

SAFETY, FIRE PROTECTION AND HEALTH TRAINING



JOB SAFETY TRAINING OUTLINE

**SUPERVISOR: List your shop
here**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 1 - Hazards of the job that applies to the workplace such as crushing hazards, chemical exposure, ladder use and falls, Hazard Class 1 assets, i.e. explosives, etc.

Item 2 - Hazards of the work environment to include, but not limited to, awareness of identified confined spaces (permitted and unpermitted), recognition of danger and caution tags, flight line issues, weather hazards, hazardous noise, and the Hazard Communication Program requirement, i.e., Employee's Right to Know and Hazard Class 1 assets.

Item 3 - Applicable safety guidance such as TOs, job guides, JHAs, manufacturer's instructions, etc.

Item 4 - Hierarchal controls used to reduce hazard potential of work place hazards IAW the following concepts (Refer to AFMAN 48-146 and AFPAM 90-803 for additional and detailed guidance) and required use of PPE as determined by a JHA, requirements directed by TO, job order or instruction, recommendations from the safety office and BE.

Item 5 - Emergency action and fire prevention plans that apply to the workplace; refer to emergency management plans for additional information. Location and use of emergency and fire protection equipment (i.e. alarms, AEDs and extinguishers).

Item 6 - Reporting Unsafe Equipment, Conditions, and/or Procedures to the Supervisor Immediately. Procedures must include notification to employees that reporting unsafe conditions or work related injury or illnesses can be reported without fear of retaliation.

Item 7 - Requirements and procedures for reporting mishaps, occupational injuries, occupational illnesses, and OSHA recordable events.

Item 8 - Location of medical facilities and procedures for obtaining treatment

Item 9 - CA 10, *What a Federal Employee Should Do When Injured at Work* and Form LS-201, *Notice of Employee's Injury or Death*

Item 10 - Requirements of the Air Force Traffic Safety Program (Reference: AFI 91-207).

Item 11 - Location and content of Air Force Visual Aid (AFVA) 91-209, *Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

Item 12 - AFSMS Responsibilities, discuss how leaders, supervisors and airmen will participate in the unit safety management system and work towards continual improvement.

Attachment 1 - Job Specific Training Items

ITEM 1 HAZARDS OF THE JOB AND SPECIFIC SAFETY GUIDANCE THAT APPLIES TO THE WORKPLACE

SUPERVISOR: Select the hazards of your job. These are the specific hazards the employee will be exposed to on a day to day basis. This is not an all-inclusive list. It is the responsibility of the shop supervisor to adequately address all hazards of the job.

Chemicals (Flammable, Corrosive, Toxic, Reactive)

- **Toxic:** A chemical that exposes a person by absorption through the skin, inhalation, or through the blood stream that causes illness, disease, or death. The amount of chemical exposure is critical in determining hazardous effects. Check Safety Data Sheets (SDS), and/or OSHA 1910.1000 for chemical hazard information.
- **Flammable:** A chemical that, when exposed to a heat ignition source, results in combustion. Typically, the lower a chemical's flash point and boiling point, the more flammable the chemical. Check SDS for flammability information.
- **Corrosive:** A chemical that, when it comes into contact with skin, metal, or other materials, damages the materials. Acids and bases are examples of corrosives.
- **Chemical Reaction Self-explanatory.**

Compressed Gas (Air, Over Pressurization)

- **Over Pressurization:** Sudden and violent release of a large amount of gas/energy due to a significant pressure difference such as rupture in a boiler or compressed gas cylinder.
- **Compressed air at or above 30 PSI**

Electrical (Shock/Short Circuit, Fire, Static/ESD, Loss of Power)

- **Shock/ Short Circuit:** Contact with exposed conductors or a device that is incorrectly or inadvertently grounded, such as when a metal ladder comes into contact with power lines. 60Hz alternating current (common house current) is very dangerous because it can stop the heart.
- **Fire:** Use of electrical power that result in electrical overheating or arcing to the point of combustion or ignition of flammables, or electrical component damage.
- **Static/ESD:** The moving or rubbing of wool, nylon, other synthetic fibers, and even flowing liquids can generate static electricity. This creates an excess or deficiency of electrons on the surface of material that discharges (spark) to the ground resulting in the ignition of flammables or damage to electronics or the body's nervous system.
- **Loss of Power:** Safety-critical equipment failure as a result of loss of power.

Ergonomics /Office Safety (Office Hazards, Strain, Human Error)

- **General Office Equipment:** Chairs, File Cabinets, Bookcases, Electrical Equipment
- **Strain:** The damage of tissue due to overexertion (sprains and strains) or repetitive motion.
- **Human Error:** A system design, procedure, or equipment that is error-provocative. (A switch goes up to turn something off).

Excavation (Collapse)

- **Soil collapse in a trench or excavation as a result of improper or inadequate shoring. Soil type is critical in determining the hazard likelihood.**

Explosion

SUPERVISOR; NOTE for added ANG item: Class 1 Definition: AE is assigned to the class that represents an item's predominant hazard characteristic. Class 1 applies to AE in which the explosive hazard predominates. The six Class 1 divisions used to indicate the character and predominance of explosive hazards. AFMAN 91-201 uses the term "Hazard Division (HD)" to avoid repeatedly using the more cumbersome terminology "Subdivision X of Division Y of Class Z." The Class 1 divisions and subdivisions are described below:

- **HD 1.1 – Mass-explosion.**
 - **HD 1.2 – Non-mass Explosion, Fragment Producing.**
 - **HD 1.3 – Mass Fire, Minor Blast or Fragment.**
 - **HD 1.4 – Moderate Fire, No Significant Blast or Fragment.**
 - **HD 1.5 – Explosive Substance, Very Insensitive (With Mass Explosion Hazard).**
 - **HD 1.6 – Explosive Article, Extremely Insensitive.**
- Sudden and violent release of a large amount of gas/energy due to a significant pressure difference such as rupture in a boiler or compressed gas cylinder.
 - Blast, Fragments, Thermal.
 - All personnel who handle, transport or store munitions/explosive will receive specific training to ensure they are competent to perform the tasks they have been assigned.

Fall (Slip, Trip)

- Conditions that result in falls (impacts) from height or traditional walking surfaces (such as slippery floors, poor housekeeping, uneven walking surfaces, exposed ledges, ladders, etc.)
- Personnel that work at heights greater than four feet to the next lower level will be given specialized training in the use of fall protection, or as required a fall arrest system.

