain hoist will be supported by jack stands. Personnel will not get under vehicles supported by jacks or chain hoists. Maintenance will not be performed on vehicles or equipment, such as power packs, while suspended from a chain hoist.

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

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

(1) Inflation safety cages will be used.

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

(3) Every individual involved in tire inflation operations will be trained in proper performance of the operation.

(4) All cages for airing multi-piece and single-rim wheels will receive a certification inspection from the LRC services contractor.

I. Servicing brake linings and clutch pads may pose a serious hazard from airborne asbestos fibers. These operations will be evaluated by an IH, and recommended protective measures will be followed. Respirators will be used any time brake maintenance is being conducted.

m. All lifting devices, e.g., hoists, cranes, jacks, and forklifts will be inspected, marked,
load-tested, and maintained per requirements of TB 43-0142, ANSI Standards, and 29 CFR, 1910.66. Vehicle support stands (jack stands) will be inspected IAW TB 43-0156. The DD Form 314 (Preventive Maintenance Schedule and Record) or an equivalent log of inspections must be maintained.

n. Painting operations are prohibited unless proper ventilation is provided. Contact Preventive Medicine or Industrial Hygiene for assistance in evaluating ventilation.

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 CO, commanders and activity chiefs, as applicable, are responsible for the following:

a. Request surveys be performed by PMS to determine if a hazard from CO exists within their areas of responsibility. Surveys should be made before the cold weather season in shops, warehouses, and other closed areas where combustible fuel is used. The interior of Army vehicles, cranes, and construction equipment using combustible fuel will be checked for defective exhaust systems.

b. Ensure personnel are oriented concerning the hazards of CO before the cold weather season.

c. Take precautions to safeguard personnel against CO gas poisoning from main and auxiliary engine exhaust and fuel burning personnel heaters while operating, servicing, or transporting in motor vehicles.

d. Check exhaust systems for leaks monthly, and allow engines to idle for an extended time without adequate ventilation.

e. Ensure vehicle drivers do not park any military or civilian vehicle with engines running merely to keep the vehicle or driver warm. If the engine is required to operate the radio or for other tactical reasons, vehicles will be ventilated, and drivers will be required to dismount periodically.

22-4. Electrical Hazards

a. Only trained and qualified personnel will perform work on electrically-powered equipment and facility electrical systems. Defective electrical wiring, downed wires, and other electrical hazards will be reported to DPW for correction. Circuits will be de-energized per lockout-tag-out in Chapter 23, this regulation, before repairs are begun.

b. Flagpoles, radio masts, metallic ladders, and similar objects will not be erected or dismantled where the possibility of contact with energized circuits exists. Masts, towers, and antennas will be installed at least twice the height of the structure from power lines.

22-5. Machine Safety
Rings and other jewelry, loose clothing, and unbound hair will not be worn when working around moving machinery, during vehicle maintenance, or during other hazardous industrial operations. All machine guarding will be properly installed, serviceable, and unmodified from manufacturer specifications.

22-6. Slipping/tripping Hazards
All aisles, passageways, stairs, sidewalks, and other walking surfaces will be free of slipping or tripping hazards. Common hazards include water, debris, loose tile/carpet, and equipment to
name a few. Keep all walking areas clear of equipment and place warning signs when floors are wet.

22-7. Non-standard Training
   a. Units planning to conduct non-standard training will submit detailed plans to the ISO for review and comment before implementing the training.
   b. The plans submitted for review will include, as a minimum, a description of the training conducted, site location, references used to develop the training plan, and a composite risk assessment of the training.

22-8. Bulletin Boards
   a. The following safety items will be posted in the "Permanent" section of military and civilian bulletin boards:
      (1) Commander's Safety Policy memorandum.
      (2) Department of Defense Occupational Safety and Health Protection Program Poster (DO Form 2272).
   b. The following items will be posted in the "Current" section of military bulletin boards:
      (1) Drinking and driving memorandums (post for a period of 30 days from date of issue).
      (2) Fatality memorandums (post for a period of 30 days from date of issue).
   c. In addition to posted accident material, strategically place safety posters throughout the area. Posters are available at USACRC and the ISO.
   d. Post a copy of OSHA Form 300A, Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, in locations with civilian employees from 01 February through 30 April.
   e. A safety bulletin board should not be confused with an electrical safety board. Refer to EM 385-1-1 for more information about electrical safety boards.

22-9. Color Coding Markings
The marking of hazards and painting of safety equipment will be IAW OSHA regulations.

