

OO-ALC Safety Office Newsletter

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Safety Office -- (801) 777-3333

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HAVE YOU SEEN THIS?



Newsletter Highlights:

- Have You Seen This?
- Cross-Tells

If you see any hazards such as the ones shown below, report them to your supervisor or safety representative:



Electrical cords ran through doors. Electrical cords are never to be used as a substitute for permanent wiring. And, they should never be run through doors subjecting them to damage.



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Fire doors propped open. Fire doors are supplied with self closing devices that close the door after the door has been opened and released. Propping a fire door opens allows for the spread of smoke and fire and can compromise safe havens of exit. Fire doors should never be propped open.



Blocked Circuit Breaker Box. Circuit breaker boxes should have a 3 foot clearance in front of them. Boxes are often blocked by storage which is unacceptable.



Here is why using a Turkey Deep-Fryer can be dangerous:

- Most units can easily tip over and spill the five gallons of hot oil causing burn injuries or a fire.
- If the cooking pot is overfilled with oil, the oil may spill out of the unit when the turkey is placed into the cooking pot. Oil may hit the burner/flames causing a fire to engulf the entire unit.
- Partially frozen turkeys placed into the fryer can cause a spillover effect. This too, may result in an extensive fire.
- With no thermostat controls, the units also have the potential to overheat the oil to the point of combustion.
- The sides of the cooking pot, lid and pot handles get dangerously hot, posing severe burn hazards.

Here are some tips for safer use:

- Turkey fryers should always be used outdoors and at a safe distance from buildings and any other material that can burn.
- Never use turkey fryers on wooden decks or in garages.
- Make sure the fryers are used on a flat surface to reduce accidental tipping.
- Never leave the fryer unattended. Most units do not have thermostat controls. If you don't control the temperature, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.
- Never let children or pets near the fryer during or after use. The oil inside the cooking pot can remain dangerously hot long after it has been turned off.
- To avoid oil spillover, do not overfill the fryer.
- Use well-insulated potholders or oven mitts when touching pot or lid handles.
- Safety goggles will protect your eyes from oil splatter.
- Make sure the turkey is completely thawed. The National Turkey Federation recommends refrigerator thawing and to allow approximately 24 hours for every five pounds of bird thawed in the refrigerator.
- Be careful with marinades. Oil and water don't mix and water causes oil to spill over potentially causing a fire or even an explosion.
- Keep an all-purpose fire extinguisher nearby. Never use water to extinguish a grease fire. Remember to use your best judgment when attempting to fight a fire. If the fire is manageable, use an all-purpose fire extinguisher. If the fire increases, immediately call 9-1-1 for help.
- Do not move turkey fryer during operation or while oil is hot.
- Let oil cool completely before removing it from fryer.

ACCIDENT CROSS-TELL

Supervisors please review with you employees the following accident scenarios to see if the lessons learned apply to your work area.

Corneal abrasion

An employee was blowing dirt off a part with a high pressure hose when the dirt impacted the eye causing corneal abrasion. Safety glasses were worn.

Lessons Learned:

- Safety glasses do not offer good protection when blowing off parts. Particles are often blown up under the glasses into the eyes. Sealed safety goggles should have been used.
- Nozzle pressure at point of discharge for blowing off chips and particles should not exceed 15 psi. Many shops have 90 psi hoses which greatly exceeds safe limits.
- When using air to blow off chips use screens, barriers or protective cones attached to air nozzles to control where chips/particles are blown.

Back Injury

An employee sustained a back injury when assisting three other workers lift a large heavy part.

Lessons Learned:

- When involved in a group lift, know how much you are lifting. Just because there are several people lifting, does not make the lift safe. You must know the weight of the object and divide that weight by the number of people involved in the lift to determine how much you are lifting. (Assuming load is equally shared).
- Never allow the amount of weight you are lifting to exceed 51 pounds. This is the maximum amount you can safely lift assuming all lifting variables are optimal.
- When group lifts are accomplished ensure equal distribution of load. One person should act as lead and direct the load so all lift at the same time.

Crushed Knee

An employee was helping a forklift driver maneuver a load through a door when the forklift swung the load into the employee, pinning his knee between the load and door frame.