Fire/Heat Source

- Temperatures that can cause burns to the skin or damage to other organs. Fires require a heat source, fuel, and oxygen.

Infectious Disease

- Self-explanatory.

Mechanical (Chaffing/Fatigue, Failure, Physical Hazards)

- Chaffing/Fatigue: Vibration that can cause damage to nerve endings, or material fatigue that results in a safety-critical failure. (Examples are abraded slings and ropes, weakened hoses and belts.)
- Failure: Self-explanatory; typically occurs when devices exceed designed capacity or are inadequately maintained.
- Physical Hazards: Skin, muscle, or body part exposed to crushing, caught-between, cutting, tearing, shearing items or equipment.

Noise

- Noise levels (>85 dBA 8 hr TWA) that result in hearing damage or inability to communicate safety-critical information.

Radiation (Ionizing, Non Ionizing)

- Ionizing: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, neutral particles, and X-rays that cause injury (tissue damage) by ionization of cellular components.

- Non-Ionizing: Ultraviolet, visible light, infrared, and microwaves that cause injury to tissue by thermal or photochemical means.

Struck by/Physical Hazards (Mass Acceleration, Struck Against)

- Mass Acceleration: Accelerated mass that strikes the body causing injury or death. (Examples are falling objects and projectiles.)
- Struck Against: Injury to a body part as a result of coming into contact of a surface in which action was initiated by the person. (An example is when a screwdriver slips.)

Temperature Extreme (Heat/Cold)

- Temperatures that result in heat stress, exhaustion, or metabolic slow down such as hypothermia.

Visibility –

- Lack of lighting or obstructed vision that results in an error or other hazard.

Weather (Snow, Rain, Wind, Ice)

SUPERVISOR: The standards listed below are applicable to all work areas. Insert any additional standards that apply to your specific work area.

Specific safety guidance that applies to job and work place.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910, General Industry Regulations, available at

<https://www.osha.gov/law-regs.html>

AFI 91-202, ANG SUP, *USAF Mishap Prevention Program*, available at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

AFMAN 91-203, *Air Force Occupational Safety, fire, and Health Standards* available at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

AFI 91-207, *USAF Traffic Safety Program*, available at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

AFI 91-204, ANG SUP, *Safety Investigations & Reports*, available at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

ITEM 2

HAZARDS OF THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

SUPERVISOR: In this section, outline the hazards that may be encountered in the work area environment. The work area environment is defined as the area other than the employee's directly related occupation. (Example: some aircraft maintainers do not work with explosive directly but perform maintenance on aircraft that may contain or be loaded with explosives.)

- **ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS:** Work is required to be accomplished under all types of weather conditions. Surfaces of aircraft, stands, ladders, ramps and other walking surfaces are extremely slippery when wet or icy. Heat and humidity are also environmental hazards. Personnel must drink plenty of water when working in heat. Proper clothing must be worn in both cold and hot weather.

- **AIRCRAFT:** Aircraft related hazards include intake, exhaust, fast actuating surfaces and components, and confined spaces. The exhaust and intake of an aircraft are very hazardous. Personnel must never approach the intake or exhaust when an aircraft engine is running. The heat from the exhaust when an aircraft is running is extremely hot. Even after the aircraft has been shut down, the exhaust system is still hot. Fast actuating metal surfaces such as landing gears, speed brakes, and flaps can cause severe injuries. If work is in progress on any of these, do not walk under or around these devices. Prior to aircraft maintenance the forms must be checked to make sure the aircraft is SAFE for maintenance. Personnel must not get onto the flight deck and operate any controls without first letting all persons involved know what you are doing to the aircraft. Personnel must be exceedingly careful when working in or around the aircraft. IAW applicable T.O.'s, aircraft must be grounded prior to specific tasks.

- **LASERS:** The C-17's assigned to the NCANG have a defensive laser system installed called LAIRCM. This system contains a class 4 laser. During testing, warning signs and hazard cones are positioned around the aircraft under test. A giant voice announcement immediately precedes the test. If your duties require you to enter the flight line stay out of the zone for LAIRCM testing. Only authorized and trained personnel with the proper PPE will be allowed into the nominal hazard zone. The laser beam is invisible to the naked eye so blue flashing lights and cones will be the only indication the laser is operating. Outside the zone you are relatively safe from exposure; however it's important to note that using vision enhancing optics (binoculars, cameras, etc.) to look at the aircraft could permanently damage your eyesight.
- **FLIGHTLINE:** Hazardous noise is an everyday occurrence. Proper double protection for hearing is required to be worn when working around running aircraft engines and powered aerospace ground equipment. Radio frequency (RF) radiation is another flight line hazard. Sources of RF radiation on the flight line are high frequency (HF) radio transmission and the aircrafts radar. Proper precautions should be taken if either of these two systems is operating. Don't assume... ask your supervisor and have your hearing protection available before going to the flight line.
- **HANGAR:** Special hazards exist inside the hangar. Any liquid on the smooth floor surface increases the potential for falls or injury. Liquid spills should be cleaned up immediately. Care should be taken when entering the building during wet or icy weather. Because of the size of the hangar, various cords and hoses are frequently found stretched across the floor. Care must be taken when walking or moving equipment across the hangar floor.
- **VEHICLES:** A valid state driver's license and military license is required for driving government vehicles. Observe vehicle speed limits on base and the flight line. Be observant for other vehicles, pedestrians and obstacles. Obey all traffic safety rules. Seat belts are required while in a government vehicle or private vehicles on base. Use caution when towing equipment. If you will be driving on the flight line, an AF Form 483, Certificate of Competency will be issued to you, prior to duties as a flight line driver.
- **OFFICE:** Observe all safety rules. Don't leave file cabinet drawers or desk drawers open, keep all legs of chairs on the floor, position telephones so cords do not cross traffic lanes.
- **SLIPS, TRIPS, AND FALLS:** Working around high or confined locations, slick surfaces, or in awkward positions are high mishap potentials. Be alert for any hazard or obstacle that may cause injury. Falls are a major source of injury. Watch your step when stepping off of aircraft surfaces, don't drape cords across the walking area, do not leave materials such as boxes, packages, etc. in the pathway and clean up spills or cover them as soon as they occur.
- **ELECTRICAL:** Electrical problems are a rare but dangerous hazard which may be encountered in the work area. If you detect any defective component, appliance or electrical hazard, report it immediately. Do not use an extension cord as a permanent power source.
- **JEWELRY:** Finger rings and other jewelry which have the potential for pulling, catching, tearing cutting, etc. will not be worn when performing routine duties. The wearing of finger rings, watches, bracelets and necklaces are prohibited while performing maintenance on any aircraft or while performing bench checks, inspections or maintenance on exposed energized electrical circuits. Rings or watches will not be worn when soldering.
- **LIGHTING:** Lighting can vary from extremely bright to very poor. Poor lighting in the work area is a hazard, which can occur anytime without forewarning. If you feel you have a lighting problem, contact Bioenvironmental, at for assistance.
- **CHEMICALS:** Epoxies, and urethane, are but a few of the products that produce extremely toxic gases and fumes. Personnel protective equipment (PPE) is mandatory when working in environments that present an exposure risk. Specific chemicals will be covered in Hazardous Communication training (HAZCOM). Become familiar with the location of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS's).
- **BATTERIES:** Batteries may corrode and leak. Lithium batteries have been known to vent and/or explode. While handling or replacing batteries, wear eye protection.
- **FAILURE TO USE TECHNICAL DATA:** Use correct technical data and approved check lists during all maintenance. Observe and follow all safety NOTES, WARNINGS, and CAUTIONS in technical data.

• HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCK OUT/TAG OUT)

- Lockout - Positive Means to Isolate Energy & Prevent Unexpected Start-up of Machines.
 - Do not tamper with or remove any locks or devices that prevent the flow of energy.
 - Do not tamper with or remove any tags that warn against starting the flow of energy.
 - Do not attempt to energize or start any equipment that has been locked or tagged out.
- Tagout - Temporary Means to Warn of Hazardous Conditions Warning Devices Only/No Physical Restraint

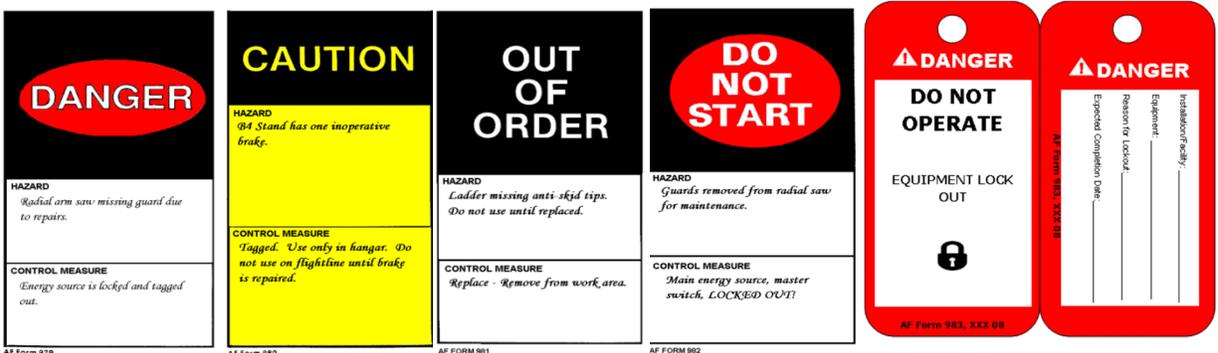
• RECOGNITION OF DANGER AND CAUTION TAGS

AF Form 979, 983 “Danger” Tags - shall only be used where an immediate hazard exists

AF Form 980 “Caution” Tag - shall be to warn against potential hazards, caution against unsafe practices and to prescribe precautions to protect personnel and property.

AF Form 981 “Out of Order” Tag - shall only be used to indicate a piece of equipment, machinery, utility or system is out of order and its use might be hazardous or if powered on, the equipment could result in injury or damage.

AF Form 982 “Do Not Start” Tag - shall only be used to alert personnel to the hazards associated with the restarting of the equipment – usually temporary until a lockout device is applied.



• CONFINED SPACE

A confined space must contain all three of the following criteria:

1. Are large enough and configured so that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work.
2. Have limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example tanks, vessels, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry).
3. Not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Permit-required confined space (or permit space) means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics: contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere; or contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant; or has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section; or contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

Entry means the action by which a person passes through an opening into a permit-required confined space. Entry includes ensuring work activities in that space and is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant’s body breaks the plane of an opening into the space.

EMPLOYEE’S RIGHT TO KNOW

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM (HAZCOM): Hazardous chemicals are found in virtually every Air Force operation, including aircraft and missile maintenance, civil engineering, transportation, supply, medical, and support functions. The HAZCOM program is intended to minimize the incidence of chemically induced occupational illnesses and injuries in the workplace by establishing guidance for training employees on the health and physical hazards associated with, and proper preventive measures to be taken when,

using or handling hazardous chemicals in work area/shop. OSHA outlined five goals that together serve as the cornerstone for the current Hazard Communication Standard. The requirements are the following:

- 1) A manufacturer must evaluate all chemicals produced to determine which are hazardous.
- 2) A manufacturer must label all hazardous chemicals as such.
- 3) An employer must develop a written hazard communication program and make it accessible to all employees.
- 4) An employer must maintain Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and see that they are accessible to employees.
- 5) An employer must provide employees with the proper training for working safely with hazardous chemicals.

The Hazard Communication Standard was created to ensure that all employers receive the information they need to inform and train their employees properly on the hazardous substances they work with and to help design and put in place employee protection programs. It also provides necessary hazard information to employees so they can participate in and support protective measures in place at their workplaces.

- **INVENTORY** - Employers are required to complete a comprehensive written inventory of all materials in the workplace that may be hazardous. The written inventory should include chemicals used and/or stored in work areas outside the building. This inventory should also include by-products and intermediate products resulting from workplace processes. These materials inventories should include name of the product, contact information for the manufacturer and distributor, and general work area in which the material is used and/or stored.

- **GLOBALY HARMONIZED SYSTEM (GHS)** - The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals or GHS is an internationally agreed-upon system, created by the United Nations. It is designed to replace the various classification and labeling standards used in different countries by using consistent criteria for classification and labeling on a global level. Before the GHS was created and implemented by the United Nations, there were many different regulations on hazard classification in use in different countries. While those systems may have been similar in content and approach, they resulted in multiple standards and classifications and labels for the same hazard in different countries. Given the extent of international trade in chemicals, and the potential impact on neighboring countries when controls are not implemented, it was determined that a worldwide approach was necessary.

The GHS was designed to replace all the diverse classification systems and present one universal standard which all countries should follow. The system provides the infrastructure for participating countries to implement a hazard classification and communication system, which many less economically developed countries would not have had the money to create themselves. In the longer term, the GHS is expected to improve knowledge of the chronic health hazards of chemicals and encourage a move towards the

elimination of hazardous chemicals, especially carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins, or their replacement with less hazardous ones.