22-10. Civilian Visitors Operating Military Equipment
   a. There is a DA moratorium on civilian visitors operating military vessels, aircraft, vehicles and crew-served weapon systems when the operation could cause, or reasonably be perceived as causing an increase of risk. This moratorium is effective regardless of how closely civilian visitors are supervised.
   b. In addition to the DA moratorium, civilian visitors to Fort Bragg are precluded from the following:
      (1) Driving military track or wheel vehicles and operating mechanical or ground support equipment such as winches, turrets, and ammunition doors.
      (2) Setting up; throwing; or firing military demolitions, pyrotechnics, grenades, rockets, and lasers.
      (3) Negotiating or using the Confidence/Obstacle Course, Teamwork Development Course, Zussman MOUT facility, 194th AB MOUT site (7000 Block), or the rappel tower.
   c. Civilian operation of other types of equipment, including small arms, must be done safely under the direct supervision of a DOD civilian or military personnel or approved policies and regulations; military commanders/directors at the LTC level can approve these events. Approval
must be in writing based upon a thorough composite risk assessment and detailed written description of activities.

d. In instances where established policies or regulations do not cover the situation, approval authority is with the first general officer in the chain of command. Requests for approval will be submitted through the ISO for review.

e. Civilian contractors and DOD civilians who must operate military equipment as part of their duties are not considered civilian visitors for the purpose of this memorandum and therefore not affected by this policy. Contracting Officer Representatives and supervisors of civilian contractors will enforce compliance with this directive.

f. This moratorium is not intended to restrict civilian visitors form observing Army training, demonstrations, static display, and like activities. The intent is to ensure civilian visitors are protected from the hazards associated with high-risk operations.

22-11. Off-limits Areas
The following locations on Fort Bragg are off-limits to unauthorized personnel:

a. All bodies of water to include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers for any purpose other than fishing.

b. All Challenge Courses, Conditioning and Confidence Obstacle Courses, Forrest Hills Challenge Course, Thunderbolt Tower and Teamwork Development Course, Rappel Tower, Slide For Life, and Bayonet Assault Course.

c. Rock quarries and cliffs for activities such as rappelling or rock climbing.

d. Railroad tracks, bridges, trestles or other railroad property. Crossing at road intersections are permitted.

22-12. Inflatable Recreational Equipment
The procurement, installation, and use of inflatable recreational devices will be approved by the unit commander.

a. When approved, a responsible leader or supervisor will perform a composite risk assessment, DA Form 7566 (Composite risk management worksheet), and an initial site survey NLT 30 days prior to the event date. There will be a detailed SOP addressing the entire operation. Submit the site survey to the ISO which serves as the formal request to use the inflatable recreational equipment.

b. Safety instructions and warning rules from the manufacturer will be permanently attached to the inflatable recreational equipment. Participants will be instructed to follow all posted safety instructions and warnings.

c. There will be a 10-foot "no walking" perimeter around the inflatable recreational equipment.

d. Crash mats are required at exit and entrances along with exposed sides of all inflatable recreational equipment. These mats can be purchased from the manufacturer or a vendor (Tiffin, Marathon, Power Plastics, etc.). Mats will be secured to prevent separation from the inflatable recreational equipment during use. The inflatable recreational equipment manufacturers recommended mats will be used as a minimum without exception. A spotter will be stationed at the end of the inflatable recreational equipment, no exceptions! The spotter will ensure the participant stays on the inflatable recreational equipment and/or crash mat.

e. The following are some safety considerations for inflatable recreational equipment users to be included on a sandwich display board depending on the type of inflatable recreational
equipment:
   (1) Jumping or flipping is prohibited on the inflatable.
   (2) No horseplay.
   (3) Competition between participants is prohibited. Only one individual is allowed on the inflatable recreational equipment at a time.
   (4) No shoes allowed on the inflatable recreational equipment.
   (5) No sharp objects, large or unusual belt buckles, jewelry (large rings, bracelets, facial, or unusual body piercing, etc.), which may damage the vinyl fabric or cause injury to the players.
   (6) Participants may not wear eyeglasses.
   (7) No smoking, alcohol, food, or beverages allowed within 10 feet of the inflatable recreational equipment.
   (8) Those who fail to adhere to the safety guidelines will be immediately removed from the inflatable recreational equipment.

f. Maintenance. When manufacturer's procedures are in conflict with this regulation, the manufacturer's procedures will be followed or permission in writing kept on file from the company to show an exception to manufacturer's recommended procedures.

