

**DEPARTMENT OF NAVY
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
PROGRAM**

**FISCAL YEAR 2006 ANNUAL
AGENCY REPORT**



**Questions may be directed to OPNAV Safety Liaison Office
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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

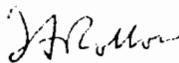
January 23, 2007

Ms. Diane Brayden
U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA
Directorate of Enforcement Programs
Office of Federal Agency Programs
Room N-3622
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington DC 20210

Dear Ms. Brayden:

As the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Safety), it is my privilege to provide the Department of the Navy's Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report on Occupational Safety and Health as required by 29 CFR 1960.71(a)(1). The Report includes a cover sheet with Department of the Navy summary information, and enclosures containing both the U.S. Navy (Tab A) and the U.S. Marine Corps' (Tab B) Reports as requested.

My Director of Safety and Occupational Health, Mr. Richard Wright,
Our Navy contact for the report is Ms. Joy Erdman
and our Marine Corps contact is Mr. Richard Coyle.


T.A. Rollow, P.E.
Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Safety)

Enclosures:
Tab A (Navy Report)
Tab B (USMC Report)

Copy to:
ASN (I&E)
DUSD(I&E) ESOH
CNO (Code N09FB2)
CMC (Code SD)
Naval Safety Center (Code 90A)
BUMED (M3F42)

Fiscal Year:	2006
Name of Agency:	Department of Navy
Name of Components:	U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps
Address	1000 Navy Pentagon Washington, DC 20350-1000
Number of employees covered by this report:	176,391 Civilian Workforce
Designated Agency Safety and Health Official:	The Honorable BJ Penn
Title:	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment)
Point of Contact:	Mr. Tom Rollow Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Safety)

Department of the Navy

FY 2006 Annual Occupational Safety and Health Report

Summary

The Department of the Navy (DON) continued to enhance all aspects of safety and occupational health through a turbulent year that included continued combat operations and logistical support for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, as well as increased homeland defense and anti-terrorism initiatives.

The Department continued an aggressive initiative to reduce mishaps and lost workdays due to injuries and illnesses in concert with the Department of Defense initiative to reduce mishaps by 75% over fiscal years 2002-2008. This included top-level Secretariat and military senior leadership emphasis to improve upon our web-based mishap reporting system, expanding our Navy-wide web-based safety and occupational health management information system, and increased team-based management of injuries involving safety, medical, workers compensation specialists, management, and labor. We continued to focus on bringing injured workers back to productive work as soon as medically possible. We believe a prompt return to work enhances an employee's sense of worth and contribution to the organization and enhances military readiness, reduces costs, and places an emphasis on prevention of mishaps throughout the organization.

The Department is fully engaged and leading Task Forces under the Defense Safety Oversight Committee, chaired by Dr. David Chu, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, and composed of Senior Flag / General Officers and Executives at the Undersecretary level. The Council and its Task Forces are focused on meeting aggressive Department of Defense safety and health mishap reduction goals through FY 2008. The Department of the Navy chaired three of nine Task Forces, including the Installation and Industrial Operations Task Force, which is charged with reducing civilian injuries, illnesses, and mishaps in industrial environments.

The Department of the Navy continued to focus on senior leadership involvement concerning occupational safety and health. The Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps jointly signed a document that proclaimed the five major objectives for the Department to focus on over FY 2006 and FY 2007. Safety was highlighted as one of these five objectives (another objective included prosecuting the Global War on Terror). The Navy established a senior level Executive Safety Board, chaired by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, focusing his senior leadership on safety and health initiatives. We believe the Navy Executive Safety Board has positively impacted safety and occupational health improvements Navy-wide over the fiscal year.

The Marine Corps has been aggressive at reducing mishaps and injuries. Senior Command emphasis on safety is at an all-time high. A three- and four-star General Officer Executive Safety Board continues to tackle and promote safety and occupational health initiatives. The Marines are taking the lead in their efforts to reduce motor vehicle

accidents both on- and off-the-job. Several new training and policy development initiatives to enhance safety were established during the year.

We continued building and strengthening our Department of the Navy Safety Civilian Community, which focuses on recruiting, developing, and retaining qualified, competent safety and health professionals, by improving their career progression and training opportunities. During FY 2006 both the Navy and Marine Corps continued to team with the Department of the Army, and participated in a joint safety intern program to assist in developing technically qualified safety professionals. With the new National Security Personnel System, we hope to continue to pursue positive steps to ensure our safety and occupational health personnel have the opportunities to expand their professionalism into the future.

The Department of Navy continues to push forward with the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). During FY 2006 all four Naval shipyards, the largest industrial facilities the Department operates, were pursuing or had obtained VPP Star status (three of four Shipyards are now Star sites). These Star sites constituted 3 of only 5 Star sites across the entire Department of Defense. We also had several other Navy and Marine Corps activities pursuing participation in the OSHA VPP Star and Challenge programs via the DoD VPP Center of Excellence initiative. We plan to develop a formal partnership with OSHA to assist with our Department – wide efforts to increase VPP participation over the next several years.

Department of Navy FY 2006 data continued to indicate improvements in safety and occupational health. Our OSHA Total Case Rate, Lost Time Case Rate, and Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) chargeback cases continued to decrease in FY 2006. Although we performed well in many areas, we did tragically have 4 civilian workplace fatalities in FY 2006. [Note: The Department does not track those fatalities reported by OWCP that occur after a long illness or that would primarily have been reported to close out a workers compensation claim.]

The Department continued to work aggressively to achieve the Presidential SHARE (Safety, Health and Return to Employment) goals. **The Department of Navy was the only Military Department to meet or exceed all four SHARE Goals.** We again achieved 10% or greater reductions in our Total and Lost Time Case Rates in FY 2006. We also exceeded our FY 2006 SHARE goals for Timeliness and Lost Production Day Rates and will continue to focus on the SHARE goals in FY 2007 and out-years as we work to achieve the SECDEF's 75% mishap reduction goal. As indicated in the Navy and Marine Corps reports, we do request that SHARE data be broken out separately for the Navy and Marine Corps (along with total Department of Navy). As indicated in the reports some SHARE data was available separately for the Navy, but not for the Marine Corps.

Further details and statistics on the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps safety and occupational health programs and initiatives can be found in their separate attached reports that are aligned with the OSHA FY 2006 report template that was provided.

DON summary statistics (Navy and Marine Corps totals) follow:

TABLE 1: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (DON) OWCP INJURY & ILLNESS DATA

CATEGORY	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Total Recordable Cases	8,009	7,855	7,148	5,572	5,422
Fatalities	2	0	3	2	4
Lost Time Cases	3,982	4,155	3,777	3,160	3,084
Avg. Number of Employees	180,418	181,140	191,890	197,046	176,391

This data is obtained from the USDOL OWCP database. Number of employees was obtained from the Office of Civilian Personnel Management (OCPM).

TABLE 2: DON OWCP RATES OF INJURIES & ILLNESSES PER 100 EMPLOYEES

CATEGORY	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
OWCP Total Case Rate	4.44	4.34	3.59	3.23	3.07
OWCP Lost Time Case Rate	2.21	2.29	1.90	1.76	1.75

This data is obtained from the USDOL OWCP database.

TABLE 3: DON WORKERS' COMPENSATION DATA

CATEGORY	CBY02	CBY03	CBY04	CBY05	CBY06
Chargeback Cases	25,793	21,816	24,061	20,018	18,176
Total Cost (\$ Million)	\$248.2	\$246.5	\$245.2	\$237.7	\$244.3
Cost per case (\$)	\$9,625	\$ 11,299	\$10,190	\$11,874	\$13,441

This data reflects the DON workers' compensation costs obtained from the USDOL OWCP database. CB = Chargeback year, 1 July to 30 June.

TABLE 4: DON CONTINUATION OF PAY (COP)

CATEGORY	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
COP Cost (\$ Thousand)	\$3,369	\$3,964	\$3,561	\$2,955	\$3,050

This data reflects the COP data obtained from the Defense Finance & Accounting System (DFAS) - Cleveland.

TABLE 5: DON SAFETY, HEALTH, AND RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT (SHARE) METRIC AND GOALS

SHARE Metric & Goal	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Total Case Rate Goal is 3% reduction per year	-3.82%	-10.92%	-10%	-16.5%
Lost Time Case Rate Goal is 3% reduction per year	<u>+1.91%</u>	-10.82%	-7.4%	-9.7%
Timeliness of reporting injuries to OWCP Goal is 5% increase per year	+30.9%	+14.31%	+15.8%	+17%
Lost Production Day Rate Goal is 1% reduction per year	-6.96%	<u>-0.17%</u>	-15.1%	-10.9%

Green font – met or exceeded goals, red font (underlined) – missed goal.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

5100
Ser N09F/7U220000
18 Jan 07

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (SAFETY)

Subj: U.S. NAVY FY 2006 ANNUAL REPORT to OSHA

Ref: (a) OSHA Memo of 28 Sep 06 to Federal Agencies

Encl: (1) U.S. Navy Safety and Occupational Health (SOH)
Program Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Agency Report

1. In response to reference (a), the U.S. Navy submission of the Department of the Navy's FY 2005 Annual Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) report is forwarded as enclosure (1).
2. The report is forwarded for inclusion in the Department of the Navy's official response to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). We are pleased with progress made in FY 2006 and are ready to meet new challenges to continue our focus on eliminating workplace fatalities, injuries, illnesses and disabilities.
3. Our points of contact for the U.S. Navy FY 2006 Annual Report to OSHA are Joy Erdman, Gina Moore,
and Nancy McWilliams,

G. E. MAYER

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
CNO Special Assistant for Safety

Fiscal Year:	2006
Name of Agency:	Department of the Navy
Name of Component:	U.S. Navy
Address	2000 Navy Pentagon Washington, DC 20350-2000
Number of federal civilian employees covered by this report:	161,004 Civilian Workforce
Name of USN Senior Flag Safety & Health Official:	RADM George E. Mayer, USN
Title:	Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations for Safety Matters (CNO 09F)/ Commander, Naval Safety Center
USN Safety and Occupational Health Policy Point of Contact:	Joy Erdman, MS, CIH, CSP Safety and Occupational Health OPNAV Safety Liaison (09FB)
USN Occupational Safety & Health Program Technical Point of Contact:	Nancy J. McWilliams, MS, CSP, ARM Installations & Industrial Safety Directorate Naval Safety Center, Code 20
Coordinated by:	Gina Moore, BS Management Analyst OPNAV Safety Liaison (09FB)

The United States Navy

FY 2006 Annual Occupational Safety and Health Report

Executive Summary

The Navy continued an aggressive initiative to reduce mishaps and lost workdays due to injuries and illnesses in concert with the Department of Defense initiative to reduce mishaps by 75% over fiscal years 2002-2008. We expanded our program to bring injured workers back to productive work as soon as medically possible.

The Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, and Commandant of the Marine Corps signed a joint document that proclaimed the five major objectives for the Department of the Navy. Safety is one of these top five objectives.

The Navy established a senior level Executive Safety Board (ESB), chaired by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, which enables him along with his senior leadership staff to focus on safety and health initiatives. The Navy ESB positively impacted safety and occupational health Navy-wide this fiscal year through its two committees, the Operations Safety and Operations Safety Support Committees that are focused on meeting aggressive Department of Defense safety and health mishap reduction goals through FY 2008.

The Navy continues to push forward with its commitment to participate in the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). During FY 2006 all four naval shipyards were pursuing or had obtained VPP Star status (three of four shipyards are now Star sites). Our VPP Star sites have experienced significant reductions in their Lost Time Case (LTC) rates, 58% over the last five years, and avoided over \$10M in compensation expenses. These results have motivated over 25 Navy activities to work toward earning VPP Star recognition.

The Navy successfully achieved all four of the Presidential Safety, Health and Return-to-Employment (SHARE) goals; the only military department to do so. We will continue to focus on the SHARE goals in FY 2007 and out-years as we strive to achieve the SECDEF's 75% mishap reduction goal. We believe a prompt return to work enhances an employee's sense of worth and increases readiness, reduces costs, and places an emphasis on prevention of mishaps throughout the organization.

The Federal Workers' Compensation Program costs continue to rise in spite of fewer employees and cases. The difference between Charge Back Year (CBY) 2005 and 2006 the average cost per case and employee rose 10.2 % and 13.7 %, respectively. Although we performed well in many areas, we did tragically have three civilian workplace fatalities in FY 2006.

During FY 2006, the Navy continued to move safety upfront in the acquisition process. Integrating safety into the earliest phases of acquisition (concept and design) will improve cost avoidance for the entire life cycle of acquisitions. Designing engineered hazard controls into new acquisitions will reduce mishaps and increase productivity.

The Navy continued to track and market the value that safety adds to improved worker safety, productivity, and cost avoidance on its Safety Success Stories website.

The Navy recognizes a number of challenges that make continued safety improvements difficult. These include new hazards brought by continued war against terrorism, changing technology such as nanotechnology, reduced staffing, outsourcing, an aging civilian workforce, a rotating military workforce, increased competition for funding, and difficulty in accurately documenting safety losses, projected savings and return on investment.

Further details on the Navy safety and occupational health program FY 2006 accomplishments and FY 2007 initiatives and goals are in the attached report.

Detailed Report

The United States Navy (USN) and the United States Marine Corps (USMC) comprise the Department of Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the USMC submit separate OSHA reports to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment).

The U.S. Navy’s Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) program protects over 600,000 individuals worldwide - active duty military, reserve military, U.S. civilians, and foreign national employees. The U.S. Navy’s diverse workplaces include shipyards, shipboard operations, aircraft repair facilities, research facilities, hospitals, laboratories, and construction sites, on both domestic and foreign Navy bases. The statistics in this report focus on the approximately 160,000 Navy civilians who support the maintenance of over 4,000 aircraft and over 250 ships, as well as the Navy’s physical infrastructure. However, this report also includes examples across the Navy’s entire civilian and military workforce that demonstrate its commitment to protect its most valuable resource - its people.

I. Statistics

a. Injury and Illness Statistics

- i. Injury and illness rates - Summarize incident experience for total & lost time cases during FY 2006. Compare performance to prior FY.

	FY 2005 (Navy & Marine Corps) ¹	FY 2006 (Navy & Marine Corps) ¹	Change	FY 2006 (Navy only) ²
Number of Federal Civilian Employees, including full-time, part-time, seasonal, and intermittent employees	182,315	176,391	- 5,924	161,004
Total Cases Injury/Illness (number of injury/illness cases, no lost-time, first aid, lost-time and fatalities)	5,889	5,442	- 447	4,524
Total Case Rate (rate of all injury/illness cases per 100 employees)	3.23	3.07	- .16	2.80
Lost Time Cases (number of cases that involved days away from work)	2,663	3,084	+ 421	2,426
Lost Time Case Rate (rate of only the injury/illness cases with days away from work per 100 employees)	1.76	1.75	- .01	1.51
Lost Production Days (number of days away from work)	92,996	83,772	- 9,224	80,423
Lost Production Day Rate (per 100 employees)	51	52	+1	49.6

¹ Department of Labor, OSHA Federal Agency Injury and Illness Statistics SHARE webpage http://www.osha.gov/dep/fap/statistics/fedprgms_stats06_final.html

² Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) Safety, Health, Fire & Emergency Services

- ii. Facilities with high injury and illness rates – Explain how the agency identifies facilities with high injury & illness case rates, particularly those with high lost time case rates. What was done to improve those facilities’ OSH experience?

Injury and illness case rates are not currently tracked at the facility level, because the Navy Web Enabled Safety System (WESS) doesn’t contain population data. To identify facilities with high injury and illness case rates, the U.S. Navy uses a surrogate indicator, the civilian lost production day rate. This information is obtained from the Defense

Manpower Data Center using DoD civilian payroll data, which monitors time not at work due to workplace injury or illness. The Federal civilian Lost Production Day Rate is the number of lost workdays per 100 civilian workers per year and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Lost production day rate} = \frac{(\# \text{COP Days} + \# \text{LWOP days}) \times 200,000}{\text{Number of civilian hours worked}}$$

Notes: COP is continuation of pay and LWOP is leave without pay. DoD continuously analyzes the data and posts information on the worst 40 facilities across DoD, called the “Top 40” list. This information is available at: <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/ltwi/owa/cop>.

To improve safety performance at these “Top 40” facilities, a number of actions were taken in FY 2006. The Navy shipyards pursued recognition through the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), reducing their mishap rates by approximately 50%, and DoD expanded their VPP contract support (see <http://www.vppcx.org>). Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville was accepted into the VPP Challenge Program, and NAS Key West completed stage one of the VPP Challenge program.

- b. **Fatalities** - Summarize fatality cases during FY 2006. Explain where each occurred, investigation results and corrective actions taken. Compare performance to last FY. If number differs from OSHA listing, explain what might have caused discrepancy.

There were three Navy civilian fatalities in 2006, one more than in 2005. (**Note:** The Navy does not track those fatalities reported by OWCP that occur after a long illness or that would primarily have been reported to close out a workers’ compensation claim).

Fatalities	Fatality Details, Causal Factors & Corrective Actions Taken
1	<p>16 Feb 06 - Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station CA. A worker was on a break and walked over to look at the pressure chamber while the chamber was under pressure to test a gauge that had been placed inside the chamber. While standing near the chamber, a failure of the chamber occurred. A part of the chamber struck the worker, causing his death.</p> <p>Causal factors Worker failed to maintain a safe distance from the chamber after he had been told to stay away from the test site earlier in the day. Test area was not secured from unauthorized personnel.</p> <p>Corrective Actions Taken Command to enforce its policy restricting access, use, and operation of calibration equipment and standards to trained and authorized personnel only. The acquisition and use of pressure vessels that are constructed to the ASME code only will be used in all maintenance programs.</p>
2	<p>31 Aug 06 - USNS San Jose, Lima Two Pier, Guam Shipyard, Santa Rita, Guam Two civilian mariners fell (were forcibly ejected from the basket) from a JLG man lift to the pier while performing a freshwater wash down of the ship. The fly boom of the JLG was extended five and a half feet from the base boom, which caused the center of gravity to shift out past the man lift’s wheelbase, and allowed the man lift to tip over. Neither man was attached to the basket by a safety lanyard. Subsequent investigation revealed an interlock switch on the JLG man lift did not operate properly to prevent the fly boom from extending while the base boom was not fully elevated.</p> <p>Causal factors Safety interlock failed to preclude the fly boom from extending when the boom tower assembly was not raised fully. This allowed the man lift to be placed in an unstable condition, which led to the man lift tipping over. Personal protective equipment was not used and there was no inventory control over safety harnesses.</p> <p>Corrective Actions Taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety stand down for all man lifts in command • Development of man lift-specific procedure • Using articulating boom man lifts that have a fly boom on the lower arm is now prohibited.