Old		New
	→ Corrosive →	
	→ Flammable →	
	→ Irritant →	
	→ Acute Toxicity →	
	→ Oxidizer →	
	→ Explosive →	
	→ Environmental Hazard →	
	Compressed Gas	
	Respiratory Hazard	

GHS label elements: The standardized label elements included in the GHS are:

Symbols (GHS hazard pictograms): Convey health, physical and environmental hazard information, assigned to a GHS hazard class and category.

Signal Words: "Danger" or "Warning" will be used to emphasize hazards and indicate the relative level of severity of the hazard, assigned to a GHS hazard class and category. Some lower level hazard categories do not use signal words. Only one signal word corresponding to the class of the most severe hazard should be used on a label.

Hazard Statements: Standard phrases assigned to a hazard class and category that describe the nature of the hazard. An appropriate statement for each GHS hazard should be included on the label for products

possessing more than one hazard.

Precautionary Statements: Measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects. There are four types of precautionary statements covering: prevention, response in cases of accidental spillage or exposure,

storage, and disposal. The precautionary statements have been linked to each GHS hazard statement and type of hazard.

Product Identifier (ingredient disclosure): Name or number used for a hazardous product on a label or in the SDS. The GHS label for a substance should include the chemical identity of the substance. For mixtures, the label should include the chemical identities of all ingredients that contribute to acute toxicity, skin corrosion or serious eye damage, germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, skin or respiratory sensitization, or Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (TOST), when these hazards appear on the label.

Supplier identification: The name, address and telephone number should be provided on the label. Supplemental information: Non-harmonized information on the container of a hazardous product that is not required or specified under the GHS. Supplemental information may be used to provide further detail that does not contradict or cast doubt on the validity of the standardized hazard information.

• **GHS SAFETY DATA SHEETS (formally MSDS)** - The safety data sheet (The GHS has dropped the word "material" from material safety data sheet. It will now be called the safety data sheet or SDS) is specifically aimed at use in the workplace. It should provide comprehensive information about the chemical product that allows employers and workers to obtain concise, relevant and accurate information that can be put in perspective with regard to the hazards, uses and risk management of the chemical product in the workplace. The SDS should contain 16 sections. While there were some differences in existing industry recommendations, and requirements of countries, there was widespread agreement on a 16 section SDS that includes the following headings in the order specified:

Section 1 - Product identification and company identification. This section lists the name of the product and manufacturer name, address, and emergency telephone number.

Section 2 - Hazards identification. This section will list the GHS Hazard Classification, such as an oxidizing solid. It will include the appropriate pictographs and signal word, and will list the Hazard Statements and Precautionary Statements.

Section 3 - Composition/ingredient information. This section includes the chemical identify as well as other common names or synonyms. It should include the chemical abstract service number, ingredients, and their concentration ranges.

Section 4 - First aid measures. This section will outline the routes of exposure, symptoms, effects, and special treatment measures.

Section 5 - Firefighting measures. This section will reveal both appropriate and inappropriate extinguishing agents, special hazards, and personal protective equipment and precautions.

Section 6 - Accidental release measures. This section addresses special precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures. It includes applicable environmental precautions and methods and materials for product confinement and clean-up.

Section 7 - Handling and storage. This section addresses safe handling precautions and list special safe storage considerations, including incompatibilities.

Section 8 - Exposure control/personal protection. This section prescribes control parameters such as occupational exposure limit values. It may include engineering controls and individual personal protection measures and equipment.

Section 9 - Physical and chemical properties. This section will profile the products appearance and odor as well as define values specific to boiling point, flash point, flammability, specific gravity, and vapor density. It may also provide other temperature sensitivities and solubility.

Section 10 - Stability and reactivity. This section illustrates the chemical stability, including incompatible materials and conditions to avoid, such as shock or vibration.

Section 11 - Toxicological information. This section further delves into the likely routes of exposure and related symptoms. It will define delayed and immediate effects and list numerical values of toxicity.

Section 12 - Ecological information. This section reveals toxicity to the eco system. It includes the products persistence and degradability and other adverse effects.

Section 13 - Disposal considerations. This section provides information on safe handling, disposal methods, and the disposal of contaminated packaging.

Section 14 - Transport information. This section will provide information on proper shipping criteria such as the four-digit United Nations number, transportation hazard class(es), packing groups, and special precautions.

Section 15 - Regulatory information. This section will list product specific health and environmental regulations.

Section 16 - Other information. This can include a plethora of information not included in the previous sections. A common example for this section is the appropriate National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 markings.

- **CHEMICAL INFORMATION LIST** - Once all safety data sheets have been gathered, they should be reviewed to identify the substance and understand specific hazards associated with the material. The SDS can also be used to prepare a chemical information list for the workplace. This list, required by law, must be 1) arranged in alphabetical order according to common name; 2) contain the chemical name; and 3) identify the area of the workplace in which it can be found. According to right-to-know regulations, employers must provide access to and copies of the chemical information list to employees and their representatives, OSHA inspectors, and other employers sharing the same workplace.

ITEM 3 APPLICABLE SAFETY GUIDANCE

SUPERVISOR: In this section, review all safety guidance applicable to your section such as TOs, job guides, JHAs, manufacturer's instructions, etc.

ITEM 4 HIERARCHAL CONTROLS USED TO REDUCE HAZARD POTENTIAL OF WORKPLACE HAZARDS & REQUIRED USE OF PPE

The hierarchy provides a systematic way to determine the most effective feasible method to reduce risk associated with a hazard. The types of hazards employees are exposed to, the severity of the hazards and the risk the hazards pose to employees should all be considered in determining methods of hazard prevention, elimination and control.

Controlling a hazard: First consider methods to eliminate the hazard or substitute a less hazardous method or process. This is best accomplished in the concept and design phases of any project. If this is not feasible, engineering controls such as machine guards and ventilation systems should be considered. This process continues down the hierarchy until the highest-level feasible control is found. Often, a combination of controls is most effective. In cases where the higher order controls (elimination, substitution and implementation of engineering controls) do not reduce risk to an acceptable level, lower order controls, e.g., warnings, administrative controls, or personal protective equipment, will be used to complement engineering controls to reduce risks to an acceptable level.