(1) Cleaning the surfaces of the unit will be accomplished after each event and before deflation.

   (2) The unit is to be spot cleaned using mild cleaner. Never soak the inflatable with cleaner or water, and do not pack the inflatable when wet. Moisture can cause mildew that will void the warranty and cause a breakdown in the performance of the vinyl fabric and stitching.

   (3) The slide surface of the unit must be maintained every hour, or as needed, by spraying with Pledge, Armor All interior protectant, or Turtle Wax 2001 interior protectant to keep it slippery. These products will not be used on any other surface of the unit.

   (4) Temporary patching of a minor (less than 1 inch in length) rips, tears, or puncture with duct tape will be accomplished immediately upon discovery.

   (5) If damage occurs, the unit will be shut down immediately and will not be used until repaired.

22-13. Project Test and Evaluation

a. Unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) will be modified so they cannot be operated faster than a predetermined safe speed considering the vehicle characteristics, test course conditions, personnel exposure, and the nature of the test being conducted.

b. The UGV/UAV will include an independently controlled emergency stopping device with the technology to stop the vehicle and remote control unit.

c. Software modifications and upgrades will be coordinated with the test director, software test team, and the safety officer.

d. Industrial/Maintenance,

(1) Good housekeeping of the test course and ranges will be maintained at all times.

(2) Maintenance personnel are required to perform PMCS IAW UGVIUAV or equipment technical manuals, trip ticket, and/or vendor instructions. They will assure that no maintenance will be performed on the UGVIUAV until all battery or electrical power is disconnected and the power supply filter capacitors are discharged.

(3) Operators will not wear rings, metallic watchbands, or other metallic objects while manually operating, maintaining a UGVIUAV.
(4) Test participants will receive training on the operation of the UGV/IAV they are assigned to test and forewarned of all known possible safety hazards by the senior test engineer or someone appointed by the senior test engineer. Applicable SOPs will be reviewed and signed, and training will be documented.

(5) All UGV/IAV systems tested at Fort Bragg will have an independent remotely operated shut down capability or redundant emergency stopping device with the technology to stop UGV/IAV system in case of signal loss between UGV/IAV system and remote control unit. The kill switch mechanism or emergency stopping devices and speed control features will be tested prior to the start of testing UGV/IAV each day. These tests include loss of control signal, control station emergency button, remote kill mechanism, and speed control mechanism.

(6) Precautions will be followed to avoid injuries from sharp or pinching tools.

(7) All gear drives, belt drives, and other moving parts must have protective guards.

(8) Any spills will be cleaned up immediately. Rags contaminated by cleaning operations will be placed in soluble plastic bags and then in covered metal containers and disposed of IAW environmental regulatory requirements.

(9) Tools and cables will not be left on the ground.

(10) Personnel shall use proper lifting procedures for any object over 50 pounds (i.e., two person lift).

(11) Ensure minimal personnel are in the work area before pressure is released from any hydraulic or pneumatic vessels.

(12) The work area shall be large enough to avoid a cramped work area and protruding objects.

(13) Personnel riding on any test system shall wear a hard hat or helmet, safety shoes, and wear seat belts (if installed).

(14) A radio will be at the test site for communicating with the test course office.

22-14. Troops on the Roadway

a. A formation is an assembled group of military personnel under the supervision of a leader and in two or more squad columns. Units conducting individual movement rucksack marches in a single file are not defined as formations.

b. When marching or conducting Physical Training (PT), Commanders will maximize use of off-road areas, tank trails, firebreaks, and roads with posted speeds that are less than 35 miles per hour (MPH). The following guidelines apply:

(1) All Soldiers will wear a reflective safety belt or vest while participating in PT, marching, working in a detail, performing police call on or along an improved road, or performing duties as a vehicle convoy guide on Fort Bragg. The belt or vest must be visible from the front and rear and unobstructed (not concealed) by clothing or equipment.

(2) Any four or more lane roads and roads where the posted speed limit is equal to or greater than 35 MPH are off limits to formations (2 or more squad columns). McKellar’s Lodge Road, Longstreet Road, and Rifle Range Road (to include road shoulders) are specifically off limits for any formation. Rifle Range Road and Hurst Drive fall within the explosive safety arcs of the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Pope Army Airfield’s Red Ramp, and Arrival/Departure Control Group areas.

(3) Individual runners, individual movement rucksack marchers and walkers will use off-road areas such as sidewalks, firebreaks, unimproved roads, and road shoulders. Individual runners and marchers will not walk on the hard surface of roads except to cross at right angles only as
necessary. Individuals will walk, march, or run "FACING TRAFFIC" and at least three feet off the edge of the hard surface of the roadway.