1) **Office of Workers' Compensation Programs Costs** - Use data to display workers' compensation cost for Chargeback Year (CBY) 2006, along with Continuation of Pay (COP) costs for the period and compare with previous year expenditures.

As seen in the table below, while Chargeback cases declined between CBY 2005 and CBY 2006, average cost per employee and case rose.

CATEGORY	CBY ¹ 2005	CBY ¹ 2006	% Change
Total # Employees	182.3K	161.0K	-11.9
Chargeback Cases	18,017*	16,553	-8.1
Total Chargeback (\$ Million)	216.7*	221.8	+2.3
Total Continuation of Pay (COP) (\$ Million)	2.6	1.9	-28.0
Total Chargeback + COP (\$ Million)	219.4	223.8	+1.9
Avg. Cost per Case (\$)	12,032	13,405	+10.2
Avg. Cost per Employee (\$)	1,189	1,378	+13.7
Chargeback for cases that occurred in the CBY	6.4	6.7	+3.9

¹ Charge Back Year (CBY) , July 1 to June 30

*These figures were prepared by the DoD CPMS, ICUC Division from the USDOL OWCP Chargeback bill.

2) **Significant Trends and Major Causes or Sources of Lost Time Injuries**

i) **Tracking accidents** - Use accident/incident reporting system, supplemental reports to OSHA 300 logs, and/or OWCP reports to determine & explain noticeable trends, major causes or sources of lost time injuries that occurred during FY 2006.

The following data was taken from the Civilian Personnel Management System (CPMS) for FY 2005 and 2006. Data includes the total number of injuries (with and without lost time) reported. Data was downloaded from CPMS on 29 November 2006.

Comparison of FY 2005 and FY 2006 Major Trends					
Nature (i.e. sprains, contusions, etc.)	FY 2005		FY 2006		Description
	Total %	Cost %	Total %	Cost %	
Musculoskeletal	28	27	32	27	Sprains, strains, carpal tunnel, pain swelling of joints
Minor Contusions	20	8	23	8	Cuts and bruises
Back Conditions	16	27	15	27	Back sprains and strains
Traumatic Injury Unclassified	15	11	10	11	Unknown
Fractures	5	5	5	4	Broken bones
Cause of Injury (i.e., slips, handling tools, etc.)	Total %	Cost %	Total %	Cost %	Description
Manual Material Handling	38	33	37	33	Manually lifting all types of materials
Slips, Trips and Falls	25	24	27	24	Falls of all types from all surfaces
Unclassified, Misc., Unspecified	24	30	24	56	Unknown
Cause of Injury (cont'd.) (i.e., slips, handling tools, etc.)	Total %	Cost %	Total %	Cost %	Description
Transportation	5	4	4	4	Working around vehicles of all types
Falling Objects	3	2	3	2	Falling objects from machinery, ladder, furniture

The overall percentages of civilian injuries when looking at them by nature and by cause varied only slightly from FY 2005 to FY 2006. However, while the 4,778 total injuries that occurred in FY 2006 represented a 17% decrease over FY 2005 injury totals, the FY 2006 costs associated with them increased 2.8%. This indicates the continued need to combine both safety activities to prevent injuries and case management to return injured workers back to work in order .

ii) Controlling Trends - Describe what has been done to control trends & major causes of lost time injuries.

➤ High number of unknown/unclassified - The Navy is evaluating its mishap reporting system to improve recordkeeping so it can more effectively identify mishap causes.

➤ Task Action Team accomplishments addressing ergonomics and fall protection are listed in **Attachment A** to this report.

3) **Contract employees** - For each of the following categories, provide number of contract employees and describe injury & illness experience for each.

a) Contract employees covered by the OSHA 300 requirements, i.e., those supervised by federal personnel on a day-to-day basis

Not available.

b) Contract employees who are an integral part of your agency's federal workforce, but not covered by the OSHA 300 requirements (if available)

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) tracks construction contractor injury statistics for Navy and USMC construction projects that the command provides oversight to. Construction contractor DART rates have been 0.42 for FY05 and 0.47 for FY06.

NAVFAC is working on the following initiatives regarding contractor safety:

- obtaining a greater appreciation for all contractor mishaps - including construction, facility services, A&E and environmental contracts

- increasing the attention to contractor reporting such that there is an increased confidence in the accuracy of the DART rates provided

c) Separate but regular contract employees, such as security and housecleaning personnel (if available).

Not available.

Note: As part of their annual summary report from their OSHA 300 log, Navy activities in the OSHA VPP submit all contractor injuries and illnesses that occurred at their activities. This is in accordance with Appendix D of OSHA'S – CSP 03-01-002 – TED 8.4 – Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP): Policies and Procedures Manual.

- 4) **Volunteers** - *Provide number of volunteers in the last year & describe injury & illness experience for them.*

Historically, volunteer injury and illness experience was not recorded. One Navy command has a new safety management tool, the Enterprise Safety Application Management System (ESAMS) that has the potential to track volunteer injury and illness experience.

II. OSHA Initiatives - SHARE, Seat Belt Safety, and Recordkeeping Requirements

a. **SHARE** - Safety, Health and Return-to-Employment Initiative

- i. SHARE Analysis - *Provide detailed analysis of progress in achieving each of the four SHARE goals.*

1. *Reduce total injury and illness case rates by 3% per year (met goal)*
2. *Reduce lost time injury and illness case rates by 3% per year (met goal)*
3. *Increase the timely filing of injury and illness claims by 5% per year (met goal)*
4. *Reduce the rate of lost production days due to injury and illness by 1% per year (met goal)*

The table below represents the U.S. Navy’s performance on OSHA’s SHARE initiative and goals. The U.S. Navy met all of the SHARE goals for FY 2006.

FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Goal	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Goal	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Goal	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 * %Change from FY 2006 Goal
Goal 1: Total Case Rates			Goal = Reduce by 3% per year				
3.86	3.74	3.48	3.63	3.09	3.52	2.80	-20.45
Goal 2: Lost Time Case Rate			Goal = Reduce by 3% per year				
2.00	1.94	1.81	1.88	1.62	1.83	1.51	-17.49
Goal 3: Timely Filing of Claims Rate			Goal = Increase by 5% per year				
58.1	61.04	61.00	64.08	71.9	67.30	72.80	+7.55
Goal 4: Lost Production Days Rate			Goal = Reduce by 1% per year				
56.60	56.07	55.50	55.51	47.39	54.95	49.55	-9.83

Data source: Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) Safety, Health, Fire & Emergency Services

* % Change is the percent difference between FY 2006 Goal and FY 2006 Actual.

- ii. SHARE Programs/Initiatives - *Describe programs established & initiatives launched in support of SHARE. Discuss successes & shortcomings of the programs/initiatives & explain how they impacted overall effectiveness of your agency’s OSH program(s).*

The U.S. Navy has focused on the Secretary of Defense’s (SECDEF) Mishap Reduction Initiative of reducing mishaps by 75% by the end of FY 2008 using the 2002 baseline. The SECDEF goals are comparable to SHARE goals except that the numeric goal for DoD is higher than the OSHA SHARE goal, and DoD has additional goals for aviation safety and traffic safety. The U.S. Navy’s initiatives to meet the 75% mishap reduction goals are described throughout the Accomplishments section of this report, Section IV.

b. Motor Vehicle/Seat Belt Safety

- i. Number of motor vehicle accidents experienced by employees in FY 2006 - Summarize motor vehicle accidents during FY 2006. Include discussion that compares performance with last FY.

Only eight motor vehicle mishaps, involving civilians in an on-duty status, were reported in FY 2006. Of the eight mishaps, none resulted in a fatality, five involved injuries, and three had no injury involvement. Of the five injuries, only one resulted in five or more lost work days.

U.S. Navy Motor Vehicle Statistics	FY 2005	FY 2006	Change
Number of motor vehicle accidents experienced by civilian employees	23	8	-15
Number of accidents resulting in personal injury	11	5	-6
OWCP costs of accidents	Not available	Not available	Not available
Vehicle repair costs due to accidents	****	****	****
Amount of liability claims against the agency due to accidents	0	0	0

**** Vehicle repair costs are not reported in the Naval Safety Center mishap database if less than \$5K.

- ii. Mechanisms in place to track the percentage of seat belt usage by employees - Executive Order 13043 requires seat belt use by federal employees on the job. Describe how your agency tracks this information, including usage % and number of employees involved in motor vehicle accidents in FY 2006 who were wearing seat belts & those who were not.

In support of Executive Order 13043, Navy Traffic Safety Program Instruction (OPNAVINST 5100.12G) requires that all persons, military or civilian, operating or riding in any government motor vehicle (GMV), on or off-base, must wear seat belts. All military and civilian, operating or riding in any private motor vehicle (PMV) on a Navy installation must wear seat belts. Military are required to wear seat belts on and off-duty. Additionally, civilian employees are required to wear seat belts during on-duty operation of PMVs, whether on or off-base. The Department of the Navy solicits seat belt usage information from subordinate commands on an annual basis. This information is provided to the Department of Defense by 30 April each year for the preceding calendar year. Information gained from this collection effort is used to tailor our enforcement efforts in this area. Seat belt observational surveys were conducted at random locations (entrance gates, parking lots, intersections, etc.) at 48 Navy shore installations in 2006 and indicated an average seat belt use of 95%. This surpasses the previous year average use of 94% and the 2006 national average for seat belt use of 81%. The Navy will continue to work toward 100% seatbelt usage and emphasize this important part of our PMV mishap prevention program. **Attachment B** contains the U.S. Navy Annual Seat Belt Report for 2006.

The Navy’s WESS mishap reporting system has the mechanism to capture whether or not vehicle occupants who are involved in motor vehicle mishaps are wearing seat belts. However, the ‘seat belt’ field in WESS is currently an optional field, so the data is not completely accurate. Of the eight motor vehicle mishaps in FY 2006 (involving civilians on-duty), four were identified as properly wearing seat belts. Seat belt use information was not provided for the other four mishaps.

iii. Efforts taken to improve motor vehicle safety and seat belt usage - *Describe programs/ initiatives initiated to improve motor vehicle safety & seat belt usage.*

The Navy continues to promote national driver safety campaigns (e.g., Click-It-or-Ticket and Buckle Up America) in an effort to raise awareness on the importance of seat belts as a life saving tool and to reinforce the requirement to wear them on Navy installations and anytime while traveling in government motor vehicles. Safety belt checkpoints and other stepped-up law enforcement activities were conducted during these campaigns. The Navy Executive Safety Board (NESB) has focused its efforts on improving the Navy's PMV mishap investigation process and strengthening Commanders' control over high risk drivers. The NESB established the Operations Safety Support Committee (OSSC) in FY 2006 to assist in this effort and to address a number of safety concerns including traffic safety. A Traffic Safety Working Group was created to specifically focus on initiatives for reducing the number of mishaps incurred by U.S. Navy personnel. A centrally managed Navy Traffic Safety Program was put in place by Commander of Navy Installations Command (CNIC) in April 2005 and continued throughout FY 2006 providing critical training, behavior modification, and enforcement support. Training includes nationally accredited safety courses for automobiles, motorcycles, and emergency vehicles. Additionally, traffic safety training lectures and traffic safety messages are sent to all Navy commands providing mishap statistics and safe driving tips before major holidays, long weekends, holidays and/or seasonally. Behavior modification and enforcement support include peer and subordinate mentoring programs and various traffic safety awareness campaigns. CNIC promulgated policy on distracted driving, which prohibited driver use of hand-held cellular phones and personal listening devices (e.g., headphones) in moving vehicles. All efforts are focused on identifying and providing proven approaches for reducing risk factors such as speed, fatigue, lack of seat belt use, and drinking and driving.

c. **Recordkeeping Requirements**

i. Implementation - *Describe how implemented revised recordkeeping requirements for federal agencies effective 1 January 2005 & any challenges faced to implement.*

To comply with 29 CFR 1904, Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, the U.S. Navy added a feature to its WESS mishap recording system that enables the installations to create an OSHA300 Log and Summary Form 300A.

ii. Data - *Describe how the agency has used the data from the new OSHA 300 logs, including:*

OSHA 300 Log Systems

- *What system(s) were developed to record and track these incidents/accidents? Is this done electronically or manually?*

The Navy uses two systems to track incidents: Web-Enabled Safety System (WESS) and Enterprise Safety Application Management System (ESAMS). The systems are electronic with some manual interface.

- *Does the system allow the data to be aggregated so it can be reviewed at the national level? If yes, does the aggregated information include the average number of employees and the total hours worked by employees in the last year?*

WESS captures the data necessary to provide an aggregated report at the national level, however, a report format has not been defined.

- *Does the system encompass OWCP filing, or is it separate?*

No, the DoD workers' compensation system is separate.

- *Does the system also track no-injury accidents or near misses?*

Yes.

- *Would your agency be interested in a government-wide recordkeeping system?*

Yes.

- *If yes, please describe what such a system should encompass.*

A single entry system that allows all authorized users to record injuries and illnesses regardless of whether or not they are workers' compensation compensable and whether or not they occur to a military, civilian, contractor, or volunteer. The system should enable the user to track corrective actions, collect appropriate data elements to enable identification of root causes, interface with the appropriate data systems to provide population numbers, Unified Facility Guide Specification (UFGS) Design and Build Specifications hours worked, etc. in order to automatically calculate rates.

The system should have the capability of providing (with only a few key strokes) summary reports from the organization as a whole on down to individual units. The purpose of these summary reports is to enable managers to make decisions to allocate resources for mishap prevention, identify areas for improvements, etc.

Among other features, once an injury/illness is entered into the system, an e-mail notification would go automatically to the involved parties, for example:

- For civilian workers - notification to workers' compensation office, human resources, safety office, medical office, etc.
- For military - notification to medical office, safety office, etc.

- *Describe how the agency has used the data from the new OSHA 300 logs.*

The U.S. Navy has used the OSHA Log data for selected installations to compare the installation's lost work days with the data from the DoD Defense Management Data Center (DMDC) workers' compensation data.

- *How many volunteers did the agency have in CY 2006 and what types of services did they provide?*

Not available.

- *Is the agency recording incidents/accidents sustained by volunteers in the OSHA 300 logs? If yes, does the agency flag these entries as volunteers? How does the agency track the hours worked by volunteers to include on OSHA's Form 300A?*

See above.

- *If the agency does not include volunteers in its OSHA 300 logs, please explain why not. Please explain if and how the agency is using another method to track these incidents/accidents.*

See above.

III. **Employee Support**

a. **OSH Training**

- i. Employee Training - *Describe overall plan for ensuring that all staff receive appropriate OSH awareness & hazard recognition information & training. Describe overall impact of training efforts on improving work-related safety & health. In table below, list specific training offered during FY 2006 and numbers trained.*

The Naval Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Training Center (NAVOSHETC) provides safety, occupational health, and environmental training to Sailors, Marines, and DoD civilian employees. NAVOSHETC trained 9,623 students (6,476 Safety/Occupational Health and 3,147 Environmental) during FY 2006 convening 528 times for 49 offered courses. There were 528 convenings primarily delivered in a traditional classroom setting and using computer based training, while 112 convenings were delivered by interactive Video-TeleTraining. The satellite based Government Educational Training Network was also used to deliver Federal agency training to Navy personnel. The annual Navy Professional Development Conference trained 557 Navy safety professionals. The overall impact of training is significant in making Navy personnel aware of safety and health hazards in their workplaces as well as helping them to understand procedures to follow to improve the quality and safety of their work and to prevent mishaps. Training courses offered by the NAVOSHETC can be found at: <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/training/catalog.htm>.

Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) training (separate from training offered by the NAVOSHETC) is integrated into trade/skill training and is provided to employees, management supervisors, and union representatives in each workplace or online through Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) and the Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS) courses. In FY 2006, as in prior years, Navy civilian and military personnel received training tailored to their individual needs, from awareness training to education required to attain and maintain competency in their technical area(s) of expertise. Junior and senior military officers receive SOH management training and that has been incorporated into many levels of the Navy's leadership. Shore activity personnel are provided additional educational opportunities, such as coursework on Navy SOH Program Management and Self-Assessment, to assist them in initiating and managing their own SOH programs.

It is impossible to categorize Navy training by types of personnel since most classes involve a mix of personnel at many levels. The tables in **Attachments C** and **D** represent types of safety training offered by the U.S. Navy both in a classroom setting and as online courses. Data sources are the NAVOSHETC, Naval Education & Training Command, CNIC, Surface Warfare Officers School, Naval Post Graduate School, and the Navy's ESAMS.

- ii. **Contract Employee Training** - *If training of contract employees is tracked, describe how accomplished.*

The safety software management tool, ESAMS tracks training for all users enrolled in the management system.

b. Field Federal Safety and Health Councils

- i. Involvement - *Describe extent to which employees/managers were involved.*

Very limited involvement in FY 2006. Most involvement is at the local level.

- ii. Field Council Support - *Describe if and how staff involvement encouraged & how agency provided support for these councils.*

Very limited involvement in FY 2006.

Other Support Activities - *Describe how the agency promotes staff involvement in other safety & health support activities, such as membership in professional safety & health organizations, attendance at safety & health conferences, & professional certification.*

In FY 2006, the Navy completed revision of OPNAV Instruction 5100.23G, Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual, with added language concerning professional certification. Chapter 6 of the instruction states: "Certification of individuals in their professional specialty is highly desirable and fully supported by the U.S. Navy. Commanders of local commands should encourage personnel to obtain professional certification, such as certified safety professional (CSP), certified industrial hygienist (CIH), certified occupational health and safety technologist (OHST), certified occupational health nurse (COHN), and certification by the American Board of Preventive Medicine in occupational medicine (ABPM). Local commands shall support the efforts (within funding capabilities) for the certification of their staff by providing funding for preparatory courses and attendance at meetings/courses for the purpose of maintaining certification. For civilian personnel, payment of costs associated with obtaining and renewing professional credentials including professional accreditation, state-imposed and professional licenses, and professional certifications, and examinations to obtain such credentials is authorized. Given the availability of funding, an activity may pay for professional credentials that are necessary or beneficial for the civilian employee in the performance of official duties."

During FY 2006, the Navy encouraged and funded participation in the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program Participants' Association, DoD safety forums, the National Safety Council/Federal Safety & Health Congress Conference & Expo, the American Industrial Hygiene Association and DoD Industrial Hygiene Forums and the Navy Environmental Health Center's annual workshop. The Navy sponsors its own annual safety professional development conference, which was held during FY 2006 from 13-17 March in Virginia Beach, VA.