	Controls	Examples
<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Most Effective</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 10px auto;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Least Effective</div> </div>	Elimination (Engineering Control)	Designed to eliminate hazards such as hazardous materials and noise
	Substitution (Engineering Control)	Substitute for less hazardous materials Reduce Energy (e.g. lower speed, force, amperage pressure, temperature, noise)
	Other Engineering Controls	Ventilation systems, process change, isolation or enclosure, interlocks, wet methods, dilution systems, process automation
	Administrative Controls	Safe job procedures, rotation of workers, adjust work schedules, housekeeping and equipment maintenance Hazard Communication training, warning signs, backup alarms, horns, labels
	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirators, eye, hand and foot protection, clothing, barrier creams, hearing protection

PPE: Requirement to use of PPE is determined by a JHA, requirements directed by TO, job order or instruction, or recommendations from the Safety office or Bioenvironmental Engineering office. PPE training **MUST** include donning, doffing, cleaning, maintaining, storing and disposal of PPE. Personnel who wear contact lens or have medical conditions or take medications that may affect the use or wear of PPE will be reminded that they must notify their supervisor immediately.

Note: PPE should be used when all other hazard controls have been exhausted or more significant hazard controls are not feasible.

ITEM 5
EMERGENCY ACTION AND FIRE PREVENTION PLANS THAT APPLY TO THE WORKPLACE (EVACUATION, FIRE REPORTING, EMERGENCY NUMBERS, ALARM, FIRE EXTINGUISHER, AND AED LOCATIONS(S))

If a fire should occur, sound the alarm, call 911 and then attempt to extinguish the fire.

SUPERVISOR: Identify the location of fire extinguisher(s): _____

There is one or more identifying letters on a fire extinguisher, these letters represent the type of fires the extinguishers are used for:

- A = Wood, Paper and Trash
- B = Flammable Liquids
- C = Electrical
- D = Chemical fires

SUPERVISOR: Identify the location of manual pull alarm(s): _____

SUPERVISOR: Identify the location of AEDs: _____

SUPERVISOR: Employees should also train on all emergency and fire protection relevant to the work center.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

- Please familiarize yourself with the fire evacuation plan posted

SUPERVISOR: Identify the location of the fire evacuation plan and EAP. IAW AFI 91-202, ANG SUP, supervisors will clearly define evacuation and hazard reporting procedures for the work place and work area environments that have Hazard Class Division 1 assets, i.e. explosives. Contact your local Safety office for assistance if required.

Facility Emergency Action Plan: The facility Emergency Action Plan is a plan used to prepare for workplace emergencies. The intent of this plan is to ensure all employees have a safe and healthful workplace. Personnel assigned specific duties under this plan will be provided the necessary training and equipment to ensure their safety. The EAP applies to emergencies that could be reasonably expected in our workplace such as fire/smoke, tornadoes, etc.

Training: Training for all personnel is provided when this plan is initiated, when employees required responsibilities change, when the plan changes, initially for newly assigned personnel, and annually for all assigned personnel. Training will be documented by the supervisor on the AF Form 55 or equivalent product.

BUILDING FIRE

- Alert all personnel and evacuate the building.
- Call Fire Department 911.
- Close all doors and windows (if time permits).
- Attempt to extinguish small fires.
- Assemble personnel.

EQUIPMENT FIRE

- Notify Fire Department.
- Attempt to extinguish fire.
- If the fire is out of control notify Fire Department.
- Move to a safe distance and keep personnel away.

FIRE REPORTING

- Shout "FIRE, FIRE, FIRE" or pull lever on fire alarm pull box.
- Alert all occupants in the immediate area.
- Report the fire incident or emergency by calling the Fire Department at 911 on any base phone.
- Speaking slowly and clearly, relay the following information:
 - Building Number
 - Location of fire within the facility or in relation to the facility
 - Nature of fire or suspected fire
 - Status of personnel (evacuated or trapped)
 - Any other information that may be helpful or that they ask for
 - **IMPORTANT: DO NOT HANG UP UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.**
- Fires - no matter how small must be reported to the Fire Department immediately for investigation.
- Safeguard classified materials.
- Take measures to control the fire. Close doors and windows, turn off electricity, and use portable fire extinguishers.
- Leave doors unlocked but closed to contain the fire.
- Assist arriving fire fighters by giving details of the fire (e.g. location and type of fire, rescue of personnel).

SMALL FIRES

Attempts to extinguish small fires with a fire extinguisher should be made **ONLY AFTER** personnel have been evacuated and the Fire Department has been called. If the fire gets out of control, give up fighting the fire and **GET OUT! DO NOT RISK YOUR LIFE!**

BOMB THREAT PROCEDURES:

- Use the AF Form 440 checklist by each telephone

ASSEMBLY AREAS

- Refer to the Facility Emergency Action Plan for your specific assembly area.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL

- Call the Fire Department **911**.
- If materials are available and you are trained to clean up the spill, begin containment/clean-up after notifying the Fire Department and Environmental Management.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

FIRE & MEDICAL	911
SECURITY	704-391-4152
COMMAND POST	704-391-4144
SAFETY OFFICE	704-398-4751/704-391-4142
SAFETY CELL	980-721-0142 (24HRS/7 DAYS A WEEK)

ITEM 6

REPORTING UNSAFE EQUIPMENT, CONDITIONS, AND/OR PROCEDURES TO THE SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY

It is vital to detect and promptly correct hazards at the lowest possible level. Your supervisor should always be informed of the unsafe equipment, conditions, or procedures first. AF Form 979 (Danger TAG) - AF Form 1492 (Warning TAG) will be used to identify unsafe equipment. NOTE: AF Form 1492 will only be used for on Aircraft Equipment.

If resolution is not satisfactory, a Hazard Report may be submitted to the Wing Safety Office.

Report any hazard to your supervisor immediately. Attempt to solve problems at the supervisory level first. If you are not comfortable with this you may take or send an AF Form 457 directly to the Safety office. You do not have to put your name on the form but it will help the safety office better identify the hazard if they know who they can contact for more information.

Note: Reporting unsafe conditions or work related injuries or illnesses can be reported without fear of retaliation.

You may also call the Wing safety office direct.

AFI 91-202 covers Hazard Reporting.

AF Form 457, USAF Hazard Report:

1. **PURPOSE:** This form is a means of identifying hazards outside of the normal chain of command. It is an individual's right to a safe workplace and an individual's right to submit an AF Form 457 to the safety office without fear of reprisal or administrative action.