(4) Formations will proceed "WITH TRAFFIC."

(5) Individual movement marches conducted by a unit (squad/detachment or higher), or runs on a road of 4 or more lanes, or where the posted speed limit is equal to or greater than 35 MPH will utilize lead and trail vehicles with flashing lights and signs stating "CAUTION TROOPS AHEAD." Large events requiring these types of movements shall be coordinated with the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS) as well as the Provost Marshal Office.

(6) All formations will have the four corners of the formation marked by wearing reflective vests and utilize front and rear road guards wearing reflective belts/vests. Flashlights must be used by road guards and other personnel designated by the leaders during periods of limited visibility.

(7) Leaders and supervisors will conduct a briefing of these guidelines prior to runs and road marches and ensure compliance is followed throughout the duration of the event. The principles of sound risk management will be used in planning to ensure that control measures are put in place that mitigates risks. All personnel will be briefed on the risk management plan and control measures established.

   c. A request for a one-time event to the above requirements may be submitted through the MSC Safety Office to the Safety Division, ATTN: IMSE-BRG-ESS, a minimum of 10 days prior to the event. Supporting documentation must include:

   (1) Detailed explanation of activity.
   (2) Map of exact proposed routes.
   (3) Risk assessment and control measures signed by the risk acceptance authority.
   (4) Safety and first aid plans, to include coordinated MP support.
   (5) Any formation on 4-lane roads or roads where the posted speed limit is equal to or greater than 35 MPH must coordinate with the Office of the Provost Marshal and have documented concurrence and approved MP support for the event.
Appendix A
References

Refer to Appendix A in AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program and DA Pam 385-10, Army Safety Program.
# Appendix B

## Bleacher Inspection Checklist

**Fort Bragg Bleacher Safety Inspection Checklist**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT/ORGANIZATION:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bleacher Type:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Fixed</strong></th>
<th><strong>Portable</strong></th>
<th><strong>Location:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### I. General:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Are the bleachers on level ground?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Are the bleachers leaning to one side?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. When walking on bleachers do they feel unstable in any way?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Are there any signs of rot (wood) or corrosion (metal)?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Are there any damaged, loose, or missing cross braces?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Do any braces protrude past the bench seat edges?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Are there any cracked welds or missing nuts/bolts?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Seat and Foot Boards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Do seat and foot boards protrude over 20 inches from end of frames?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Are all seat and foot boards present and securely fastened?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Are all nuts and bolts present and secure?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Are seat and foot boards splintered, cracked, or insect infested?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Are seat and foot board ends capped, taped, or rounded off to eliminate sharp points?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Are there any openings greater than 4-inches between footboards, risers, and seats over 48-inches above ground?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Railings (If Required):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Are bleachers four or more risers high equipped with standard handrails?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Are openings in railings greater than 4-inches?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Are handrails securely mounted to structure of bleachers?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any item checked "NO" must be corrected before bleachers can be used.

Additional Comments:

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*Note: "Fixed Bleachers," are defined as any bleacher 48" above floor or ground level. Any configuration of 48" or less will be considered as a "Portable Bleacher".*

**Inspector's Printed Name:**  

**Duty Position:**  

**Signature:**

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FB FORM ISO-XX, AUG 2010

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XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 385-10 – 01 October 2013
Appendix C
High and Medium Risk Facility Inspections by Tenant Units/Agencies Reporting Format with JSA, MOA, or MOU between Tenant Unit/Agency and Installation Safety Office.

(OFC SYM)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Installation Safety Office, ATTN: IMBG-SO, Fort Bragg, NC 28310

Subject: High and Medium Risk Facility Inspection Results for (UNIT NAME)

1. An Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA) or Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspection (SASOHI) was conducted on (DATE), by (INSPECTOR’S NAME and ORGANIZATION).

2. The following facilities were assessed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLDG #</th>
<th>FUNCTION/OPERATION</th>
<th>ASSESSED RISK LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. The following deficiencies were noted during this inspection and are submitted for inclusion on the Installation Master Hazard Inventory Log.

Location: (BLDG # and RM#)
Description of Hazard: (Brief description of problem)
Inspector Name and Phone#
Work Order or Demand Maintenance Order #:
Assessed Risk Assessment Code:
Target Completion Date: (Estimated)

4. Point of contact this memorandum is the undersigned, name, position, phone, e-mail.

(Signature block)