IV. **Accomplishments**

a. **FY 2006 Accomplishments** – *Discuss OSH accomplishments & include information on:*

i. Evaluations – *Describe any evaluations conducted of OSH program(s) as outlined in 29CFR1960.79*

The effectiveness of SOH programs is measured by the Naval Inspector General for shore commands and by the Board of Inspection and Survey for ships and submarines. In addition, the Naval Audit Service and the Center for Naval Analyses conduct, on average, one special safety study each year. The strengths of the Navy's SOH program include: centralized hazard abatement funding, industrial hygiene services, Navy safety websites, occupational health care, safety policy with clear roles and responsibilities, training from NAVOSHETC, ESAMS, and VPP star recognition at three shipyards and one installation. [FY 2006 Naval Inspector General Report can be found at : <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/performance/default.htm>]

There are two major tools for establishing and tracking accountability: (1) Navy shore safety and health policy in OPNAVINST 5100.23G designates safety roles and responsibilities for managers, supervisors, and employees, and (2) The Enterprise Safety Application Management System (ESAMS) tracks accountability of supervisors and managers. For civilians, the system links supervisors' performance to the standard Federal government management performance elements.

Full participation and cooperation is required of all employees by: (1) complying with all safety and health actions; violators are subject to disciplinary action; and (2) reporting observed workplace hazards and injuries or occupational injuries or property damage resulting from mishaps or any near mishaps.

ii. Return-to-work – *Describe how your agency has executed its return-to-work & disability case management programs*

The U.S. Navy's goal is to return injured workers' (currently on agency's rolls) to gainful employment once work restrictions are imposed. For those long term cases (injured workers' who have been separated by their employing agency), aggressive case management is used. If a claimant is found to be either fully or partially recovered, the injury compensation staff attempts to find suitable work within their agency, if available, and offers the injured worker a position through the DoD Pipeline Reemployment Program. If no position exists, the injury compensation staff works with the DOL claims examiner to get the injured worker into vocational rehabilitation. In FY 2006, 54 previously injured workers returned to Navy workplaces through this DoD Pipeline Re-employment Program.

iii. Performance Standards – *Describe how safety & health performance standards for managers, supervisors, & employees were established and applied.*

In FY 2006, personnel standards were developed at the local level. As the U.S. Navy moves into the new DoD system, we are attempting to develop standardized guidelines.

- iv. Recognition – Describe how the agency provides recognition for outstanding performers and enhanced employee participation in the OSH program.

To recognize outstanding efforts in risk management and mishap prevention, the CNO Awards For Achievement In Safety Ashore Program provides recognition to commands with the best overall safety program record in their category; to activities for attaining excellent records in safety; and to individual safety professionals who have made significant contributions to a command/activity or overall Navy safety program. The awards recognize outstanding contributions to operational readiness and conservation of resources through effective risk management. In addition to outstanding safety records, activities selected must have aggressive, innovative mishap prevention programs. Awards are made to one small, medium, and large activity in industrial and non-industrial categories. The CNO Individual Award for safety is presented to one military officer, one military enlisted, and one Navy civilian for a total of three (3) awards. The Secretary of the Navy has also developed safety awards, presented as official recognition of commendable safety records attained by activities. Secretary of the Navy activity awards are presented each fiscal year to Navy shore activities and fleet operational/support units located ashore, based on the overall quality of their safety programs and records. At the local level, activity commanding officers develop and implement an activity safety awards program applicable to their mission and operations. Information on FY 2006 awards can be found at:

<http://safetycenter.navy.mil/awards/default.htm>

The awards program is not the only recognition program. VPP participation is being encouraged throughout the U.S. Navy. The Naval Sea Systems Command's leadership directing naval shipyards to apply for OSHA Voluntary Protection Program Star status has resulted in greatly increased employee participation. In FY 2006, Norfolk and Puget Sound Naval Shipyards attained VPP Star status. (Portsmouth Naval Shipyard attained Star status in FY 2005.) Other major commands such as the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Commander Navy Installations Command are also actively pursuing VPP recognition (see section I.a.ii above).

- b. **Achievement of Fiscal Year 2005 Goals** - Describe progress toward meeting the goals listed in annual report for FY 2005.

Acquisition/Systems Safety

- Acquisition Safety Webpages are located on the Naval Safety Center's website at <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/acquisition/default.htm>. They promote the Navy's acquisition safety message that building systems safer the first time means fewer retrofits and injuries, enhanced productivity, and reduced cost. In FY 2006, a new Acquisition Safety Challenges/Resources section was completed and posted – **Radiofrequency Radiation**. Two additional Challenge sections - **Nanotechnology** and **Hazardous Energy** - are in final draft stages for posting in FY 2007. In addition, a **General Resources** section and an **Executive Overview** were added to the web pages. Further information is provided in **Attachment E**.
- Navy members continued participation in the DoD Acquisition and Technical Working Group and the Navy Environmental Safety and Occupational Health Process Task Action Team. These two groups provide guidance and technical support for update of DoD and Navy policy and guidance as well as providing a forum for exchange of technical information.
- Maintained a rigorous technical review process for new or modified energetic (weapons) systems through the Naval Ordnance Safety Support Activity. This group held monthly program reviews through the Weapons System Explosive Safety Review Board.

- The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) established a technical authority for system safety in acquisition. The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command informally designated an individual to perform this function at the headquarters organization.

Anti-Terrorism Force Protection (AT/FP)

- Drafted Navy Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) respirator plan of action.
- Prepared and presented CBRN respiratory protection course for the 16 March 2006 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Safety Professional Development Conference.
- Reviewed and commented on the document *Limited Objective Experiment, Split MOPP*, Joint Requirements Office for CBRN Defense, Joint Experimentation and Analysis Branch, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.
- Added CBRN module into Navy Occupational Safety & Health and Environmental Training Center respiratory protection training course.
- Commented on ANSI Z88.2, *Practices for Respiratory Protection* and ANSI Z88.10, *Respiratory Fit Test Methods* with issues related to respiratory protection for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) agents.
- Prepared initial requirements for obtaining an Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) alternate standard for the next generation military gas mask, the Joint Services General Purpose Mask.

Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS)

- ESAMS grew significantly in FY 2006. The breakdown of personnel using the system is:
 - Military - 167,624
 - Civilian - 111,720
 - Contractors - 2,499
 - Volunteers - 27
- Invested approximately \$2.5 million to improve tracking of mishap reporting, training (see **Attachment D**), direct and indirect costs, medical surveillance, hazard analysis, etc.
- Completed initial implementation of Navy regions within the continental U.S. as well as Guam and Southwest Asia. Trained Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC) and tenant commands receiving Base Operating Support Safety services from CNIC regions.
- CNIC Fire and Emergency Services began using ESAMS to manage their program. Currently, ESAMS is used to record and track hot work permits, building fire inspections, facility alarm, occupancy, water source and fire suppression information, and fire program equipment.

Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Program (MP/HAP)

- Completed Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Program projects approved in FY 2005.
- Prioritized and selected FY 2006 MP/HAP Projects.

The Navy's MP/HAP funds mishap prevention initiatives and abatement of hazards for which local activities do not have sufficient funds and addresses hazards at multiple activities that can be corrected with common designs. The systematic identification, evaluation, and correction of hazards continue to improve Navy workplaces. Emphasis remains on prioritizing and correcting identified hazardous conditions with the highest degree of risk to ensure cost-effective use of available funds. The table below provides further details for MP/HAP funding from FY 2001 to FY 2011. **Attachment F** details critical FY 2006 MP/HAP accomplishments.

Navy Mishap Prevention & Hazard Abatement Program Funding*

FUNDING YEAR	APPROPRIATION	AUTHORIZATION (\$ Million)	OBLIGATED (\$ Million)
FY 2001		13.6	12.5
FY 2002		14.1	12.0
FY 2003		13.5	12.8
FY 2004		13.5	10.0
FY 2005		13.0	10.7
FY 2006		11.3	11.3
FY 2007	11.1	10.3	
FY 2008	12.6		
FY 2009	11.9		
FY 2010	12.0		
FY 2011	12.8		

*Notes: Appropriation costs begin tracking in FY 2007. Appropriations FY 2007 - FY 2011 are extracted from Navy Accounting System Programming & Budgeting Information System (PBIS). Authorizations FY 2001 - FY 2006 are summarized from previous Annual Reports to OSHA. Authorization for FY 2007 is provided by NAVFAC documentation. Obligations FY 2001 - FY 2005 are summarized in previous Annual Reports to OSHA. Obligation FY 2006 is provided by NAVFAC documentation.

Major Mishap Review

- Continued to investigate work-related fatalities to prevent recurrence and improve workplaces.

Navy Executive Safety Board (NESB) - Established as the senior Navy forum providing broad oversight of the Navy's safety program and the Navy's mishap reduction efforts. It is chaired by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO). For information regarding the NESB's sub-committees, working groups, and task action teams and their accomplishments and goals, see **Attachment A**.

Further NESB details - <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/ESB/default.htm>.

Occupational Health:

Industrial Hygiene - Navy Environmental Health Center Industrial Hygiene (NEHC) devoted a Senior Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) (Full Time Equivalent) to the oversight of Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System (DOEHRS) rigorous joint military medicine beta testing and evaluation at two Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) medical treatment facilities. In addition, BUMED is contracting for full time support for deployment and maintenance of DOEHRS IH and Hearing Conservation (HC). DOEHRS, an Acquisition CATegory (ACAT) III program provides consistent longitudinal exposure tracking, identification and recording of known and potential occupational hazards, and tracking of mitigation efforts. DOEHRS is planned to be fully operational for all Military Services in 2009.

Occupational and Environmental Medicine

- Supported the improvement to the Defense Occupational Health Readiness System - Hearing Conservation (DOEHRS-HC) and the DOEHRS Data Repository for early detection of hearing loss, and deployment readiness. Participated in bi-monthly software configuration and control board meetings, and assisted in software upgrades.
- Initiated efforts with Tricare Management Activity (TMA) to integrate DOEHRS-HC and CHCS II software to reduce clinic workload and duplication of hearing conservation data entry efforts.
- Worked with Safety and Human Resource Office under the Department of Defense Federal Employee Compensation Working Group (DFEC WG) to resolve workers' compensation issues.

- Occupational health nurses, physician assistants and physicians ensured a safe and healthful work place for the U.S. Navy workforce through comprehensive medical surveillance, certification exams, work site visits and case management.

OSHA Citation Website - Continued to monitor OSHA citations issued to Navy and posted them on a Naval Safety Center website to assist all installations in identifying areas of potential risk. <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/shore/citations/default.htm>

Policy and Guidance

- Finalized update of the OPNAVINST 5100.24B, Navy Acquisition System Safety Policy, and submitted to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations for signature in FY 2007.
- Finalized, signed and issued the update of OPNAVINST 5100.23G, Navy Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program Manual.

See <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/instructions/osh/510023/default.htm>

- Initiated update of afloat SOH program policy (OPNAVINST 5100.19D).

Safety Success Stories - During FY 2006, six new Success Stories were developed and posted on the Naval Safety Center's website. Success stories in FY 2006 focused on areas such as ergonomics, hurricane recovery, and shipyard attainment of OSHA VPP Star status. The Success Stories demonstrate the Navy's commitment to the safety, health, and quality of life of Navy personnel and their families and demonstrate the value added by safety and best business practices. Further information is provided in **Attachment G**.

Success Stories website: <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/success/default.htm>.

Studies

- Naval Audit Service began evaluation of Navy Ergonomics Program implementation effectiveness.
- Completed Center for Naval Analyses evaluation of military hearing loss and shipboard noise to identify best ship design technologies. This report will assist the Navy in its efforts to improve noise control and reduce the ever increasing cost of Navy military hearing loss now exceeding \$109 million per year in VA disability payments.

http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/studies/downloads/D0014732_A2.pdf

Workers' Compensation - During FY 2006, CNIC built the business case for and committed \$2.6M for future proactive workers' compensation case management.

Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)

- Pursued OSHA VPP recognition at selected Navy activities.
- Recommended changes to reduce institutional barriers to VPP.
- Supported the DoD VPP Center of Excellence.
- Recommended metrics to monitor participating installation progress in DoD VPP Center of Excellence.
- Provided information and technical support on VPP.

WEB Enabled Safety System (WESS)

- Developed a version of WESS for aviation hazard reporting.
- Developing a chain of command solution that will assist customers with report management.
- Mobile Training Teams are visiting fleet concentration areas and providing WESS training to groups of WESS customers.
- Sent e-mails to all WESS customers periodically detailing updates and common errors.
- Improving help screens and screen text for customer usability.
- Developing hard copy worksheets for customers to collect data prior to input in WESS.
- Continued effort to work enhancement requests that customers identify and report via feedback.
- Developed specific customer-requested report formats that enable the customer to use their WESS mishap data to create reports that can be used to identify their mishap trends.
- Developed an interface with ESAMS to reduce double-entry of mishaps.

- V. **Resources** - *Explain any significant one-time or additional permanent resources allocated to the OSHA program(s) in FY 2006 for areas such as workplace hazard abatement, research and development, data systems, staffing & training.*

Data Systems - **The Enterprise Safety Application Management System (ESAMS)** had an investment of approximately \$2.5 million to improve efficiency and effectiveness of mishap reporting, tracking training and direct and indirect costs, medical surveillance, hazard analysis, etc.

Research and Development – See CNA Noise study under accomplishments above.

http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/osh/studies/downloads/D0014732_A2.pdf

Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) - The DoD VPP Center of Excellence supported the Navy in FY 2006 by providing VPP Site Assessments, onsite counseling and educational services to 11 separate Navy commands nominated for VPP program implementation. The support was provided as the first part of a DoD-wide four year, \$20 million Defense Safety Oversight Council initiative to improve safety and health management systems across the military services.

- VI. **Goals, Objectives, and Strategies** - *Identify annual OSH plans, goals, objectives, and significant OSH initiatives planned and/or programmed for FY 2007 and beyond.*

Acquisition Safety/Systems Safety

- **Acquisition Safety Website** at <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/acquisition/default.htm> - Complete and post Electrical Safety Challenge and Nanotechnology Challenge; complete Executive Overview; and develop Safety Design checklists.
- Continue prioritized review of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (requirements) documents that describe the performance characteristics of future military systems to ensure that safety-associated capabilities are included in systems requirements and the designs that are fielded.
- Participate in a DoD Acquisition and Technology effort to enhance criteria that can be applied "system-wide."
- Implement OPNAVINST 5100.24B, Navy Acquisition System Safety Policy.
- Contribute to the update of DoDI 5000.2 and DODD 5000.2 (primary acquisition instructions), the Joint Chief of Staff guidance for acquisition requirements, revision of Military Standard 882 (Standard Practice for System Safety), and other technical policy documents and guidance.
- Provide technical support and oversight to specific acquisition programs. Emphasis will be placed on multi-billion dollar ship Acquisition Safety programs.
- Coordinate a day-long tutorial on application of system safety to occupational health aspects of systems design at the International System Safety Conference.
- Conduct two Defense Safety Oversight Committee Research and Development initiatives. (1) tools and techniques for describing life-cycle costs and benefits of incorporating noise controls into systems/equipment design and (2) providing tools and approaches describing life-cycle costs and benefits of incorporating ergonomic designs and controls into systems/equipment design.

Anti-Terrorism Force Protection (AT/FP)

- Oversee policy development, program planning and execution, allocation, and use of resources for activities within Navy in support of CBRN installation and combatant commanders to ensure that adequate safety and health protection measures (such as training, exposure evaluation, and personal protective equipment) are integrated into AT/FP requirements for DON emergency responders worldwide including military, civilian and contractor personnel.

- Continue implementation of CBRN Respirator Plan of Action.

Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS)

- Complete ESAMS implementation in Navy sites outside the continental U.S.
- Complete training on ESAMS use at all CNIC and all tenant commands receiving CNIC Safety and Occupational Health services outside the continental U.S.
- CNIC Fire and Emergency Services will use ESAMS for National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) reporting and will use ESAMS as a feed for the Navy Emergency Response Management System (NERMS).

Mishap Prevention (MP)/Hazard Abatement(HA)

- Complete Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Program projects approved in FY 2006.
- Prioritize and select FY 2007 MP/HAP Projects.

Navy Executive Safety Board (NESB)

- In FY 2006 the Navy Executive Safety Board approved a Naval Safety Strategy Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&M). View the POA&M at:
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/ESB/POAM/default.htm>

Occupational Health:

- Continue to use and improve BUMED Occupational Health and Safety program assessment tools for safety, occupational health (audiology, medicine and nursing) and industrial hygiene.
- Provide Naval Air Systems Command programmatic support and occupational health technical experts to acquisition programs.
- Continue to improve DOEHRS-HC and the Data Repository systems.
- Continue to obtain and improve hearing conservation statistics and measure annual program compliance.
- Continue efforts to integrate DOEHRS and CHCS II/AHLTA software.
- Reduce the percent of “no show visits” in Occupational Health clinics.
- Increase by 10%, the occupational medicine surveillance exam completion rate.
- Increase the distribution of customer satisfaction surveys following Occupational Health clinic visits.
- Increase the Occupational Medicine surveillance exam completion rate.
- Re-emphasize to medical commanders the importance of supporting line counterparts in achieving Hearing Conservation Program (HCP) compliance by facilitating worker notification, scheduling, and completion of follow-up testing within 30 days of an identified Significant Threshold Shift (STS).
- Identify and promulgate HCP best practices.
- Successfully deploy Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System - Industrial Hygiene (DOEHRS-IH) to four Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs) in FY 2007.
- Assist in policy development in support of the Secretary of Defense mandate to reduce mishaps by 75% by the end of FY 2008.
- Ensure 100% mishap reporting compliance via WESS 2.

OSHA Citation Website

- Continue to monitor OSHA citations issued to Navy and post them on the Naval Safety Center website to assist all installations in identifying areas of potential risk.

Policy and Guidance

- Continue to update and improve OPNAV safety policies.

Safety Success Stories <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/success/default.htm>

- Post 10 success stories to the website that demonstrate the Navy’s commitment to the safety, health, and quality-of-life of our Navy personnel. Demonstrate through the stories the value added by safety and how best business practices result in productivity gains and cost savings. Document return-on-investment.

Studies

- Naval Audit Service will complete evaluation of Navy Ergonomics Program implementation effectiveness begun in FY 2006.
- Naval Audit Service will evaluate the safety budget in FY2007.

WEB Enabled Safety System (WESS)

- Complete development of a chain-of-command solution that will assist customers with report management.
- Complete effort to increase training availability to the fleet for WESS mishap reporting.
- Continue to increase communication to fleet users regarding WESS status, updates, and common errors.
- Continue to improve help screens and screen text for customer usability.
- Continue to develop hard copy worksheets for customers to collect data prior to input in WESS.
- Continue effort to work enhancement requests that customers identify and report via feedback.
- Web-enable the safety survey coding entry system.

Workers' Compensation

- Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC) hire a workers' compensation Medical Specialist and a workers' compensation Fraud/Abuse Specialist.
- CNIC hire 10 workers' compensation specialists to focus on the long-term rolls.
- CNIC partner with BUMED to have reservists, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences residents, and Occupational Health doctors review workers' compensation medical cases.
- CNIC partner with Naval Criminal Investigative Service and a contractor to hire six investigators to pursue workers' compensation fraud/abuse.