2. **PROCEDURES:** The AF Form 457 must be made available to the employee without that employee requesting it. A sample form, with instructions on how to complete it, may be posted on the safety board or in an easily accessible location in the work area. The form can also be accessed via the Wing Sharepoint (<https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/145AW/so/SitePages/Home.aspx>). The employee may submit the report anonymously; however, if they wish a written reply, a name and telephone number would be required. Once the form has been filled out, it should be forwarded to the safety office in an expeditious manner. Once the report is received at the safety office, it will be reviewed and investigated. If the hazard report is validated by the safety office, the following actions will take place:

- The investigator will assign a risk assessment code (RAC), a control number and will monitor corrective action until complete.
- The investigator will complete the Summary of Investigation and promptly send it to the individual or agency responsible for corrective action of the hazard.
- The responsible individual or agency completes the Action taken block within 10 working days and returns the hazard report to the safety office.
- The investigator informs the originator of the report, in writing, about the corrective action that is being taken and that follow-up reviews will be conducted by the safety office until that action is complete.
- Once corrective action is completed and effective, the originator of the report is notified, in writing, within 10 working days after the report has been closed.
- Should the hazard report response not be satisfactory to the originator, they may re-submit a re-evaluation request.
- Blank hazard report forms, with instructions are located on the Wing Safety Office Safety board.

Purpose and means to access the ASAP process

ASAP is a voluntary, web-based capability to report errors and hazards by Airmen in all functional areas. It facilitates hazard submission via personal or government electronic devices, and provides means to view and analyze submissions within AFSAS. ASAP also provides leadership with evidence of risk that may otherwise be invisible, so that risk management actions can be taken to improve safety. Submit reports at <https://asap.safety.af.mil>.

Hazards can also be reported via the Airman Safety App:



ITEM 7 REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MISHAPS, OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES, AND OSHA RECORDABLE EVENTS

You are required to report ALL mishaps including occupational injuries, occupational illnesses, property damage, and OSHA recordable events such as: minimum stress and strain, terrorist acts, and work place violence, without fear of coercion, discrimination or reprisal, to your supervisor immediately. If your supervisor is not available report the mishap to the next available person in your chain of command.

Mishap: An unplanned and unsought event, not caused by combat, which results in:

- Injury, illness or property damage to Air Force military personnel on or off duty, or equipment - Injury to on duty civilian personnel - Injury to non AF personnel as a result of an AF operation - An occupational illness of military or civilian personnel - Damage to Air Force property or equipment - Damage to non AF property as a result of an AF operation - High accident potential (HAP) even if no injury or damage - Degradation of nuclear or radiological safety.

Occupational Injury and Occupational Illness definitions:

- Injury: Traumatic bodily harm, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from an unplanned event.
- Illness: Any abnormal physical condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, which results in side effects and is caused by occupational factors associated with employment.

Personnel are directed to report all injuries, illness and accidents to your supervisor immediately. Supervisors will need to report the incident to the Safety office as soon as possible using an AF Form 978.

All civilian occupational illnesses are to be reported on Department of Labor Form CA-16 via ECOMP.

All military injuries and illnesses are to be documented on normal military medical records. If treatment is provided by a civilian medical agency, a copy of all completed medical reports should be sent to the 145th Medical Group.

ITEM 8
LOCATION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING TREATMENT

Procedures for obtaining medical treatment: dial 911 for all medical emergencies. Report medical emergencies to your supervisor and 145 MDG.

Local Area Civilian Medical Facilities:

- Presbyterian Urgent Care Center, 1918 Randolph Rd # 175, Charlotte, NC (704) 316-1050
- Presbyterian Hospital, 200 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, NC, (704) 384-4000
- Carolinas HealthCare Urgent Care, 231 S. Sharon Amity Road, Charlotte, NC, (704) 304-6400
- Concentra Urgent Care - South End Charlotte, 1614 South Boulevard, Charlotte, NC, (704) 338-1268
- Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy, 2001 Vail Avenue, Charlotte, NC, (704) 304-5000

ITEM 9
WHAT A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SHOULD DO WHEN INJURED AT WORK, CA-10 & LS-201

The CA-10 must be posted on Employees' Bulletin Board.

A copy of the forms can be obtained from the following websites:

CA-10, What a federal employee should do when injured at work

<https://www.dol.gov/owcp/dfec/regs/compliance/forms.htm>

LS-201, Notice of employee's injury or death

<https://www.dol.gov/owcp/dlhwc/ls-201.pdf>

What A Federal Employee Should Do When Injured At Work 

Report to Supervisor	Every job-related injury should be reported as soon as possible to your supervisor. Injury also means any illness or disease that is caused or aggravated by the employment as well as damage to medical braces, artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices.
Obtain Medical Care	Before you obtain medical treatment, ask your supervisor to authorize medical treatment by use of form CA-16. You may initially select the physician to provide necessary treatment. This may be a private physician or, if available, a local Federal medical officer/hospital. Emergency medical treatment may be obtained without prior authorization. Take the form CA-16 and form OWCP-1500/HCPA-1500 to the provider you select. The form OWCP-1500/HCPA-1500 is the billing form physicians must use to submit bills to OWCP. Hospitals and pharmacies may use their own billing forms. On occupational disease claims form CA-16 may not be issued without prior approval from OWCP.
File Written Notice	In traumatic injuries, complete the employee's portion of Form CA-1. Obtain the form from your employing agency, complete and turn it in to your supervisor as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days following the injury. For occupational disease, use form CA-2, instead of form CA-1. For more detailed information, carefully read the "Benefits" and "Instructions" sheets which are attached to the Forms CA-1 and CA-2.
Obtain Receipt of Notice	A "Receipt" of Notice of Injury is attached to each Form CA-1 and Form CA-2. Your supervisor should complete the receipt and return it to you for your personal records. If it is not returned to you, ask your supervisor for it.
Submit Claim For COP Leave and/or Compensation For Wage Loss	If disabled due to traumatic injury, you may claim continuation of pay (COP) not to exceed 45 calendar days or use leave. A claim for COP must be submitted no later than 30 days following the injury (the form CA-1 is designed to serve as a claim for continuation of pay). If disabled and claiming COP, submit to your employing agency within 10 work days medical evidence that you sustained a disabling traumatic injury. If disabled beyond the COP period, or if you are not entitled to COP, you may claim compensation on form CA-7 or use leave. If disabled due to occupational disease, you may claim compensation on form CA-7 or use leave. A claim for compensation for disability should be submitted as soon as possible after it is apparent that you are disabled and will enter a leave-without-pay status.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP). Benefits include continuation of pay for traumatic injuries, compensation for wage loss, medical care and other assistance for job-related injury or death. For additional information about the FECA, read pamphlet CA-11, "When Injured at Work" or Federal Personnel Manual, Chapter 910, Injury Compensation, available from your employing agency. The agency will also give you the address of the OWCP Office which services your area.