Lessons Learned

- When involved in material movements never place any part of your body in a pinch point. Loads can shift, clutches can slip and any part of the body in the way of the load can be pinched or crushed.
- Always consider gravity. People constantly reach under forklifts to grab a strap, place a block or shift a load. Hill AFB has had accidents where an employee was reaching under a forklift at the same time the operator accidentally lowered the tongs of the forklift.

NEED TO REPORT A HAZARD?

The Air Force has a hazard reporting program for reporting hazardous conditions.

HOW?

Fill out an USAF HAZARD REPORT (AF FORM 457).

WHERE DO I GET THE FORM?

- Go to <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/formfiles/af/af457/af457.xfd>, complete form, e-mail to August.Pirmann @ hill.af.mil.
- Each bulletin board should have a folder with blank copies of the AF FORM 457. Complete and send to OO-ALC/SEG
- Call 7-3333 or 6-3066 and a form will be sent to you.

ADVANTAGES of Using AF FORM 457

- Easy to fill out and submit.
- Receive an answer within 10 work days.
- Hazardous conditions that can not be immediately corrected go to the base Hazard Abatement Program.
- There is official documentation that the hazard has been identified.
- You can submit a hazard and remain anonymous.

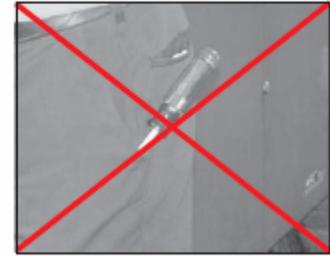
TOOL SAFETY Screw Drivers



DO NOT carry a screwdriver in your pocket unless it is a small, pocket-sized screwdriver designed for that purpose.



Right



Wrong



DO NOT use a screwdriver if the handle is greasy or slippery in any way.

DO NOT use a screwdriver for prying, punching, chiseling, scoring, or scraping.



Wrong



DO NOT use a screwdriver near a live wire, to test the charge of a battery, or to determine if an electrical circuit is live.

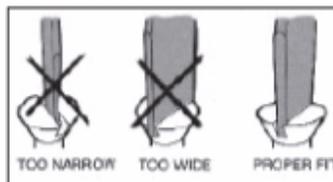
DO NOT hold the work piece against your body while using a screwdriver.

DO NOT hold the work in one hand while using screwdriver with the other.



Fingers Stabbed

- **DO** select the proper size screwdriver to match the job.



Always match the size of the screwdriver to the job; also match the type of screwdriver to the head of the screw.



What You Need To Know About Lockout/Tagout

“Lockout/tagout accidents often result in very serious injury or death. For this reason Hill Air Force Base has an aggressive lockout/tagout program”

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***Safety
is
Job One
in the
Air Force***

We're on the Web!

See us at:

<http://www.hill.af.mil/safety>

Lockout/tagout is a program to protect employees working on equipment or energy sources from the unexpected startup or release of energy during service or maintenance. Lockout/tagout accidents often result in very serious injury or death. For this reason Hill Air Force Base has an aggressive lockout/tagout program. As an employee you need to know your responsibilities under the program. You fall in one of the three categories below:

Authorized employees perform the lockout/tagout. These employees are mechanics, supervisors and operators. They receive specialized training on how to follow lockout/tagout procedures. They receive the Hill AFB Lockout/Tagout Course 0067 and site specific training (Found at www.hill.af.mil/safety, under lockout/tagout) from their supervisor.

Affected employees are those employees (machine/equipment operators) who operate equipment/systems that may require energy sources to tagged or locked out. They must understand the purpose and use of energy control procedures. Energy control procedures are written for equipment that requires instruction to completely lockout and dissipate energy before working on the equipment. Do not attempt to start the equipment or remove any tags or locks.

Other employees are those employees who may be around work operations that may be performing lockout/tagout. This may include people like planners, expeditors, secretaries who travel through the work area. You must know that procedures are used to lockout equipment. You are not to attempt to start any equipment or system that is locked out and do not remove any tags or locks.

Hill Air Force Base uses either red locks or locks that are half red to lockout equipment. When you see these you know a lockout is taking place. Do not touch. Below are two common tags you will see if someone tags a piece of equipment. Tags are often used until the equipment can be locked out. Do not touch the tags.