VII. **Questions/Comments** – *Submit any questions or comments you have concerning your agency's OSH program and/or these reporting guidelines.*

Requests:

- Now that OSHA has moved Federal recordkeeping requirements from Fiscal Year (FY) reporting to Calendar Year (CY) reporting, we recommend that next year's Annual Report to OSHA also be moved from FY to CY.
- We greatly appreciate OSHA separating Department of the Navy statistics into three categories: U.S. Navy (USN), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), and the consolidated statistics for the entire Department of the Navy on the Federal Injury and Illness Statistics for Fiscal Year 2006 WEB site http://www.osha.gov/dep/fap/statistics/fedprgms_stats06_final.html. In addition, we need the same three categories on the Total Department of Navy SHARE Performance Web Site <http://www.dol.gov/esa/owcp/dfec/share/getxls.asp?id=0280>.

Concluding Comments:

- During FY 2006, the U.S. Navy continued to move safety upfront in acquisition. Integrating safety into the earliest phases of acquisition (concept and design) will improve cost avoidance for the entire life cycle of acquisitions. Engineered hazard controls designed and acquired into new acquisitions will reduce mishaps and increase productivity. A summary of Navy acquisition safety needs and challenges can be found on the Naval Safety Center's Acquisition Safety web pages at: <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/acquisition/default.htm>
- The U.S. Navy continued to track the value that safety adds to improved worker safety, productivity and cost avoidance on its Safety Success website. This website shows the breadth and depth of safety. In FY 2006, stories were added on Naval shipyard VPP successes; Hurricane

Safety; Industrial Hygiene support to the decommissioned USS AMERICA military exercise; and ergonomic interventions at Jacksonville and San Diego. See <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/success/default.htm>

- The U.S. Navy recognizes a number of challenges it faces that make continued safety improvements difficult. These include new hazards brought by continued war against terrorism, changing technology such as nanotechnology, reduced staffing, outsourcing, an aging civilian workforce, a rotating military workforce, increased competition for funding, and difficulty in accurately documenting safety losses, projected savings and return-on-investment.

ATTACHMENT A
NAVY EXECUTIVE SAFETY BOARD
FY 2006 ACCOMPLISHMENTS/FY 2007 Goals

FY 2006 Accomplishments:

Navy Executive Safety Board (NESB) - was established as the senior Navy forum providing broad oversight of the Naval Safety Program and the Navy's mishap reduction efforts. It is chaired by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO). Further NESB details are available at <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/ESB/default.htm>.

Operations Safety Committee (OSC) – established by the VCNO and co-chaired by Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet. As the senior Navy forum, provides broad oversight of the Naval Safety Program and the Navy's mishap reduction efforts.

Enterprise Working Group - is standardizing enterprise culture workshops for each of the Navy enterprises - aviation, afloat (surface/sub-surface), expeditionary, and forward deployed.

Safety Training Working Group - The OSSC/OSC stood up the Safety Training Working Group in order to serve as the technical and policy advisor on matters related to Safety Training. The objective of the Working Group is to develop and recommend initiatives and policies to improve the Navy's safety training programs to enhance operational readiness. FY 2006 accomplishments include:

- Investigated status of Delayed Entry Program (DEP) Operational Risk Management training.
- In process of revising the safety portion of Prospective Commanding Officer/Prospective Executive Officer/Department Head courses for all communities.
- Completed first draft of Navy Training System Plan.

Operational Risk Management (ORM) Working Group

- Developed ORM Time Critical Training curriculum
- Developed ORM training needs assessment
- Developing the ORM assessment tool and protocol.

Operations Safety Support Committee (OSSC) - established by the VCNO and the NESB, is chaired by Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC). The OSSC is an integrative, collaborative, and interactive forum of Navy safety leaders whose purpose is to concentrate on assigned focus areas in order to develop, recommend, and implement initiatives and policies to enhance readiness, improve the Navy's safety programs, and reduce mishaps. Primary Committee focus areas are: 1) Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) programs and policies; 2) Traffic Safety and Recreational and Off-Duty programs and policies; 3) Safety Data Management; and 4) Safety Training (Safety Training Continuum). The safety training focus area is shared with the Operations Safety Committee (OSC).

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Working Group (WG)

The OSSC stood up the OSH Working Group in order to serve as the technical and policy advisor on matters related to ashore and afloat occupational safety and health.

The objective of the Working Group is to develop and recommend initiatives and policies that will improve the Navy's OSH programs, reduce workplace mishaps, and enhance operational readiness. The Working Group currently has four specialized Task Action Teams (TATs) that were inherited as part of the former Shore Safety Committee's Working Groups. The TATs are:

Ergonomics Task Action Team (Ergo TAT)

- Developed standard forms for ergonomics assessments.
- Proposed ergonomics training requirement be included in revision to OPNAVINST 5100.19D, Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual For Forces Afloat.
- Provided ergonomics review comments for ASTM F1166, Human Engineering Design for Marine Systems, Equipment and Facilities.
- Participating in the development of the two-tiered Defense Safety Oversight Counsel (DSOC) ergonomics computer-based training initiative.
- Developed and provided ergonomics awareness training module for posting on Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS).
- Presented ergonomics training at various safety conferences.
- Submitted ergonomics success stories to Naval Safety Center for posting on the Success Stories website and provided ergonomics content to several Navy newsletters.

Fall Protection Task Action Team (FP TAT)

- Completed and published FP Program Chapter for Navy Ashore Facilities as part of the Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual.
- Developed criteria for selecting FP equipment conforming to the latest ANSI and OSHA standards.
- Identified and finalized Ashore FP training requirements.
- Developed ashore guidance document for Rescue Plan and Procedures for Fall Hazard Control.
- Developed a point paper and training course for Slips, Trips, and Same Level Falls.
- Developed activity written Fall Protection Program to be used as a sample for Navy Ashore Commands.
- Prepared FP guidance document for aircraft maintenance and inspection work.

Occupational Health Support Task Action Team (OHS TAT)

- Determined resources necessary to establish an environmental microbiology laboratory accreditation program for mold analysis.
- Completed guidance on OHS support to personal service contract workers.
- Provided input for revision of OPNAVINST 5100.19D guidance on exposure assessments - industrial hygiene surveys/shipboard safety surveys, and responsibilities for occupational health programs on ships.

Voluntary Protection Program Task Action Team (VPP TAT)

- Drafted a monthly VPP tracking form.
- Nominated ten Navy sites for contractor support to perform a gap analysis (assessment) and provide a VPP action plan.
- Developed Gap Analysis comparing SECNAVINST 5100.10J (Department of the Navy Policy For Safety, Mishap Prevention, Occupational Health and

Fire Protection Programs), OPNAVINST 5100.23G (Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual), Integrated Safety Management, and Process Review & Measurement Systems components against OSHA VPP criteria.

Traffic Safety (TS)/Recreation Off-Duty Safety (RODS) Working Group

The OSSC stood up the TS/RODS Working Group to serve as the technical and policy advisor on matters related to TS/RODS programs. The objective of the Working Group is to develop, recommend, and implement initiatives and policies to improve the Navy's TS/RODS programs, reduce private motor vehicle (PMV) and recreational mishaps, and enhance operational readiness. TS & RODS Working Group accomplishments were:

- Conducted two pilot programs for root cause analysis and selected Naval Safety Center template as a unit level investigation tool.
- Established new Navy policy mandating root cause investigations for Class A/B PMV mishaps at the unit level.
- Developed endorsement process for Class A PMV/RODS mishap investigation reports.
- Established root cause investigations protocol for all Class A/B PMV/RODS mishaps.
- Developed programs for identifying and helping "at-risk" personnel, including behavioral risk assessments and remedial counseling programs.
- Increased formal and informal traffic safety training for Sailors under 26 years of age, active duty, and returning from deployment and for personnel who had "spikes" in mishaps.
- Reduced the wait time for traffic safety training from as high as nine months to less than two weeks.
- Partnered with other military services and the civilian sector to identify best practices to reduce traffic mishaps.
- Partnered with personnel from the local police departments, fire departments, and emergency medical services to conduct Motorcycle Safety Rodeos to raise motorcycle safety awareness.
- Continued dissemination of the information on Traffic Safety services and schedules through base papers, plans of the week, and safety office personnel (to increase student throughput).
- Constructed 10 new Motorcycle Training Ranges and made improvements to nine Motorcycle Training Ranges.
- Constructed six new All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Training Ranges.
- Continued campaign in all CNIC regions to emphasize use of social norms, involved leadership, and ORM in holiday and seasonal Safety Briefs.
- Presented holiday safety briefs covering traffic safety, motorcycle safety, recreational off-duty safety and other seasonal topics during November and December 2005 that reached over 60,000 sailors and government employees.

FY 2007 Goals:**Navy Executive Safety Board (NESB)**

- Stand up a System Safety Advisory Board per OPNAVINST 5110.24B, Navy Acquisition System Safety Policy, with representatives from all Navy systems commands to provide a forum for discussion of Navy-wide system (acquisition) safety issues and related policy implementation.

OSSC**OSH Working Group**

- Review trends for highest lost work time and lost days rates in order to identify areas that require focused efforts.
- Develop new OSH safety initiatives with potential for high return-on-investment.
- Develop metrics for new OSH safety initiatives.
- Evaluate unit level and private sector best practices for DON applicability.
- Determine optimal placement of safety professionals in Navy organizations.

Ergonomics Task Action Team (Ergo TAT)

- Assist in reducing lost workday rates by targeted ergonomic surveys.
- Update ergonomics training.
- Develop ergonomics best practices for high risk occupations and areas for DON-wide use.
- Review and comment on all directives, instructions, and data collection systems to ensure technical and procedural effectiveness as related to ergonomics.
- Improve information sharing with DoD Services and Agencies.
- Support DON OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) efforts.

Fall Protection Task Action Team (FP TAT)

- Provide fall protection expertise Navy-wide.
- Assist Navy commands to establish and manage FP programs.
- Update the existing Navy Fall Protection Guide for Ashore Facilities.
- Provide FP training to Navy architects and engineers to design safer buildings and facilities.
- Continue to analyze fall mishaps to determine the root causes of falls.
- Introduce best FP work practices in the Navy.
- Review, update, and improve existing fall protection criteria and guidance documents.
- Develop the Afloat FP Guide and Instruction.

Occupational Health Support Task Action Team (OHS TAT)

- Finalize OHS TAT charter.
- Develop hearing conservation best practices.
- Provide OHS expertise Navy-wide.
- Assist Navy commands on OHS programs.
- Review, update, and improve existing OHS criteria and guidance documents.

Voluntary Protection Program Task Action Team (VPP TAT)

- Develop Naval Safety Center VPP website.
- Finalize the Safety and Occupational Health Management Evaluation Guide.
- Participate on the DoD VPP Working Group.
- Provide VPP expertise Navy-wide.

- Assist Navy commands on VPP programs.

Safety Data Management Working Group

- Standup a WG to focus on single safety management system.

Safety Training Working Group

- Finalize the safety portion of the Prospective Commanding Officer (PCO)/Prospective Executive Officer (PXO) course.
- Finalize Navy Training System Plan.
- Develop common Safety Officer core requirements to train Safety Officers from all warfare communities.
- Embed Operational Risk Management application in accession, initial skills, specialized skills and functional skills training courses of instruction.
- Develop and implement a long-term plan to train Navy personnel to use WESS and the OPNAVINST 5102/3750 reporting instructions.

TS/RODS Working Group

- Conduct review of current Traffic Safety program and submit recommended changes as required.
- Conduct review of current Recreation/Off-Duty program and policies and submit recommended changes as required.
- Develop PMV/RODS mishap prevention programs that target identified high risk personnel.
- Review and revise OPNAV PMV/RODS safety instructions to ensure risk management is embedded as appropriate.
- Review DoD and select private sector Best Practices for DON applicability. Present to NESB membership for concurrence, then implement throughout DON.
- Conduct detailed evaluation of best practices submitted by Naval Safety Center. As a result of this evaluation, make appropriate recommendations for policy changes or new programs to the NESB.
- Develop new safety initiatives with the potential for high Return- on-Investment (ROI) and submit to the NESB for approval and implementation.

ATTACHMENT B
U. S. NAVY ANNUAL SEAT BELT REPORT
APRIL 2006

Safety Belt Use Policy: The Navy requires all military personnel to wear safety belts at all times, on or off a military installation and in any vehicle, government or private. Navy on-duty federal civilians are also required to wear safety belts at all times, as well as anyone else who comes on board any Navy installation or rides in Navy-owned vehicles. Additionally, a child safety seat is required for children up to 40 pounds (about 4 years old) who ride in private or government vehicles on base. These requirements are outlined in the Navy's Traffic Safety Program directive OPNAV Instruction 5100.12G.

Safety Belt Use Rates: Safety belt observational surveys were conducted at random locations (entrance gates, parking lots, intersections) at 48 Navy shore installations and indicate an average 95% safety belt use rate.

Statistics of Crashes: During FY 2005, costs associated with crashes involving Navy military and on-duty civilian employees on Navy installations were \$60,585. Most locations do not have the capability to determine costs associated with privately owned vehicle crashes as drivers are referred to their private insurance companies for resolution.

Click-It-or Ticket: Regular safety belt use is the single most effective way to protect people and reduce fatalities in motor vehicle crashes. When worn correctly, safety belts have proven to reduce the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passenger car occupants by 45% – and by 60% in pickup trucks, SUVs and minivans. Safety belt checkpoints and other stepped-up law enforcement activities will be conducted during the national Click-It-or Ticket enforcement mobilization, which runs 22 May through 4 June..

Chief's Challenge: The National Chief's Challenge program challenges all law enforcement agencies to build and expand state and community coalitions, educate the public about primary seat belt laws, support enforcement efforts, and encourage everyone to buckle-up. The challenge also promotes law enforcement to enforce existing laws through active, high-visibility enforcement programs. To meet both national and local goals, this program was established to increase seat belt use, reduce child occupant fatalities and reduce alcohol-related crashes. The effort in law enforcement is making a difference in the military and civilian communities.

Examples of educational efforts/innovative programs/incentives used to increase belt use: Note: Belt use rate included after facility name, where available.

Navy Region Northeast (Naval Engineering Station, Lakehurst, NJ (96%); NAS Brunswick, ME (97%); Submarine Base, New London, CT (90%); Naval Station, Newport, RI (91%); Naval Weapons Station, Earle, NJ (90%); Naval Support Unit, Saratoga Springs, NY (90%) The bases participated in the Chief's Challenge and Click-It-or Ticket Campaigns. The Driver Improvement Program (DIP) provided awareness to all personnel about the importance of safe driving. Lakehurst, NJ received the CNO and SECNAV Safety Award for FY 2005 and they partner with Riders Education in New Jersey.

COMNAVREGION Northwest (Naval Base, Kitsap Bangor, WA (98%); Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton, WA (99%); Naval Station Everett, WA (96%); NAS Whidbey Island, WA (93%)

1. Conducted traffic safety standdowns during the spring and fall at each installation within COMNAVREGION Northwest with emphasis on safety belt and child safety restraint systems. A member of the Washington State Patrol assisted in each of the fall standdowns.
2. Motorcycle safety courses were provided at each installation several times during the year.
3. Driver improvement training was provided at each installation several times during the year.

Navy Region Southwest (Naval Base, San Diego, CA (93%); Naval Base Coronado (91%); NAS, Lemoore, CA (99%); Naval Preparatory School, Monterey, CA (97%); Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA (98%) Implemented a motorcycle training program to ensure Sailors trained on 250 CC or smaller motorcycles return for additional training within six months (ERC Suite Skills Practice) on his or her own larger displacement motorcycle to show the Sailor possesses the ability to operate the large motorcycle safely.

Navy Region MidSouth (NAS JRB, Fort Worth, TX (94%); NAS JRB, New Orleans, LA; NAS Kingsville, TX (98%); Naval Station, Ingleside, TX (99%); Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA (98%); NAS, Corpus Christi, TX (95%)

NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX

1. Command directed monthly safety standdown – traffic information disseminated.
2. The Captain gives half-day liberty before and after a holiday with the stipulation that no Sailors will be driving past 2200 hours at night or prior to 0600 in the morning. He states if they are on the road driving after that time and have an accident they will be required to meet with him upon return to work.
3. Each individual will complete a pre-holiday assessment for travel.

NAS Kingsville, TX

AAA-DIP training is conducted in compliance with OPNAVINST 5100.12G. There were 24 classes conducted with a total of 343 personnel in attendance. That is approximately 75% of the total military appropriated funds and NAF personnel assigned to NAS Kingsville, in less than one year.

Naval Station, Ingleside, TX

Day of Excellence Alcohol and Safety Incentive Program. A slogan board mounted along the roadway by the base exit contains a place for the winning slogan and the person's name who submitted the slogan that must Slogan contest is open to all departments including tenants. The winning slogan promotes positive behavior and strengthens prevention efforts in alcohol and safety awareness and winner receives a 96-hour special liberty for military or an 8-hour time off award for civilian personnel. Board also highlights commands that have achieved alcohol and safety incident rates of zero. During the contest period (bi-monthly), if the command's alcohol and safety incident rate is zero, the command will receive a 24-hour special liberty for military with a date to be determined by the Commanding Officer.

Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA

1. NSA Security Police Officers enforce traffic requirements and safety belt use.
2. Safety belt use is promoted via permanent visible posting of "Buckle-Up America" signs around the facility. Traffic regulatory signs are posted. Speed bumps are located in base housing areas.
3. Two annual safety belt surveys are conducted annually at various locations on the facility.
4. Safety use and traffic safety is promoted to NSA and Tenant commands during the American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Program training, Holiday Safe Driving standdowns, New

Employee Orientation, Newcomer Safety Briefs, Plan of the Week reminders, All Hands summer traffic and recreation off-duty safety training and contractor safety packages issued during pre-construction meetings.

5. The use of safety belts and safe equipment operation is emphasized during forklift operator training and operation is emphasized during forklift operator training and operators are observed for their use.
6. Naval Support Activity has received eight Safety Belt Use Awards through the years from the Louisiana Highway Safety Commission for its safety belt use efforts.
7. High visibility vests are required to be worn by all personnel whose work exposes them to traffic. Pedestrian Safety is also stressed.
8. Security Police Officers receive annual refresher Traffic Safety training on OPNAVINST 5100.12G traffic safety requirements.
9. NSA Safety Office provides American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Program training for military and DoD civilians assigned to NSA New Orleans, NSA Tenant Commands, NASJRB Belle Chasse, SPAWAR Lakefront in New Orleans, and ships personnel that were located in Avondale Shipyard. Dependents of active duty military only are welcome to participate.
10. Traffic violators are required to attend American Automobile Association DIP Training.
11. Louisiana ranks among the top ten states for rail grade crossing mishaps. A 20-minute segment on Rail Grade Crossing Safety and Louisiana requirements is added to NSA American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Training.
12. Rail grade crossing and traffic safety reminders are disseminated at NSA New Employee Orientation and Fleet and Family Service Center Newcomer Safety Briefs.
13. Personnel checking out of the NSA command are given a Drive Safely handout to briefly review.
14. The Safety Manager is the command designated Traffic Safety Coordinator with input on traffic safety measures.