Post on Employees' Bulletin Board

U.S. Department of Labor
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs 

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2004-168-423

Form CA-10
Rev. Aug. 1987

ITEM 10
**REQUIREMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM (REFERENCE:
AFI 91-207)**

Local Conditions Course.

This traffic safety course will be taught during the installation's newcomers' orientation.

Seat belts

Seat belts are required on base in military and civilian vehicles so equipped. State law requires mandatory use off base.

Motorcycles

Motorcyclists on base are required to wear a helmet and PPE as directed by AFI 91-207. (See unit MSR and/or Wing Safety Office for additional requirements)

Motorcycle Training Requirements

Rider **must** be enrolled in MUSTT before attending training.

- Initial Training: MSF Basic Riders Course (BRC) or State-approved course in lieu of DoD initial training. Must be completed prior to operation of a motorcycle unless the rider obtains the appropriate approval.
- Intermediate Training: MSF Basic Riders Course (BRC) or State-approved course in lieu of DoD initial training. Must be completed prior to operation of a motorcycle unless the rider obtains the appropriate approval.
- Refresher Training: Training must meet or exceed requirements for intermediate training or DoD Component defined training. Must be completed every 5 years. Note: The Adjutant General requires refresher training to be completed at an interval not exceed 3 years.

Cell Phones/Electronic Devices

Vehicle operators on an AF installation and operators of government owned, leased, or rented vehicles, on/off an AF installation, shall not use cell phones or other electronic devices while the vehicle is in operation, except when using a hands-free device or hands-free operating mode.

Base speed limits

- On Base - 15 mph (Unless otherwise posted)
- Parking Lots - 10 MPH
- Flight line – 15 mph
 - 5 mph near aircraft,
 - No civilian vehicles allowed on the flight line without prior approval,
 - Do not operate a vehicle on the flight line without AF Form 483, flight line driver certification.
 - You should always use a spotter when backing a vehicle **on the flight line**;
 - You should always use a spotter when backing a vehicle. Note: If a spotter is not available, the vehicle operator is required to walk completely around the vehicle ensuring no personnel or property are in danger from the vehicle's movement.
 - Licensing – Contact the unit VCO training requirements

Potential Hazards Associated With the Surrounding Local Area

- This is a good time to explain the dangers in other work areas, traffic situations, construction etc.
- Here are a few common examples that might help:

- Traffic jams on UTA Weekends are common, with our current FPCON procedures in place, navigating through the cement barriers poses a possible accident threat. To coincide with that, parking on base is limited. So plan a head to arrive at the base and for on base appointments, with plenty of time to avoid traffic and parking conflicts.
- During the warmer months of the year, unit personnel can enjoy a walk, jog/run on the base streets. The streets are controlled and are far less hazardous than venturing off base. But your people need to know that wearing headsets (walkmans/radios etc.) are prohibited from use on DOD facilities. (Information in this document on traffic safety comes from AFI 91-207 and DODI 6055.4).
- Construction is an ongoing cycle in our local area. Stress the need for extreme caution when transiting areas of the dreaded CAUTION – ROAD CONSTRUCTION AHEAD Signs.

Another thought for this briefing, is what seems like an uncontrollable statistic with off-duty recreational activities. Off-road (Quad-runners, 4 X 4's and dirt bikes) riding, Jet Skis, even Bungee jumping, not to mention, excessive speeding and driving while impaired, have caused so many needless deaths and disabling injuries in recent years. In all of these mishaps, Human Factors have been a vital cause. The difference in Risk taking (on and off duty) is planning: otherwise our people are just gambling. Sooner or later we all lose.

Personal Risk Management

What Is PRM?

A common definition of risk is —Any uncertainty which, if it occurs, will have an effect on achievement of one or more objectives. This generic definition allows us to apply risk management to a broad range of activities, wherever we can define distinct objectives. This includes personal risk management, identifying and managing uncertainties that could affect achievement of our personal objectives.

As with any other application area, personal risk management can be applied at different levels of detail. The key lies in how well we are able to specify our personal objectives. At the highest level we might say that our aim is to be —happy, healthy, wealthy and wise, and we can identify and manage strategic personal risks which might affect these broad goals.

The process is exactly the same as any other application of risk management. After defining objectives, the next step is to identify risks, including both threats which could hinder us as well as opportunities which could help us. For a career development objective for example, downside risks might include the following: I might be assigned to a new job which absorbs all my time and energy; I might invest in training which does not provide the required new skills or knowledge; I might set unrealistic expectations and give up. On the upside, a new opening may arise at work or elsewhere; I might be able to use completely different skills to move into a new area; I might meet someone who offers me my ideal next job.

After risk identification comes assessment, estimating the probability and impact of each identified risk to prioritize them for further action. Simple —high/medium/low scales can be used for this, enabling the worst threats and best opportunities to be found.

This needs to be followed by response development, finding appropriate and effective actions to minimize threats and maximize opportunities. Some of these might be simple (talk to my boss or colleagues about possible internal openings; research available training courses), and others may require more effort and investment (obtain coaching to explore my deep-seated personal goals; join professional association to improve networking).

Finally, identified responses need to be implemented, and their effect should be monitored, to see whether they are moving us towards our objective. Where necessary, we should develop new responses, remaining alert to the possibility of secondary risks. And our risk assessment should be updated regularly to find and respond to new threats and opportunities.

This year might be a good time to do some personal risk management, reviewing where we are currently in relation to where we want to be, and developing strategies and actions to change where necessary. Risk management is not just for work or business – it can help us achieve our personal objectives as well. Try applying the risk process to your personal life and see what a difference it can make!

ITEM 11

LOCATION AND CONTENT OF AIR FORCE VISUAL AID (AFVA) 91-209, *Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Program.*

All personnel have the opportunity to:

- a. Take part in the AFOSH program without fear of coercion, discrimination, or reprisal.
- b. Request inspections of unsafe or unhealthy working conditions or report those conditions to the supervisor, safety manager, fire protection specialist, or Bio-Environmental (BE), including OSHA officials.
- c. Have access to applicable OSHA and AFOSH standards, installation injury and illness statistics, safety, fire protection, and health program procedures, and their own exposure and medical records.
- d. Decline to perform an assigned task because of a reasonable belief that the task poses an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm. The person and local management may request an assessment by installation safety, fire protection, or health professionals before proceeding.
- e. Use official on-duty time to take part in AFOSH program activities.

Air Force Personnel have rights and responsibilities as outlined in AFVA 91-209 that is posted on all safety bulletin boards. Personal responsibilities include:

- a. Comply with OSH guidance.
- b. Promptly report safety, fire, and health hazards and deficiencies.
- c. Promptly report injuries and illnesses to the supervisor.
- d. Comply with PPE requirements that apply to the work situation, including its use, inspection, and care.
- e. Give due consideration to personal safety and the safety of fellow workers while doing assigned tasks.

ITEM 12

AFSMS RESPONSIBILITIES

Purpose

AFSMS utilizes the four pillars (figure 13.1) and the AFSMS framework (Figure 13.2) to structure the AF mishap prevention program. Activities associated with each pillar set policy, identify and mitigate hazards and risk, and reduce the occurrence and cost of injuries, illnesses, fatalities and property damage. Managing mishap prevention activities requires goal setting, planning, executing and measuring performance utilizing continuous improvement processes through the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) model

Figure 13.1



Figure 13.2



Leadership

Implements the mishap prevention program by providing guidance and goals, establishing safety responsibility and accountability, applying risk management to all activities, and promoting the program throughout the organization. The result is a program designed to prevent mishaps, safeguard Airmen, protect resources and preserve combat readiness.

Has overall responsibility for safe operations and must clearly establish safety responsibility and accountability throughout the organization, communicating their commitment to the safety and health of our Airmen. Safety staffs at all levels assist commanders with the integration and implementation of safety management elements into organizational activities.

Airmen Participation

Organizational leadership shall establish and implement processes to ensure effective participation by its Airmen at all levels. Proper use of the AFSMS elements enhances Airmen engagement and system effectiveness and drives continuous improvement. Organizational leadership will: encourage and support Airmen participation in the mishap prevention program, safety committees, and safety briefings; educate Airmen on the goals of safety-related inspections, risk assessments, and job safety analyses and how to accomplish them; and encourage Airmen to communicate safety concerns to leadership via hazard reports (AF Form 457) and other safety feedback mechanisms.

SUPERVISOR: Select the items below which are applicable to your work center.

Attachment 1: Job Specific Training Items

To be accomplished as required based on job tasks and documented prior to employee performing task. Supervisors will select specific training subjects based on the needs of the job and provide application-level training. Note: Subjects listed below may not be mandatory for every job but dependent upon the type job/tasks individuals will be performing.

Course Title	Provider	REF:	Frequency (In months, 0 means one time)	Required by Work Center (Y/N)
ALARA Training (for shops with ionizing radiation hazards)	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 48-148	12	
Asbestos Awareness	Supervisor/Trainer	29 CFR1910.1001	12	
Benzene Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer	29 CFR 1910.1028	12	
Bloodborne Pathogens	Supervisor/Trainer, Public Health Program.	29CFR1910.1030, AFMAN 91-203	12	
Cadmium Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer, Public Health Program.	29CFR1910.1027(m)(4)(i)	12	
Crane Operation Training (Fixed and Mobile)	Supervisor/Trainer, VCO	29CFR1910.179, 29CFR1910.180, AFMAN 91-203	36	
Confined Space training (Entrant, Attendant, Supervisor, Monitor and Rescue Team)	AFCESA ADLS, Supervisor/Trainer for work center specific	29 CFR 1910.146 AFMAN 91-203	12	
Confined Space Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	0	
CPR training	Unit Instructors	AFMAN 91-203	12/24 (Based on work center requirements)	
Electro Magnetic Fields (EMF) Training (RF Hazards)	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 48-109	12	
Emergency Shower and Eyewash Station Training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	12	
Explosive Loaded Aircraft Safety Training	Unit Instructors	T.O. 11A-1-33, DESR6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, AFI 91-202	12	
Explosive Safety Training - Handling and Use	Unit Instructors	DESR6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, AFI 91-202	15	
Explosive Safety Training Transportation	Unit Instructors	DESR6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, AFI 91-202	15	
Fall Protection Training	Unit Instructor	AFMAN 91-203	12	
Fetal Protection	Supervisor/Trainer, Public Health Program.	AFMAN 48-146, AFRCI 41-104	12	

Fire Extinguisher	Unit Instructors	AFMAN 91-203, 29CFR1910.157(g)	12	Mandatory for all personnel.
Flight line Driving Training	ADLS CBT, Airfield Management for Comp Card.	AFI 13-213	12	
Forklift (Material Handling Equipment)	CBT and Instructor	AFMAN 91-203, 29 CFR 1910.178	36	
Hangar door awareness training	CBT	AFMAN 91-203,	12	
Hangar door operator training	Supervisor/Trainer Hands On	AFMAN 91-203,	0	
HAZCOM Initial training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 90-821 29 CFR 1910.1200	0	
HAZCOM supplementary training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 90-821	12	
Hearing conservation	CBT	AFI 48-127	12	
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium VI) Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer	29CFR1910.1026	12	
Job Safety Training (This document tailored to your section)	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 91-202	0	Mandatory for all personnel
Ladder Safety	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203, para 7.2.4.7.	0	
Laser Safety for Operators	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 48-139	12	
Lead Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer	CFR 1910.1025	12	
Lockout/Tagout, Awareness Training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	12	
Lockout/Tagout, Authorized Employee	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	12	
Manual and Powered Hoist	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203, Ch. 35	0	
PPE training	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	0 (As needed)	
Radio Frequency Radiation	CBT	AFI 48-109	12	
Respiratory protection	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 48-137 CFR1910.134	12	
Respiratory Protection for N95 Elective Use Filtering Face piece Respirators	Supervisor/Trainer	AFI 48-137 CFR1910.134 Appendix D	12	
Supervisor Safety Training	Wing Safety	AFI 91-202	0	Mandatory for all personnel meeting the AFI 91-202 criterion.
Traffic Safety (Local Conditions)	Wing Safety	AFI 91-207	0	Mandatory for all personnel
Vehicle Mounted Elevated Work Platforms, Self-Propelled and Manual Platforms	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203, Ch. 16	0	
Facility Emergency Action Plan	Supervisor/Trainer	AFMAN 91-203	12	Mandatory for all personnel
AF Risk Management Fundamentals	ADLS	AFI 90-802	0	Mandatory for all personnel