Navy Region Southeast (Naval Support Activity, Athens, GA (99%); NAS, Atlanta, GA (98%); Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC (94%); Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, CU (98%); Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, MS (76%); NAS, Jacksonville, FL (90%); NAS, Key West, FL (96%); Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, GA (99%); Naval Station, Mayport, FL (96%); Naval Support Activity, Panama City, FL (85%); Naval Support Activity MidSouth (93%)

NSA Athens

1. Command emphasis on seat belt usage for all personnel both on and off- duty (drivers and passengers).
2. Safety Indoctrination for all student classes, messages weekly and safety class prior to holiday weekends on the Navy's Five Top Killers on the highway (Alcohol, speed, night driving, weekend driving, seatbelts, and fatigue).
3. Added a parking lot and closed identified spaces that presented a hazard from vehicles parking too close.

NAS Atlanta - Aggressive pre-holiday and liberty safety briefs by CO/XO and supervisors emphasizing Traffic Safety. Annual Safety Fair with main theme being PMV Safety, utilizing all local sources.

NWS Charleston - An active Traffic Safety Council that meets at least quarterly as part of the Integrated Worker's Compensation Action Committee (ISWAC). This meeting is chaired by the XO and addresses various traffic safety issues. Also, personnel who receive a moving violation citation are required to attend Driver Improvement Training. Driver Improvement Training and Motorcycle Training are offered

at least monthly. The CO places special emphasis on traffic safety during weekly staff meetings and monthly at his all-hands meeting. Security is very vigilant and does a great job of enforcement

NS GTMO - NAVSTAGTMO conducts random motor vehicle, ID verifications, and sobriety and seatbelt usage checks throughout the year. In addition to this, a Speed Monitoring Awareness Radar machine is randomly placed along side the roadways to help drivers to be informed of their speed of travel.

CBC Gulfport - Participated in Click-It-or Ticket, You Drink You Drive You Lose campaigns. Last summer, personnel wore the fatal vision goggles and drove golf carts on the grinder to test their driving skills while under simulated alcohol influence. Local TV news reporters were on hand to film the base Executive Officer drive the golf cart to demonstrate simulated drinking and driving. During holiday weekends a wrecked vehicle is put at the gates.

NAS Jacksonville – The American Automobile Association DIP Program is conducted twice a week, and motorcycle courses are taught three to four times per month. Participate in holiday safety standdowns, Click-It-or Ticket Campaign, Motorcycle and Recreational/Traffic Safety Rodeos with emphasis on motorcycle safety. Traffic enforcement was increased and more than double the traffic citations were issued per month than last year with a reduction in on-station crashes.

NAS Key West – Conducted the Motorcycle Safety Foundation Basic RiderCourse and the American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Program. Participated in the semi-annual Holiday Safety Fair and the Click-It-or Ticket campaign.

NSB Kings Bay - Currently three American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Programs are taught monthly. Click-It-or Ticket – Security has placed portable Click-It-or Ticket signs around the base for the campaign. Conducted quarterly seat belt checks. Kings Bay and tenant commands actively use ORM and is stressed during peak travel periods.

NS Mayport – The base conducts the Motorcycle Safety Foundation Basic RiderCourse and the American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Program and safety standdowns.

NSA Panama City - Implemented BMT Designers and Planners Driver Safety courses for various types of motor vehicles including government motor vehicles, private motor vehicles, and motorcycles.

Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, VA (94%)

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA (95%)

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, MD (99%)

Naval Support Activity, Mechanicsburg, PA (97%)

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, IN (97%)

Naval Station, Great Lakes, IL (98%)

1. Command emphasis is placed on traffic safety at various command functions (meetings, award ceremonies, standdowns, etc.). It makes a huge difference if the word comes from the top.
2. The latest initiative in place. A police officer accompanies the seat belt surveyor and issues a citation to unbelted drivers. This demonstrates high command support for the safety of the members.

3. For a change of pace, command has acquired a “crash dummy”. This visual message is a reminder to all the importance of seat belt use.

COMNAVREGION Hawaii (96%)

Overseas Commands:

COMNAVREGION GUAM (87%) Weekly advisories are sent out to all naval commands and occasionally place ads in the military (Navy) newspaper. Local seat belt laws played a significant role in its continued usage.

Naval Support Activity BAHRAIN (95%)

1. A total of 1103 personnel have completed the American Automobile Association Driver Improvement Program (AAA-DIP) course during 2005. Additionally, 14 new AAA-DIP instructors were certified during August 2005.

2. All-hands traffic and recreation safety stand down was conducted in November 2005. Nine sessions were provided ensuring availability for all watch standers. The Commanding Officer stressed “risk based decision making” and use of the “end-in-mind” thought process during each session.

JAPAN REGION (NAF Misawa, JA (97%); NAF Atsugi, JA (98%); CFA Yokosuka, JA (94%); CFA Sasebo, JA (98%); CFA Okinawa, JA (95%); NSF Diego Garcia (96%)

NAF Atsugi, JA USNAF has continued an aggressive approach to traffic safety through the security department, traffic safety office, and the traffic court. The traffic safety office has coordinated with local police dept to provide additional motorcycle safety training. Traffic safety presentations are a mainstay at command safety standdowns. The traffic safety office routinely provides presentations to tenant commands. Emphasis is also placed upon intrusive leadership and use of the safety toolbox provided by the Naval Safety Center. NAS Atsugi also conducts a monthly traffic safety committee meeting to ensure dissemination of information. Traffic safety committee members have become actively involved in collection of safety belt usage statistics traffic accidents are being reviewed more critically and when determined that the U.S. Forces person was at fault, a citation is issued. Upon determination that the person was in fact at fault, the traffic court judge orders the person to attend AAA-DIP training within a specified time period or risk license suspension statistics indicate the number of traffic crashes was reduced by 19% of FY 2003’s totals and continue on a downward trend.

CFA Yokosuka, JA For the last three years CFA has taken Traffic Safety Program to the afloat commands. They conduct training while the ships are underway and train all visiting commands. CFA trains all visiting submarine duty drivers while they are underway on approach to pier side so they can hit the beach running. CFA developed command specific training upon request for all local departments, tenant commands and have conducted training off station to Atsugi commands. CFA conducts AAA-DIP once a month for traffic offenders and have trained representatives from afloat commands to conduct this training to their personnel. AAA-DIP has been well received and is mandatory for all duty drivers on board the USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) and CFA anticipates having all waterfront commands trained by the end of this year. Motorcycle training has been expanded to include Shirbai (Japanese Police) training where they come on base and teach US Forces some basic riding techniques. CFA also developed and conducted motorcycle suspension seminars with a local Japanese suspension expert to raise awareness about proper maintenance and set up.

CFA Sasebo, JA CFA coordinates with Japanese police to get accurate information and statistics to help encourage military personnel, civilians and their families to wear their seat belts. Mandatory seat belt use is part of the base indoctrination program. CFA displays seat belt posters and banners where people will see them. CFA have summer and fall safety campaigns that include seat belt usage. CFA conducts a monthly seat belt survey on base.

CFA Okinawa, JA

1. Each quarter at the safety standdown, the Commanding Officer will ask for a show of hands of those that did not use seat belts that morning.
2. Bi-weekly statistics are provided at Tenant OIC/CFAO Department Head meetings updating the number of government motor vehicle mishaps and their repair costs.
3. Special programs such as 101 Critical Days of Summer and 19 Vigilant Days of Christmas lean heavily on drinking and driving.

NSF Diego Garcia

1. An aggressive command alcohol de glamorization program reminds everyone about the incompatibility of drinking and driving.
2. Conduct the quarterly seat belt survey with the presence of NSFDG Security Force, the British Royal Overseas Police (ROPO), and the BOS contractor safety representatives gives the highest emphasis on the importance of seatbelt use and vehicle maintenance. The seatbelt survey is not limited to checking the seat belts but also other parts of the vehicle such as tires, horns, signal lights and brake lights, side and rear mirrors, etc. The seatbelt is checked for the inertial traction. Vehicles found with non-working inertial traction are logged and the importance of inertial traction explained to drivers. The importance of seat belts for passengers in the rear seats is also emphasized.
3. Regular reminders on seat belt use and traffic safety are printed in the Safety Department publications such as Stand-up Safety Meeting notes, Safety Newsletters, and the Blitz.

EUROPE REGION (COMNAVACTS, UK (100%); Naval Station, Rota, SP; NAS Sigonella (98%); NSA Souda Bay, Crete; JMF St Mawgans; NAS Keflavik, IC; NSF La Maddalena; NSA Naples, IT

NSA Souda Bay, Crete Enforcement of traffic laws is enforced by the Security Department on the installation. Traffic court is held for offenders and violators attend traffic safety training. NSA has a weekly traffic safety-training program that is available to all departments and tenants. The scope of this safety training is to advise drivers on current local area road conditions, high accident rate locations, special police reports and traffic advisories, road construction and upcoming weather conditions.

JMF St Mawgans All British are required by law to use seat belts in front and back seats.

ATTACHMENT C TRAINING SUMMARY ⁽¹⁾

Type Training Provided in FY 2006	Courses	Number Trained (Military & Civilian)
Asbestos	Asbestos Inspector/ A-493-0014** Asbestos Inspector Refresher/A-493-0015** Asbestos Management Planner/A-493-0019** Asbestos Management Planner Refresher/ A-493-0020** Asbestos Project Designer Refresher/A-493-0087** Asbestos Supervisor Initial/A-493-0069** Asbestos Supervisor Refresher/A-493-0070** Asbestos Worker Refresher/A-493-0200** Emergency Asbestos Response Team/A-760-2166**	68 146 27 52 37 14 192 24 50
Aviation Safety	Aviation Safety Specialist/A-493-0065** Aviation Safety Officer (S-00-3301)***** Aviation Safety Command (S-00-3302)*****	116 408 294
Confined Space	Confined Space Safety/A-493-0030** Confined Space Entry: 14992 (Navy Knowledge Online Course)**	50 102
Construction Safety	Construction Safety Standards/ A-493-0021** Principles of Scaffolding/A-493-0091**	159 44
Crane Safety	Crane Safety/A-493-0074**	28
Electrical Safety	Electrical Standards/ A-493-0033** Energy Control Lockout/Tag out: 14985 (Navy Knowledge Online Course)*	165 130
Emergency Response	Facility Response Team (FRT) Five Day/A-493-0012 ** Facility Response Team (FRT) Three Day/A-493-0013 ** Hazardous Substance Incident Response Management (HSIRM)/A-493-0077 ** Hazardous Substance Incident Response Management (HSIRM) Refresher/A-493-0083 ** Incident Action Planning/A-493-2400 ** Incident Command System 200/A-493-2200 ** Incident Command system 300/A-493-2300** Spill Management Team Basic/A-493-2100** Worst Case Discharge Triennial Tabletop Exercise/A-493-2500 **	318 741 355 356 231 347 271 315 155
Ergonomics	Navy Ergonomics Program/A-493-0085 ** Applied Ergonomics 14989 (Navy Knowledge	139 640

Type Training Provided in FY 2006	Courses	Number Trained (Military & Civilian)
	Online Course) *	
Eye and Face Protection	Eye and Face Protection: 16212 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	261
Excavation	Excavation, Trenching and Soil Mechanics/ A-493-0090 **	15
Fall Protection	Fall Protection/ A-493-0084 ** Ladder and Stairway Safety: 14997 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	121 83
Fire Protection	Fire Protection and Life Safety/ A-493-0075 **	90
Forklift Truck Safety	Fork Lift Safety: 14986 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	182
General	General Industry Safety Standards/A-493-0061**	122
Ground Safety for Marines	Ground Safety for Marines/A-493-0047 **	515
Hazardous Material Management & Handling	Afloat Hazardous Material Coordinator/A-8B-0008 ** CHRIMP/HICS Technician/A-493-0049 ** Hazardous Material Control & Management (HMC&M) Technician/A-322-3600 ** Hazardous Material Control & Management (HMC&M) Technician/ A-322-2601** Introduction to Hazardous Material (Ashore)/ A-493-0031** Hazmat: 14990 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	50 152 566 152 133 621
Hazard Communication	Hazard Communication: 14987 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	397
Hearing Protection	Industrial Noise/ A-493-0092 ** Hearing Conservation: 14995 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	49 1,238
Heat Stress	Heat Stress Afloat: NMETC-HAS-001 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	695
Industrial Hygiene	Introduction to Industrial Hygiene for Safety Professionals (Ashore)/A-493-0035**	113
Lasers	Administrative Laser Safety Officer (ALSO)/A-493-0067 **	24
Machinery & Machine Guarding	Machinery and Machine Guarding Standards/ A-493-0073 **	67
Mishap Investigation	Mishap Investigation (Ashore)/A-493-0078** Mishap Recordkeeping Seminar/A-493-0079 **	309 42
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal Protective Equipment: 14988 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	465

Type Training Provided in FY 2006	Courses	Number Trained (Military & Civilian)
Respiratory Protection	Respiratory Protection Manager/A-4J-0082** Respiratory Protection Program Management/A-493-0072**	141 280
Safety & Occupational Health	Introduction to Navy Safety and Occupational Health (Ashore)/A493-0050 ** Management Principles for Safety Professionals/A-4J-0019 ** Naval Safety & Occ. Health Assessment Tools & Strategies/A-493-0089 ** Safety Program Afloat/A-493-2099 ** Submarine Safety Officer/F-4J-0020 ** First Aid: 15480 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) * Afloat Safety Officer Course (A-4J-0020) ****	482 20 127 1,539 57 734 315
Traffic Safety	EVOC (Basic)*** Motorcycle Safety *** American Automobile Assoc. Driver Improvement Program/Naval Safety Center/Driver Awareness Safety Training*** Other Vehicles*** Safety Briefs*** Safety Stand downs*** Driving For Life: CPD-DFL-01 (Navy Knowledge Online Course) *	161 4,926 11,465 708 75,142 58,514 30,425

(1) **Notes:** * NKO data provided by Naval Education & Training Command (NETC).

** Course information provided by Navy Occupational Safety & Health and Environmental Training Command (NAVOSHETC)

*** Summary provided based on the CNIC TS& RODS Support Contractor input only (for FY 2006 - eight regions including Hawaii were under contract). Data does not include training information for other CNIC regions not under contract.

**** Information provided by Surface Warfare Office School

**Commander, Navy Installations Command
demonstration of training record capability
of the Enterprise Safety Application
Management System (ESAMS)**

Attachment D

SUPERVISOR REQUIREMENTS

1 (CORE REQ) - Industrial Non Supervisor (CNRSW) ESAMS ID (4001931)	This is a Core requirement for all industrial Non-Supervisor personnel. Additional requirements need to be added if individual performs more functions/tasks such as	Role type: Category A - High
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3)
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)		2. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8)
3. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)		3. Sgle Hearing Protection- Inserts, Disp, Sound-Ban (29)
4. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)		4. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31)
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Received (292)		
6. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)		
7. PPE Training (General -One Time Only - Web Based) (1398)		
8. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)		
2 (CORE REQ) - Industrial Supervisory (CNRSW) ESAMS ID (4001944)	This is a Core requirement for all industrial supervisors. (i.e. Direct subordinates include primarily industrial employees, but may also include non-industrial	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3)
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)		2. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8)
3. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		3. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26)
4. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)		4. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31)
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
6. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)		
7. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)		
8. Supervisor Annual Training - Industrial (CNRSW) (1396)		
3 (CORE REQ) - NonIndustrial Supervisory (CNRSW) ESAMS ID (4001934)	This is a Core requirement for all Non-industrial supervisors. (Admin) (i.e. Their direct subordinate is a non-industrial employee).	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)		
4. Supervisor Annual Training - Non-Industrial (CNRSW) (1395)		
4 (CORE REQ) Civilian Supervisor - CNRGC ESAMS ID (4001118)	For civilian personnel, in the Gulf Coast Region, who have one or more individuals that report to them.	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)		
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)		
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
5. NAVOSH for New Employees (1202)		
6. Safety Orientation (NAVOSH) for Supervisors (1203)		
5 (CORE REQ) Contractor - Supervisor ESAMS ID (4001427)	For contractor personnel who are in full-time supervisory positions and are on-site supporting a navy activity or command.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Contractor Site Safety Orientation (1027)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
6 (CORE REQ) Military Only - Supervisor NDR- CNRGC ESAMS ID (4001116)	For military personnel E5 and above who do not have anyone that reports to them (no direct reports - NDR) in the Gulf Coast Region.	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)		
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)		
4. Military Indoc (1201)		
5. Safety Orientation (NAVOSH) for Supervisors (1203)		
7 (CORE REQ) Military Supervisor - CNRGC ESAMS ID (4001117)	For military personnel, in the Gulf Coast Region, who have one or more individuals that report to them.	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)		
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)		
4. Military Indoc (1201)		
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
6. Safety Orientation (NAVOSH) for Supervisors (1203)		
8 (CORE REQ) Supervisor ESAMS ID (4000987)	Military or civilian personnel who directly supervise others and complete performance evaluation for personnel assigned to them. (Excluding Top	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)		
4. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)		
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
6. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)		
9 (CORE REQ) Supervisor	Supervisor	Role type: Category C - Low

ESAMS ID (2000765)			
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. HAZCOM Training for Supervisors (Initial and Annual Refresher) (1058)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
5. Reasonable Accommodation / Return To Work Program (1823)			
6. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
10 (CORE REQ) Supervisor ESAMS ID (3000615)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e. fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
11 (CORE REQ) Supervisor ESAMS ID (4001125)	For all personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise others.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Operational Risk Management (228)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
12 (CORE REQ) Supervisor - CNRMW ESAMS ID (4002302)	For all personnel, both military and civilian who supervise others, including all military E5 and above.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
13 (CORE REQ) Supervisor - CNRSE ESAMS ID (4000984)	For all personnel, both civilian and military who supervise others, including all military E5 and above.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
14 (CORE REQ) Supervisor (CNRM) ESAMS ID (4001891)	Supervisor (CNRM)	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)			
3. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
5. Operational Risk Management (228)			
6. Safety Orientation for Supervisor (CNRM) (1647)			
15 (CORE REQ) Supervisor (CNRNE) ESAMS ID (4001093)	Military and Civilian personnel who directly supervise others and complete performance evaluations for personnel assigned to them. (Excluding Top	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
16 (CORE REQ) Supervisor (NCIS) ESAMS ID (4002203)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e. fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
17 (CORE REQ) Supervisor CNRF ESAMS ID (1000765)	Military or civilian personnel who directly supervise others and complete performance evaluation for personnel assigned to them. (Excluding Top	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)			
4. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
6. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
18 (CORE REQ) Supervisor CNRH ESAMS ID (4001177)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e. fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)			
4. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)			
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			

6. New Employee Safety Orientation Training for Region Hawaii (1341)		
7. Operational Risk Management (228)		
8. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (Newly Appointed) (1342)		
19 (CORE REQ) Supervisor CNRMA ESAMS ID (4001694)	For all military and civilian personnel who are in a supervisory position.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)		
20 (CORE REQ) Supervisor CNRMW ESAMS ID (4001533)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e. fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
21 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4001688)	For all military and civilian personnel who are in a supervisory industrial position.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)		
4. Hearing Conservation Training (110)		
5. Operational Risk Management (228)		
6. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)		
7. Sight Conservation Training (111)		
22 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Industrial - CNRMA ESAMS ID (4001697)	For personnel who supervise personnel who work in an industrial area.	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
3. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors (Includes HAZCOM Initial) (1365)		
4. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors Refresher (Includes HAZCOM Refresher)		
23 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Industrial - CNRMW ESAMS ID (4002303)	For personnel who supervise other in an industrial setting or work environment.	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. HAZCOM Training for Supervisors (Initial and Annual Refresher) (1058)		
4. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)		
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
24 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Industrial - CNRSE ESAMS ID (4000985)	For personnel who supervise others in an industrial setting or work environment.	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)		
3. HAZCOM Training for Supervisors (Initial and Annual Refresher) (1058)		
4. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)		
5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
25 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Industrial (CNRSWA) ESAMS ID (4002165)	For personnel who supervise others who work in an industrial setting.	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)		
3. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors Refresher (Includes HAZCOM Refresher)		
26 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Level ESAMS ID (4000765)	Military or civilian personnel who directly supervise others and complete performance evaluations for personnel assigned to them. (Excluding Top	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Annual Occupational Exposure Survey (410)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Annual Safety and Health Training for NAVSEA Supervisors (1095)		
27 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Level NDR ESAMS ID (1000616)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise other and do not complete performance evaluation for others. Also for Civilian Personnel who	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)		
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)		
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)		
28 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Level NDR ESAMS ID (2000616)	Supervisor Level (No Direct Reports)	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)		
29 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Level NDR ESAMS ID (3000616)	For military personnel who do not supervise others and are E5 or above. They are considered to be supervisors as outlined in OPNAVINST 5100.23 series.	Role type: Category C - Low

<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)			
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
30 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR - CNRMW ESAMS ID (4002304)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise others and do not complete performance evaluation for others.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)			
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
31 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR - CNRSE ESAMS ID (4000988)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise other and do not complete performance evaluation for others.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)			
3. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
32 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR (CNRH) ESAMS ID (4001175)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise other and do not complete performance evaluation for others. Also for Civilian Personnel who	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)			
4. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)			
5. New Employee Safety Orientation Training for Region Hawaii (1341)			
6. Operational Risk Management (228)			
33 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR (CNRM) ESAMS ID (4001890)	Supervisor NDR (CNRM)	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)			
3. Operational Risk Management (228)			
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisor (CNRM) (1647)			
34 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR (CNRNE) ESAMS ID (4001412)	For military personnel who are E-5 and above but not directly supervise others (No Direct Reports)	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)			
35 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR Industrial (CNRSWA) ESAMS ID (4002170)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise other and do not complete performance evaluation for others. Also for Civilian Personnel who	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors Refresher (Includes HAZCOM Refresher)			
36 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR Non-Industrial (CNRSWA) ESAMS ID (4002169)	Military personnel who are E5 and above but do not directly supervise other and do not complete performance evaluation for others. Also for Civilian Personnel who	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
37 (CORE REQ) Supervisor NDR, Industrial (TRIREFFAC) ESAMS ID (4001798)	For all supervisor NDR (military personnel E5 and above who do not have anyone directly reporting to them), industrial employees.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Hazardous Materials/Waste Management for Supervisors (1390)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. HAZCOM Annual Refresher (1387)			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)			
4. New Employee Indoctrination (1389)			
38 (CORE REQ) Supervisor Non-Industrial (CNRSWA) ESAMS ID (4002166)	For personnel who are non-industrial supervisors.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
39 (CORE REQ) Supervisor, Industrial (TRIREFFAC) ESAMS ID (4001799)	For all supervisor, non-industrial employees.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Hazardous Materials/Waste Management for Supervisors (1390)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)			
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
4. New Employee Indoctrination (1389)			
5. Safety Orientation for Supervisors - Annual (1388)			
40 (CORE REQ) Supervisor, Non-Industrial ESAMS ID (4001687)	For all military and civilian personnel who are in a supervisory non-industrial position.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	

2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Operational Risk Management (228)			
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
41 (CORE REQ) Supervisor, Non-Industrial ESAMS ID (4001715)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who supervise non-industrial type personnel; fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary employees, and	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)			
3. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)			
42 (CORE REQ) Supervisor, Non-Industrial (TRIREFFAC) ESAMS ID (4001795)	For all supervisor, non-industrial employees.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
3. New Employee Indoctrination (1389)			
4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors - Annual (1388)			
43 (Core Req.) Supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4002327)	For personnel who direct the actions of others and work in an industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Electrical Safety Work Practices (1926)			
3. Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safety Training (1928)			
4. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)			
5. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
6. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
7. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
8. New Supervisor OSH (1936)			
9. PPE Overview - Conducted by the local OSH Office (1212)			
44 (Core Req.) Supervisor NDR Industrial ESAMS ID (4002325)	For military personnel E5 and above who do not direct the actions of others and are in an industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Electrical Safety Work Practices (1926)			
3. Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safety Training (1928)			
4. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)			
5. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
6. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
7. New Supervisor OSH (1936)			
8. PPE Overview - Conducted by the local OSH Office (1212)			
45 (Core Req.) Supervisor NDR Non-Industrial ESAMS ID (4002324)	For military personnel E5 and above who do not direct the actions of others and are in a non-industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
3. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
4. New Supervisor OSH (1936)			
46 (Core Req.) Supervisor Non-Industrial ESAMS ID (4002326)	For individuals who direct the actions of others and work in a non-industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)			
4. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
5. New Supervisor OSH (1936)			
47 Confined Space / Entry Supervisor ESAMS ID (2000778)	Assigned to personnel who perform duties as Entry Supervisor under the Confined Space Entry Program.	Role type: Category A - High	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	1. 704 - Construction /Weight Handling Eq. (704)	1. No PPE Requirements	
48 Forklift Supervisor ESAMS ID (1000806)	Personnel who supervisor forklift operators.	Role type: Category B - Moderate	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Hearing Conservation Training (110)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26)	
2. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239)		2. Dble Hear Prot- Insert Plugs and Circumaural Muffs (28)	
3. Sight Conservation Training (111)		3. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31)	
		4. General Eye Protection (56)	
49 Lead Supervisor ESAMS ID (3000835)	For personnel who supervise lead abatement workers and operations.	Role type: Category A - High	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Lead Supervisor (85)	1. 161 - Lead (161)	1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3)	
2. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239)		2. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8)	
3. Sight Conservation Training (111)		3. Tyvek Coverall (13)	
		4. Chemical Resistant Gloves - Rubber (16)	

50 LEAD SUPERVISOR / INSPECTOR / WORKER ESAMS ID (4001573)	For personnel who supervise, inspect, or work lead abatement projects / operations or perform lead assessment.	5. Hard Hat (23) 6. Tyvek Hood (24) 7. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31) Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Lead Supervisor (85) 2. Lead Worker (84)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. 161 - Lead (161)	<u>PPE</u> 1. Tyvek Coverall (13) 2. Tyvek Hood (24) 3. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3) 4. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8) 5. Chemical Resistant Gloves - Rubber (16) 6. Hard Hat (23) 7. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31)
51 NAVFAC SUPERVISOR INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL ESAMS ID (4001210)	For all NAVFAC industrial personnel who are in a supervisory position.	Role type: Category A - High
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40) 2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100) 3. Hearing Conservation Training (110) 4. Lockout/Tagout for Affected Employees (OJT by Supervisor) -Annual (22) 5. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291) 6. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM) Training (1718) 7. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Industrial) (1295) 8. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239) 9. Sight Conservation Training (111)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3) 2. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8) 3. Hard Hat (23) 4. Sgle Hearing Protection- Inserts, Disp, Sound-Ban (29)
52 NAVFAC SUPERVISOR NON-INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL ESAMS ID (4001537)	For all NAVFAC non-industrial personnel who are in a supervisory position.	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371) 2. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291) 3. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM) Training (1718) 4. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Administrative/Professional) (1294)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. No PPE Requirements
53 ONIG - Supervisor ESAMS ID (3000792)	For ONIG personnel, both military and civilian who supervise others and are not Top Management . i.e. fulltime or part-time (NAF or GS) employees, temporary	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372) 2. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024) 3. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291) 4. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. No PPE Requirements
54 Respirator Supervisor ESAMS ID (4002151)	For supervisory personnel whose directs are required to wear respirators in the performance of their job. Navy-wide duty/task used by all commands.	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Respirator User Training (112)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. No PPE Requirements
55 Safety-(Core Reqr.)-Industrial Non Supervisor Per ESAMS ID (4002287)	For Dept Safety This is a Core requirement for all industrial Non-Supervisor personnel. Additional requirements need to be selected if employee performs more	Role type: Category A - High
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Electrical Safety Standards (297) 2. ESAMS Training for OSH - Administrative Access (296) 3. General Industry Safety Standards [510] (68) 4. Intro to Industrial Hygiene for Safety Professionals [506] (1054) 5. Introduction to NAVOSH Ashore (70) 6. Job Hazard Analysis Training (326) 7. Machinery and Machine Guarding Standards (1041) 8. NAVOSH Assessment Tools and Strategies (321) 9. Navy Ergonomics Program Course (248)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3) 2. Hard Hat (23) 3. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26) 4. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31) 5. General Eye Protection (56)
56 Safety-(Core Reqr.)-Industrial Supervisory (CNRSW) ESAMS ID (4002288)	for dept. safety This is a Core requirement for all industrial supervisors. (i.e Direct subordinates include primarily industrial employees, but may also include non-	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Electrical Safety Standards (297) 2. ESAMS Training for OSH - Administrative Access (296) 3. General Industry Safety Standards [510] (68) 4. Intro to Industrial Hygiene for Safety Professionals [506] (1054) 5. Introduction to NAVOSH Ashore (70) 6. Job Hazard Analysis Training (326) 7. NAVOSH Assessment Tools and Strategies (321) 8. Navy Ergonomics Program Course (248) 9. Supervisor Annual Training - Industrial (CNRSW) (1396)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	<u>PPE</u> 1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3) 2. Hard Hat (23) 3. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26) 4. Leather or cut resistant gloves (31) 5. General Eye Protection (56)
57 Security - Supervisory Detective ESAMS ID (4001833)	Responsible for the management and administration of Detectives involved in the investigation of crimes and the arrest of violators of federal (civilian and military)	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u> 1. Bloodborne Pathogen Training (98) 2. CPR American Heart Association (Heart Saver- 2 Yr Requal) (227)	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u> 1. 178 - Blood & Body Fluids (178)	<u>PPE</u> 1. Chemical Resistant Gloves - Rubber (16) 2. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26)

- 3. CPR American Red Cross (Adult) (103)
- 4. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)
- 5. Hearing Conservation Training (110)
- 6. Lead Awareness - Non-Lead Workers (Possible Contact) (322)
- 7. PPE Training (General -One Time Only - Web Based) (1398)
- 8. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)
- 9. Sight Conservation Training (111)

3. Rain Suit (72)

58 Security - Supervisory Police Officer
ESAMS ID (4001828)

Consists of the following: Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and Chiefs.
Note: HAZCOM Initial (1169) was removed because (1365) includes it.

Role type: Category B - Moderate

Training Requirements

- 1. ATV (All Terrain Vehicle Safety Training) (1092)
- 2. Bloodborne Pathogen Training (98)
- 3. CPR American Heart Association (Heart Saver- 2 Yr Requal) (227)
- 4. CPR American Red Cross (Adult) (103)
- 5. Emergency Vehicle Operators Course (EVOOC) Initial/Refresher (113)
- 6. Hearing Conservation Training (110)
- 7. Lead Awareness - Non-Lead Workers (Possible Contact) (322)
- 8. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239)
- 9. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)
- 10. Sight Conservation Training (111)
- 11. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors (Includes HAZCOM Initial) (1365)

Medical Surveillance Program
1. 178 - Blood & Body Fluids (178)

PPE
1. Chemical Resistant Gloves - Rubber (16)
2. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26)
3. Rain Suit (72)

59 Security - Supervisory Training Specialist
ESAMS ID (4001838)

Administers a comprehensive training program in law enforcement and physical security for Military and Civilian personnel. The employee is primarily concerned

Role type: Category B - Moderate

Training Requirements

- 1. Bloodborne Pathogen Training (98)
- 2. CPR American Heart Association (Heart Saver- 2 Yr Requal) (227)
- 3. CPR American Red Cross (Adult) (103)
- 4. Hearing Conservation Training (110)
- 5. Lead Awareness - Non-Lead Workers (Possible Contact) (322)
- 6. PPE Training (General -One Time Only - Web Based) (1398)
- 7. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)
- 8. Sight Conservation Training (111)
- 9. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors (Includes HAZCOM Initial) (1365)

Medical Surveillance Program
1. 178 - Blood & Body Fluids (178)

PPE
1. Chemical Resistant Gloves - Rubber (16)
2. Single Hearing Protection- Insert Plugs (26)
3. Rain Suit (72)

FY 2006 SUPERVISOR TRAINING

Course	Retrain in Months	Course Length (Hrs)	Personnel Completed Training	Web Available
1. 31st SRG Motorcycle Operator Policy (1379)	0	1	2	No
2. 40 Hour Contractor Safety/ Hazard Identification (74)	0	40	25	No
3. 8 Hour Basic RCRA AWARENESS TRAINING (96)	12	8	1	No
4. A-76 Standardized Training for Preliminary Planning Process (1743)	0	16	4	No
5. AAA Bus Driver Safety Training (30 + passengers) (1247)	0	8	12	No
6. AAA 15-Passenger Van Safety Training (251)	0	4	32	No
7. AAA Driving Improvement Program (DIP) (209)	0	8	816	No
8. AAA Driving Improvement Program (DIP) for Instructors (312)	36	0	3	No
9. Action Directive for Implementing ESAMS Required Reading (One-time Only) (1147)	0	1	2991	Yes
10. Advanced Officer Tactics And Field Training (1754)	12	16	1	No
11. Aerial Lift/Powered Work Platform Operational Classroom Training (1288)	0	2	3	No
12. Aerial Lift/Powered Work Platform Operational Safety Practical (1289)	0	1	3	No
13. All Hands- Level 1 Antiterrorism/Force Protection Awareness Training (CONUS) (1165)	12	1	2576	Yes
14. Annual Occupational Exposure Survey (410)	12	0	123	Yes
15. Annual Safety and Health Training for NAVSEA Supervisors (1095)	12	4	120	Yes
16. Annual Safety Training (for Industrial Personnel) (206)	12	4	1	No
17. Anthrax Briefing for Law Enforcement (266)	0	3	3	No
18. Anthrax Exposure and Awareness (1071)	0	1	1417	Yes
19. ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION/LAW ENFORCEMENT/NON-LETHAL WEAPON COURSE (1759)	0	32	2	No
20. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1548)	12	2	13	No
21. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Operations Skills Practice (1549)	12	2	3	No
22. Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device Operations Skills Practice (1552)	12	2	3	No
23. ARFF Aircraft Familiarization and Hazards (1625)	12	4	7	No
24. ARFF Airfield Emergency Communication Procedures (1630)	12	8	5	No
25. ARFF Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1560)	12	2	6	No
26. ARFF Live Fire Training (1613)	1	1	13	No
27. Armed Sentry/Security Reaction Force-Basic Initial/Refresher (1364)	12	120	1	No
28. Asbestos and Man-made Vitreous Fibers (MMVF) Hazard Awareness (CNRSW) (1238)	12	1	360	Yes
29. Asbestos Awareness (1725)	0	0	155	No
30. Asbestos Awareness - OSHA Class IV Asbestos Training (14)	12	2	1557	Yes
31. Asbestos Inspector Refresher (242)	12	4	1	No

32. Asbestos Management Planner Refresher (1000)	12	4	1	No
33. Asbestos Project Designer Refresher (229)	12	8	3	No
34. Asbestos Supervisor Initial (formerly Asb Sup/Worker)[303] (32)	12	40	24	No
35. Asbestos Supervisor Refresher (212)	12	8	13	No
36. Asbestos Workers (87)	12	0	12	No
37. ATV (All Terrain Vehicle Safety Training) (1092)	0	2	29	No
38. Auxiliary Security Forces (ASF) Training (1741)	0	120	4	No
39. Aviation Safety Specialist (1004)	0	0	10	No
40. AVOIC Airfield Vehicle Operator Instruction Init/Recert (1164)	12	4	5	No
41. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40)	12	1	3778	Yes
42. Band saw (1183)	0	1	3	No
43. Bar Roller (1215)	0	1	2	No
44. Basic Life Saving (BLS) (1386)	24	8	1	No
45. Basic Mishap Investigation & Recordkeeping [511] (89)	0	24	5	No
46. Basics of Naval Explosives Hazard Control (1171)	0	1	1	No
47. Battery Disposal (1135)	0	1	8	No
48. Battery Safety for COMNAVAIRFOR 4790.2 (Quarterly) (1103)	3	0.5	3287	No
49. Battery Servicing (1136)	0	1	8	No
50. Beryllium Awareness Training (OJT by supervisor) (384)	12	1	363	No
51. Bloodborne Pathogen Instructor Training (400)	0	0.5	20	No
52. Bloodborne Pathogen Training (98)	12	1	3367	Yes
53. Brake (1218)	0	1	3	No
54. C-9B Pilot Electrical System Safety Training (1100)	0	0	100	Yes
55. Cadmium Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (385)	12	1	222	No
56. Carbon Monoxide Awareness Training (OJT given by the Supervisor) (405)	12	0	1796	No
57. CBRNE Respirator User Training (1243)	12	1	19	No
58. Chromate Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (397)	12	1	1455	No
59. Competent Person/Scaffold Builder/Scaffold Inspector (1828)	0	8	1	No
60. Compressed Gas Cylinders (May receive instruction from Supervisor) (92)	12	0	433	No
61. Confined Space - Qualified Person Ashore- (one time only) (1256)	0	0	1	No
62. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	12	1	210	No
63. Confined Space Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1273)	12	1	13	No
64. Confined Space Entry Procedure Refresher (1346)	0	0	4	No
65. Confined Space Entry/Emergency and Rescue (114)	12	8	17	No
66. Confined Space Rescue and Emergency Training (59)	12	4	189	No
67. Confined Space Rescue Drill Practical Exercise (1205)	12	2	31	No
68. Confined Space Safety (66)	0	10	32	No
69. Confined Space Training for Qualified Person Initial and Annual Refresher (57)	12	8	30	No

70. Confined Space Worker Training (Entrant, Attendant, Supervisor)(OJT by Supervisor) (404)	12	1	1573	No
71. Confined Space/ Affected Employees (25)	12	0	8	No
72. Construction Quality Management - QV (375)	0	0	1	No
73. Construction Safety Awareness/COE EM-385 (1250)	0	40	1	No
74. Construction Safety QA/Construction Safety - There is No Substitute (1297)	0	4	4	No
75. Construction Safety Standards (230)	0	80	2	No
76. Contractor Safety/ U.S. Army COE/EM-385-1-1 [345] (76)	0	0	3	No
77. Corrosion Control (1180)	0	1	33	No
78. Corrosion Treatment/Prevention (1139)	0	1	43	No
79. CPR - Automated External Defibrillator (AED) (Red Cross 1Yr) (1236)	12	8	84	No
80. CPR - Automated External Defibrillator (AED)/(Am. Heart Assoc. Heart Saver- 2Yr) (1011)	24	3	712	No
81. CPR American Heart Association (Child and Infant) (1059)	24	4	1	No
82. CPR American Heart Association (Heart Saver- 2 Yr Requal) (227)	24	4	1348	No
83. CPR American Red Cross (Adult) (103)	12	4	250	No
84. CPR American Red Cross (Child and Infant) (210)	12	4	67	No
85. CPR and First Aid for Security Personnel (Initial and Refresher) (1788)	24	16	20	No
86. CPR For the Professional Rescuer (American Red Cross) (1762)	12	8	33	No
87. CPR Instructor Training (American Heart Association) (1098)	24	4	28	No
88. CPR Instructor Training (American Red Cross) (226)	24	0	12	No
89. CPR Military Trng Network Resuscitative Prog Adult Child and Infant (1175)	24	4	28	No
90. Crane Safety (93)	0	32	15	No
91. Crew Resource Managment (CRM) Training (1192)	12	6	166	No
92. Defense Acquisition University Government Purchase Card Training (1013)	0	1	37	No
93. Defensive Tactics and Handcuffing (1031)	12	8	18	No
94. Dip 3001 Oil Spill Recovery and Safety Procedures (1337)	0	0	4	No
95. Disk/Belt Sander (1217)	0	1	1	No
96. DoD Airport Fire Fighter (1663)	0	80	4	No
97. DoD Confined Space Rescue (1777)	0	40	2	No
98. DoD Driver Operations Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) (1665)	0	40	10	No
99. DoD Driver Operator - Aerial Ladder Truck (1666)	0	40	6	No
100. DoD Driver Operator - Pumper (1664)	0	40	3	No
101. DoD Driver Operator Mobile Water Supply (Tender) (1776)	0	40	2	No
102. DoD Fire Fighter I (1661)	0	102	4	No
103. DoD Fire Fighter II (1662)	0	63	5	No
104. DoD Fire HAZMAT Awareness (1772)	0	40	2	No
105. DoD Fire HAZMAT Incident Commander (1672)	0	40	6	No
106. DoD Fire HAZMAT Operations (1774)	0	80	2	No
107. DoD Fire HAZMAT Technician (1775)	0	80	13	No
108. DoD Fire Inspector I (1669)	0	80	10	No
109. DoD Fire Inspector II (1675)	0	80	12	No

110. DoD Fire Inspector III (1680)	0	80	5	No
111. DoD Fire Instructor I (1668)	0	80	5	No
112. DoD Fire Instructor II (1674)	0	80	6	No
113. DoD Fire Instructor III (1678)	0	80	4	No
114. DoD Fire Investigator I (1798)	0	40	1	No
115. DoD Fire Investigator II (1808)	0	40	1	No
116. DoD Fire Officer I (1667)	0	80	3	No
117. DoD Fire Officer II (1671)	0	80	2	No
118. DoD Fire Officer III (1677)	0	80	6	No
119. DoD Fire Officer IV (1679)	0	80	3	No
120. DoD Rescue Technician/ Confined Space (1803)	0	40	7	No
121. DoD Telecommunication I (1770)	0	80	2	No
122. DoD Telecommunication II (1771)	0	80	2	No
123. Drinking and Driving (1810)	6	0	48	No
124. Driving for Life (Available on Navy E-Learning) (1154)	0	5	183	No
125. Ecstasy Exposed and Beyond (Navy Drug Testing Program) (1703)	0	4	104	No
126. Ejection Seat Checkout (Quarterly) (1400)	3	1	84	No
127. Ejection Seat Checkout (SemiAnnual) (1148)	6	1	188	No
128. Electrical - High Voltage (13)	0	8	2	No
129. Electrical Safety - Low Voltage (1766)	0	0	1	No
130. Electrical Safety Standards (297)	0	32	55	No
131. Electrical Safety Work Practices for Workers (OJT by Supervisor) (67)	12	1	1287	No
132. Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safety Training (1030)	12	0	1220	Yes
133. Emergency Medical Service Hours (1692)	0	0	6	No
134. Emergency Medical Technician (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1688)	24	144	2	No
135. Emergency Scene OPS Handlines Skills Practice (1514)	12	2	2	No
136. Emergency Vehicle Operator Instructor (Initial and Recert) (178)	36	40	21	No
137. Emergency Vehicle Operators Course (EVOC) Initial/Refresher (113)	36	40	263	No
138. Employee Reports of Unsafe/Unhealthful Working Conditions (OJT By Supervisor) (1726)	0	0	116	No
139. EMS First Responder (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1690)	24	44	4	No
140. Engine Test Pad Run-Up Procedures for T-23 and T-14 Test Cells (1127)	0	1	1	No
141. Enhanced Force Protection Training (CBRNE) (1407)	0	40	9	No
142. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (1235)	12	1.5	2	No
143. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	0	1	259	Yes
144. Environmental Policy Statement For NAS JRB an NSA New Orleans(Required Reading) (1362)	0	0.2	634	Yes
145. Environmental Policy Statement for NAS JRB Fort Worth (Required Reading) (1296)	0	0.2	665	Yes
146. Ergonomic Awareness (1241)	0	1	70	Yes
147. Ergonomic Awareness (OJT By Supervisor) (1727)	0	0	167	No
148. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	0	1	2466	Yes
149. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	0	1	5159	No
150. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	0	1	8191	Yes
151. ESAMS - Train-the-Trainer (1793)	0	16	8	No
152. ESAMS Fire (8 Hour Prevention) (1790)	0	8	4	No

153. ESAMS General User Training (1610)	0	3	20	No
154. ESAMS Training - for Navy Fire Administrators (1764)	0	24	18	No
155. ESAMS Training - for Safety Professionals (1646)	0	24	12	No
156. ESAMS Training For Class Administration (1714)	0	2	6	No
157. ESAMS Training for OSH - Administrative Access (296)	0	8	201	No
158. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)	0	3.5	4959	Yes
159. Excavation and Trenching Basics (Instruction may be provided by Supervisor) (235)	12	1	106	No
160. Excavation, Trenching and Soil Mechanics (250)	0	32	1	No
161. Expandable Baton (258)	0	8	39	No
162. Explosive Safety Officers Orientation/Refresher (1061)	0	80	4	No
163. Explosives Safety for Naval Facility Planning (1023)	0	24	1	No
164. Facility Response Team FRT Three Day (1374)	12	24	5	No
165. Fall Protection - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (1073)	12	1	973	No
166. Fall Protection and Prevention Safety Awareness Training for Architects and Engineers (1900)	0	4	14	No
167. Fall Protection for Workers (Authorized User) (1257)	0	4	13	No
168. Fall Protection Systems (222)	0	40	29	No
169. Fall Restraint Indoctrination Training (one time only)" (1719)	0	1	65	No
170. Field Training Officer (1753)	0	40	14	No
171. Fire Evacuatiion Drill Participation (Semi-Annual) (1186)	6	1	684	No
172. Fire Extinguisher - Live Training (1067)	0	0	17	No
173. Fire Fighter EMT (1062)	36	8	6	No
174. Fire Officer Rehab (1522)	12	8	7	No
175. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)	12	0.5	15460	Yes
176. Fire Prevention, Protection, Emergency Evacuation and Safety Procedures (1281)	12	1	42	No
177. Fire Protection and Life Safety (1065)	0	32	12	No
178. Fire Safety In The Workplace (1063)	0	1	17	No
179. Fire Wardens Workshop (1066)	0	1	7	No
180. Firefighter Safety (1520)	12	1	6	No
181. Firefighter Specialized Tools and Equipment (1707)	12	1	22	No
182. Fireground Operations Forcible Entry Skills Practice (1430)	12	2	1	No
183. Fireground Operations Interior Structure Live Fire Evolutions Skills Practice (1436)	12	2	4	No
184. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Check (1896)	12	1	1	No
185. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Practice (1432)	12	2	16	No
186. Fireground Operations SCBA Skills Practice (1428)	12	2	4	No
187. First Aid and Survival Training (OJT) (1107)	12	0.5	135	No
188. First Aid Training (240)	36	4	397	No
189. First Aid/CPR/AED Instructor Training (390)	24	16	22	No
190. First Responder Course (FRC) (1208)	0	40	6	No

191. Food Handler Training (1022)	12	2	68	No
192. Forklift Training (OSHA Operators Safety Training Program) (247)	12	0	19	No
193. Fuel Department Petroleum Safety (1339)	0	0	12	No
194. Fuel Department Security, Safety, and Situational Awareness (1335)	0	0	86	No
195. Fuel Distribution Systems Operator WG-06 CBC (1345)	0	0	5	No
196. General Industry Safety Standards [510] (68)	0	40	36	No
197. General Safety Training for COMNAVAIRFOR 4790.2 (1178)	12	4	2225	Yes
198. Generator Testing (1141)	0	1	7	No
199. GMT FY05 - Anger Stress Management and Suicide Awareness (1160)	0	1	143	No
200. GMT FY05 - Drug and Alcohol Abuse (1155)	0	1	33	No
201. GMT FY05 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1159)	0	1	41	No
202. GMT FY05 - Fraternalization (1152)	0	1	25	No
203. GMT FY05 - Operational Risk Management (1149)	0	1	265	No
204. GMT FY05 - Personal Financial Management (1150)	0	1	16	No
205. GMT FY05 - Sexual Health (1153)	0	1	33	No
206. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - Code of Conduct (1161)	0	1	26	No
207. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - Five Vector Model (1157)	0	1	21	No
208. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - OPSEC (1158)	0	1	49	No
209. GMT FY05- Physical Readiness (1156)	0	1	38	No
210. GMT FY05- Sexual Assault (1151)	0	1	67	No
211. GMT FY06 - Anger Stress Management and Suicide Awareness (1278)	0	0	9969	No
212. GMT FY06 - Code of Conduct (1640)	0	1	7375	No
213. GMT FY06 - Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco (1276)	0	0	10277	No
214. GMT FY06 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1644)	0	1	5493	No
215. GMT FY06 - Fraternalization (1643)	0	1	5765	No
216. GMT FY06 - Operational Risk Management (1275)	0	0	10726	No
217. GMT FY06 - OPSEC (1641)	0	1	7177	No
218. GMT FY06 - Personal Financial Management (1280)	0	0	8020	No
219. GMT FY06 - Physical Readiness (1642)	0	1	6327	No
220. GMT FY06 - Pride and Professionalism (1645)	0	1	5904	No
221. GMT FY06 - Sexual Assault (1279)	0	0	7597	No
222. GMT FY06 - Sexual Health (1277)	0	0	8610	No
223. GMT FY07 - Code of Conduct (1838)	0	0	59	No
224. GMT FY07 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1836)	0	0	21	No
225. GMT FY07 - Operational Risk Management (1833)	0	0	20	No
226. GMT FY07 - OPSEC (1834)	0	1	30	No
227. GMT FY07 - Personal Financial Management (1837)	0	0	6	No
228. GMT FY07 - Sexual Health (1835)	0	0	19	No
229. Handgun Low Light Qualification Course (303)	12	1	211	No
230. Handgun Naval Qualification Course (301)	12	1	219	No
231. Handgun Practical Weapons Course - (9 mm) (304)	12	2	263	No

232. Hangar Hazards (1809)	6	0	82	No
233. Hazardous Material Proficiency (1134)	12	2	10	No
234. Hazardous Materials Control and Management Technician (315)	0	40	5	No
235. Hazardous Materials Control/Safety (69)	0	0	8	No
236. Hazardous Substance Incident Response Management (HSIRM) Initial/Refresher (1740)	12	8	11	No
237. Hazardous Waste Handling [322] (55)	12	40	9	No
238. Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) (1369)	0	1	5	No
239. HAZCOM Annual Refresher (1387)	12	0	15	No
240. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)	0	2	431	Yes
241. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)	0	3	1007	No
242. HAZCOM Training for Supervisors (Initial and Annual Refresher) (1058)	12	1	1145	Yes
243. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (CNRSW) (1606)	12	1	206	No
244. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)	12	1	8549	No
245. HAZMAT Field Operation Hours (1691)	0	0	5	No
246. HAZMAT Incidents (1541)	18	1	5	No
247. HAZWOPER - 40-hour OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (213)	12	40	12	No
248. HAZWOPER - 8 Hour Annual Refresher OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (115)	12	8	24	No
249. HAZWOPER / ERT - First Responder Operations Level (118)	12	8	3	No
250. HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers (1253)	12	40	12	No
251. Health Care Provider (1704)	24	8	28	No
252. Hearing Conservation (OJT By Supervisor) (1728)	0	0	7	No
253. Hearing Conservation Training (110)	12	1	7104	Yes
254. Heat Stress - Heat Illness (OJT by Supervisor) (58)	12	1	43	No
255. Hose Assembly Machine (1222)	0	1	4	No
256. Hose Burst Tester (1223)	0	1	4	No
257. Housekeeping (OJT By Supervisor) (1729)	0	0	180	No
258. Hurricane Response Pre-Deployment Safety Briefing (1794)	0	1	4	Yes
259. ICS 100 Incident Command System (1197)	0	1	39	No
260. ICS 200 Basic ICS for Operational First Responders (1198)	0	8	29	No
261. ICS 200 Incident Command System 200 (1716)	0	8	4	No
262. ICS Basic (IS-195) (1196)	0	8	4	No
263. ICS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS): An Introduction (1804)	0	8	30	No
264. ICS-800 National Response Plan (NRP): An Introduction (1805)	0	8	27	No
265. IMS Overview (1194)	0	0.25	1	No
266. Incident Action Planning (IAP) (1723)	0	8	2	No
267. Industrial Hygiene Survey Training (196)	0	0	2	No
268. Industrial Noise (1056)	0	0	3	No
269. Information Assurance Awareness Mandatory Training (Available on NKO) (1189)	12	4	1401	No
270. Intro to Industrial Hygiene for Safety Professionals [506] (1054)	0	32	5	No
271. Introduction to Hazardous Materials (Ashore) (1055)	0	40	11	No
272. Introduction to NAVOSH Ashore (70)	0	40	48	No

273. Isocyanate Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1106)	12	0.5	421	No
274. Job Hazard Analysis Training (326)	0	0.5	1025	Yes
275. Ladder Safety (Instruction may be provided by Supervisor) [213] (78)	0	1	37	No
276. Ladder Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1730)	0	0	162	No
277. Laser Safety Awareness (OJT by Supervisor) (1074)	12	0	697	Yes
278. Laser System Safety Officer (ALSO Administrative) (1053)	0	16	2	No
279. Law Enforcement Vehicle Operation Instructor (225)	36	32	2	No
280. Lead Awareness - Basic (1260)	0	0.5	9	No
281. Lead Awareness - Non-Lead Workers (Possible Contact) (322)	12	1	2562	Yes
282. Lead Awareness (OJT By Supervisor) (1731)	0	0	99	No
283. Lead Supervisor (85)	12	32	21	No
284. Lead Worker (84)	12	24	43	No
285. Level B - Code of Conduct (SERE 100) (Available on NKO) (1695)	0	8	1	No
286. Lifeguard Training and First Aid (1193)	36	4	5	No
287. Lockout/Tagout Awareness (1213)	0	1	42	No
288. Lockout/Tagout for Affected Employees (OJT by Supervisor) -Annual (22)	12	1	1458	No
289. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees - Annually (1097)	12	8	74	No
290. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (CNRSW) (1603)	0	1	447	Yes
291. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (OJT by Supervisor) (CNRF) (62)	12	8	447	No
292. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (one time only) (1240)	0	1	77	No
293. Machine Guarding Safety and Operation (1286)	12	1	4	No
294. Magnetic Particle Bench. (1227)	0	1	1	No
295. Maintenance Malpractice (1042)	0	1	1	No
296. Management Safety Training (1368)	0	1.5	10	No
297. Man-Made Vitreous Fibers (MMVF) (1043)	12	16	23	No
298. Man-Made Vitreous Fibers (OJT by Supervisor) (398)	12	1	1830	No
299. Marine Vessel Incident Command System (1508)	12	1	17	No
300. Marine Vessel Marine Environment (1488)	12	1	4	No
301. Markmanship Small Arms M-60/240 Machine Gun (1756)	6	32	13	No
302. MAXIMO Training (1347)	0	0	7	No
303. Mercury Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (383)	12	0.5	128	No
304. Methylene Chloride Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (399)	12	0.5	1796	No
305. Military Indoc (1201)	0	1	775	No
306. Mishap Investigation (Ashore) (1047)	0	32	84	No
307. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)	0	1	6357	Yes
308. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1563)	12	1	15	No
309. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Operations Skills Practice (1564)	12	2	3	No
310. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)	1	1	31496	No
311. Monthly Safety Talks - Received (292)	0	0	88029	No
312. Motor Vehicle Operator Driving Initial and Refresher (5 Yr) (243)	60	1	8	No

313. Motorcycle Safety Foundation Experienced Rider Courses (ERC) (1254)	0	8	35	No
314. Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Training Basic (BRC) or Equivalent (244)	0	16	226	No
315. Motorcycle Safety Foundation Dirt Bike school (DBS) (1255)	0	0	10	No
316. Naval Aviation Maintenance Program (NAMP) Indoc (1635)	0	8	157	No
317. Naval Physical Security Course (NPSC) (1206)	0	40	10	No
318. Naval Qualification Course for Instructors (307)	3	8	7	No
319. Naval Security Force Sentry (NSFS) (1710)	0	8	31	No
320. Naval Security Manager Course (NSMC) (1207)	0	40	1	No
321. NAVFAC Construction Hazard Awareness Training Course (5 days) (329)	0	40	19	No
322. NAVFAC Construction Safety and Health Correspondence Course Part 1 (1298)	0	16	5	No
323. NAVFAC Construction Safety and Health Correspondence Course Part 2 (1299)	0	4	2	No
324. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM) Training (1718)	0	1	316	Yes
325. NAVFAC SAFETY ORIENTATION FOR TOP MANAGERS (1822)	0	0	3	No
326. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Employees (Administrative/Professional) (1293)	0	1	32	Yes
327. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Employees (Industrial) (1237)	0	2	58	Yes
328. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Administrative/Professional) (1294)	0	1	110	Yes
329. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Industrial) (1295)	0	2	123	Yes
330. NAVOSH Assessment Tools and Strategies (321)	0	32	21	No
331. NAVOSH for New Employees (1202)	0	1	308	No
332. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)	0	0	535	Yes
333. NAVPERS 1001/3, Ready Reserve Screening Questionnaire - Annual (1316)	12	0.5	175	No
334. Navy Ergonomics Program Course (248)	0	40	4	No
335. Navy Fall Protection (Slips, Trips and Falls) Awareness (One Time Only) (1259)	0	1	61	Yes
336. Navy/Marine Corp for Micro-purchases and Section 508 (One Time Only) (1385)	0	1	51	No
337. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Agency Program Coordinator APC Training (1049)	24	1	1	No
338. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Approving Official AO Training (1050)	24	1	17	No
339. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Ethics Training (1048)	12	1	107	No
340. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Cardholder CH Training (252)	24	1	16	No
341. NCC GENERAL CRANE SAFETY REFRESHER (1305)	12	8	1	No
342. NCC NON CAB OPERATED CATEGORY 3 CRANE SAFETY (1012)	0	12	17	No
343. New Employee Indoctrination (CNRM) (1648)	0	3	2	No
344. New Employee Indoctrination Training CNRS (1377)	0	1	95	No
345. New Employee Safety Orientation for the Southwest Region (1245)	0	1	144	Yes
346. New Employee Safety Orientation Training for Region Hawaii (1341)	0	2	376	No

347. Non-Destructive Inspection Technician Course (1051)	36	590	6	No
348. Non-Lethal Weapons Basic Training (1757)	18	8	20	No
349. Non-Lethal Weapons Basic Training for Instructors (1210)	0	40	2	No
350. NRA Firearms Instructor (1002)	36	1	1	No
351. OC Spray Instructor (310)	24	0	2	No
352. Occupational Reproductive Hazard Awareness (1242)	0	1	548	Yes
353. Office Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1732)	0	0	117	No
354. Office/Supply (1129)	0	1	10	No
355. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Pepper Spray Training (257)	0	4	83	No
356. Operational Risk Management (228)	0	1	2886	Yes
357. Operational Risk Management (OJT By Supervisor) (1733)	0	0	109	No
358. OSH Policy Council Meeting (1274)	0	1	18	No
359. OSHA VPP Challenge (1384)	0	1	325	Yes
360. Oven (1229)	0	1	2	No
361. Oxygen/Nitrogen Servicing (1144)	0	1	5	No
362. Painting (1179)	0	1	2	No
363. Phase I: Basic Law Enforcement (255)	0	240	34	No
364. Phase II: Basic Law Enforcement Refresher (259)	12	40	134	No
365. Police Traffic Radar (298)	0	16	5	No
366. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (OJT By Supervisor) (1734)	0	0	1	No
367. Portable Hand Tool Safety (OJT by Supervisor) (82)	0	1	398	No
368. Portable Power Tool Safety (OJT by Supervisor) (83)	0	1	211	No
369. Powder Actuated Tools [331] (38)	0	1	1	No
370. Power Tool/ Hammer Usage (1232)	0	1	28	No
371. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Familiarization (1110)	36	4	54	No
372. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Familiarization (For Explosive Handlers) (1131)	24	0	6	No
373. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Formal Instruction (Available On The Web) (1109)	36	2	705	Yes
374. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Formal Instruction (For Explosive Handlers) (1130)	24	0	10	No
375. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Practical Working Exam (1111)	36	4	41	No
376. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Practical Working Exam (For Explosive Handlers) (1132)	24	0	6	No
377. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239)	12	1	9598	No
378. PPE Overview - Conducted by the local OSH Office (1212)	0	1.5	2	No
379. PPE Training (General -One Time Only - Web Based) (1398)	0	1	412	Yes
380. Pre-Incident Planning (1523)	0	1	18	No
381. Pre-Trip Safety Checklist (OJT by Supervisor) (1162)	0	0.5	800	No
382. Preventing Slips, Trips and Falls (81)	0	0	20	Yes
383. Principles of Scaffolding (1017)	0	32	4	No
384. Privacy Act 101 - Privacy Act Training (1807)	0	0	763	Yes
385. Privacy Act 102 - Training For Supervisors (1806)	0	1	397	Yes
386. Privacy Act 103 - Safeguarding Privacy Act Data (1768)	0	1	1322	Yes

387. Process Review and Measurement System (PRMS) (1397)	0	1	433	Yes
388. Quarterly Self-Safety Inspection by Supervisors (1706)	3	0	530	No
389. Radiation Safety for Emergency Response Personnel (OJT by Supervisor) (1033)	12	0.5	311	No
390. Radiation Safety Training for Baggage Inspectors (1038)	12	1.5	330	Yes
391. Radiation Safety Training for Limited Radiation Workers (OJT by Supervisor) (1039)	12	1	118	No
392. Radiation Safety Training for Organizational Personnel (OJT by Supervisor) (1034)	12	1	214	No
393. Radiation Safety Training for X-Ray Radiographer (6-hr refresher). (1040)	12	6	24	No
394. Radiation Safety Training for XRF Operators (1035)	12	2	76	No
395. Radiofrequency Radiation Safety Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1037)	12	1	1148	No
396. Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Initial (1785)	12	24	18	No
397. RCRA / Hazardous Waste Personnel Training [335] (19)	0	0	2	No
398. Recreational and Off Duty Safety - General (1168)	3	0.5	311	No
399. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)	12	0	4903	No
400. Rescue Service Hours (1693)	0	0	1	No
401. Respirator Fit Test Protection Instructor Training (Train the Trainer) (1272)	0	8	9	No
402. Respirator Protection Manager Training (Departmental or RPPA) (1020)	12	2	411	Yes
403. Respirator User Training (112)	12	1	1077	No
404. Respiratory Protection - User Training and Fit Testing (1018)	12	1	433	No
405. Respiratory Protection / Program Management [508] (72)	0	0	22	No
406. Respiratory Protection Fit Testing (5)	12	0	1126	No
407. Rifle Low Light (1713)	6	2	13	No
408. Rifle Qualification Course (M-14 and M-16 Series) (1711)	6	2	48	No
409. Roll Call Training (1767)	0	1	171	No
410. Roofing (OJT By Supervisor) (1735)	0	0	1	No
411. Safety Appraisal [509] (73)	0	0	1	No
412. Safety HAZMAT Representative (1765)	0	4	8	No
413. Safety Message from RADM Weaver (1608)	0	1	2	Yes
414. Safety Orientation (NAVOSH) for Supervisors (1203)	0	4	154	No
415. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (Newly Appointed) (1342)	0	2	403	No
416. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)	0	4	716	Yes
417. Safety Orientation for Supervisor (CNRM) (1647)	0	4	14	No
418. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)	0	4	7699	Yes
419. Safety Orientation for Supervisors - Annual (1388)	12	2.5	4	No
420. SAFETY ORIENTATION FOR TOP MANAGERS (1361)	0	2	12	No
421. Safety Orientation Training for New Supervisors and Employee Representatives (1233)	0	1.5	109	No
422. Safety Stand Down (211)	12	4	3872	No
423. SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) Training (121)	12	1	143	No

424. Security Reaction Course-Basic (SRFB) (1709)	0	8	12	No
425. Servicing Single and Multi-piece Rims (OJT By Supervisor) (1736)	0	0	1	No
426. Sexual Harassment Awareness for Law Enforcement Personnel (391)	0	3	5	No
427. Shipboard Aircraft Fire Fighting (J-495-0413) (1177)	72	8	28	No
428. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course (306)	12	2	220	No
429. Sight Conservation (OJT By Supervisor) (1737)	0	0	128	No
430. Sight Conservation Training (111)	12	1	4722	Yes
431. Site Specific HAZWASTE Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1378)	0	1	3	No
432. Slips, Trips and Falls (OJT By Supervisor) (1738)	0	0	172	No
433. Specialized Tools and Equipment for Fire Fighters (388)	0	0	3	No
434. Spill Management Team (1184)	0	15	5	No
435. Spill Management Team Basic (SMT Basic) (1715)	0	8	1	No
436. Spill Response Training (1322)	0	0	9	No
437. STOP for Supervisors Unit 1 (1265)	0	1.5	217	No
438. STOP for Supervisors Unit 2 (1266)	0	1.5	146	No
439. STOP for Supervisors Unit 3 (1267)	0	1.5	132	No
440. STOP for Supervisors Unit 4 (1268)	0	1.5	133	No
441. STOP for Supervisors Unit 5 (1269)	6	1.5	127	No
442. STOP for Supervisors Unit 6 (Refresher) (1270)	24	1.5	33	No
443. Supervisor Annual Training - Industrial (CNRSW) (1396)	12	1.5	289	Yes
444. Supervisor Annual Training - Non-Industrial (CNRSW) (1395)	0	1	217	Yes
445. Supervisor JHA/AJHA Annual Review/Update (1705)	12	0	1	No
446. Suspicious Packages Awareness Training for Mail Handlers (1191)	12	0	678	Yes
447. Swimming - Class II Certification (1028)	0	0	7	No
448. System Lifting 2000 (1239)	0	1	183	No
449. TEMPLATE USING LADDERS IN THE WORKPLACE (1721)	0	1	2	No
450. Town Hall Meeting (1349)	0	0	7	No
451. Traffic Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1739)	0	0	14	No
452. Traffic Safety Briefs Prior to Holidays, Liberty, or Extended Weekends (1176)	3	6	5308	No
453. Traffic Safety Entry Point Training (Military under 26 years of age) (216)	0	4	6	No
454. Traffic Safety Operational Risk Management (1166)	0	1	13	No
455. Traffic Safety Training Indoc (1742)	0	1	5	No
456. Traffic Safety, Train the Trainer (OJT By Supervisor) (1163)	0	1	33	No
457. Trafficking in Persons Basic Awareness Training (TIPS) (Available on NKO) (1360)	0	0.5	424	No
458. Troubleshooting Mobile Electric Powerplants (1182)	0	1	1	No
459. TSRI Confined Space Search and Rescue (1527)	12	8	1	No
460. Use of Deadly Force (1746)	3	2	19	No
461. Use of Force (256)	12	8	135	No
462. Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) (1373)	0	0.5	663	Yes
463. Web Security/Privacy Act Sensitive Information Awareness Training (1763)	12	1	1	No

464. West Nile Virus Awareness Training (1234)	0	0	1169	Yes
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FY O6 TRAINING RECEIVED FOR ALL NON-SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

Course	Retrain Months	Course Length(Hrs)	Personnel Completed Training	WEB Available
1. 31st SRG Motorcycle Operator Policy (1379)	0	1	159	No
2. 40 Hour Contractor Safety/ Hazard Identification (74)	0	40	125	No
3. 8 Hour Basic RCRA AWARENESS TRAINING (96)	12	8	23	No
4. A-76 Standardized Training for Preliminary Planning Process (1743)	0	16	15	No
5. AAA Bus Driver Safety Training (30 + passengers) (1247)	0	8	24	No
6. AAA 15-Passenger Van Safety Training (251)	0	4	29	No
7. AAA Driving Improvement Program (DIP) (209)	0	8	3837	No
8. AAA Driving Improvement Program (DIP) for Instructors (312)	36	0	5	No
9. Action Directive for Implementing ESAMS Required Reading (One-time Only) (1147)	0	1	2602	Yes
10. Advanced Officer Tactics And Field Training (1754)	12	16	41	No
11. Aerial Lift/Powered Work Platform Operational Classroom Training (1288)	0	2	1	No
12. All Hands- Level 1 Antiterrorism/Force Protection Awareness Training (CONUS) (1165)	12	1	3012	Yes
13. Annual Occupational Exposure Survey (410)	12	0	547	Yes
14. Annual Safety and Health Training for NAVSEA Supervisors (1095)	12	4	27	Yes
15. Annual Safety Training (for Industrial Personnel) (206)	12	4	4	No
16. Anthrax and Terrorism Level I Training (265)	0	2	1	No
17. Anthrax Briefing for Law Enforcement (266)	0	3	1	No
18. Anthrax Exposure and Awareness (1071)	0	1	2336	Yes
19. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1548)	12	2	50	No
20. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Operations Skills Practice (1549)	12	2	67	No
21. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Preventive Maintenance Skills Practice (1547)	12	2	2	No
22. Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device Operations Skills Practice (1552)	12	2	19	No
23. ARFF Aircraft Cargo Hazards (1405)	12	1	4	No
24. ARFF Aircraft Familiarization and Hazards (1625)	12	4	135	No
25. ARFF Airfield Emergency Communication Procedures (1630)	12	8	31	No
26. ARFF Airport Emergency Plan (1412)	12	1	3	No
27. ARFF Airport Familiarization (1401)	12	1	12	No
28. ARFF Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1560)	12	2	41	No
29. ARFF Apparatus Operations Skills Practice (1561)	12	2	12	No
30. ARFF Apparatus Preventive Maintenance Skills Practice (1559)	12	2	3	No
31. ARFF Ejection Seat Training (1614)	12	8	17	No
32. ARFF Emergency Aircraft Evacuation Assistance (1410)	12	1	42	No
33. ARFF Fire Behavior and Suppression Skills Practice (1451)	12	2	2	No
34. ARFF Firefighting Operations and Tactics (1621)	12	8	1	No
35. ARFF Hazardous Materials (1632)	12	8	42	No
36. ARFF Indoctrination (1449)	12	8	17	No
37. ARFF Live Fire Training (1613)	1	1	59	No
38. ARFF Personal Protective Equipment (1404)	12	8	3	No

39. ARFF Review and Discussion of Past Aircraft Mishaps (1627)	90	2	42	No
40. ARFF Vehicles and Equipment Operations (1408)	12	1	7	No
41. Armed Sentry/Security Reaction Force-Basic Initial/Refresher (1364)	12	120	25	No
42. Asbestos and Man-made Vitreous Fibers (MMVF) Hazard Awareness (CNRSW) (1238)	12	1	675	Yes
43. Asbestos Awareness (1725)	0	0	722	No
44. Asbestos Awareness - OSHA Class IV Asbestos Training (14)	12	2	3138	Yes
45. Asbestos Inspector Initial [301] (33)	12	24	3	No
46. Asbestos Inspector Refresher (242)	12	4	14	No
47. Asbestos Maintenance-Construction - OSHA Class III Workers (1639)	0	16	6	No
48. Asbestos Management Planner Refresher (1000)	12	4	5	No
49. Asbestos Project Designer Refresher (229)	12	8	10	No
50. Asbestos Supervisor Initial (formerly Asb Sup/Worker)[303] (32)	12	40	23	No
51. Asbestos Supervisor Refresher (212)	12	8	35	No
52. Asbestos Workers (87)	12	0	23	No
53. ATP Level I Awareness Training for Overseas Service Members (OCONUS) (Available on NKO) (1696)	12	2	78	No
54. ATV (All Terrain Vehicle Safety Training) (1092)	0	2	29	No
55. ATV Safety Institute (ATV) Training (For Instructors) (1376)	24	40	3	No
56. Auxiliary Security Forces (ASF) Training (1741)	0	120	98	No
57. Aviation Gas Free Engineering Technician Training (1003)	0	24	2	No
58. AVOIC Airfield Vehicle Operator Instruction Init/Recert (1164)	12	4	28	No
59. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40)	12	1	7551	Yes
60. Basic Mishap Investigation & Recordkeeping [511] (89)	0	24	6	No
61. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation (1749)	0	40	14	No
62. Basics of Naval Explosives Hazard Control (1171)	0	1	2	No
63. Battery Disposal (1135)	0	1	13	No
64. Battery Safety for COMNAVAIRFOR 4790.2 (Quarterly) (1103)	3	0.5	3164	No
65. Battery Servicing (1136)	0	1	9	No
66. Beryllium Awareness Training (OJT by supervisor) (384)	12	1	269	No
67. Bloodborne Pathogen Instructor Training (400)	0	0.5	52	No
68. Bloodborne Pathogen Training (98)	12	1	6940	Yes
69. C-9B Pilot Electrical System Safety Training (1100)	0	0	93	Yes
70. Cadmium Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (385)	12	1	244	No
71. Carbon Monoxide Awareness Training (OJT given by the Supervisor) (405)	12	0	1842	No
72. CBRNE Respirator User Training (1243)	12	1	318	No
73. Chromate Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (397)	12	1	1146	No
74. Competent Person/Scaffold Builder/Scaffold Inspector (1828)	0	8	43	No
75. Compressed Gas Cylinders (May receive instruction from Supervisor) (92)	12	0	473	No
76. Confined Space - Qualified Person Ashore- (one time only) (1256)	0	0	3	No
77. Confined Space / Attendants (10)	12	1	60	No
78. Confined Space / Authorized Entrants (9)	12	2.5	10	No
79. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor (1069)	12	2.5	8	No
80. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	12	1	688	No
81. Confined Space Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1273)	12	1	65	No

82. Confined Space Entry Procedure Refresher (1346)	0	0	13	No
83. Confined Space Entry/Emergency and Rescue (114)	12	8	73	No
84. Confined Space Rescue and Emergency Training (59)	12	4	461	No
85. Confined Space Rescue Drill Practical Exercise (1205)	12	2	154	No
86. Confined Space Safety (66)	0	10	119	No
87. Confined Space Training for Qualified Person Initial and Annual Refresher (57)	12	8	163	No
88. Confined Space Worker Training (Entrant, Attendant, Supervisor)(OJT by Supervisor) (404)	12	1	1894	No
89. Confined Space/ Affected Employees (25)	12	0	37	No
90. Construction Quality Management - QV (375)	0	0	1	No
91. Construction Safety QA/Construction Safety - There is No Substitute (1297)	0	4	39	No
92. Construction Safety Standards (230)	0	80	1	No
93. Contractor Safety/ U.S. Army COE/EM-385-1-1 [345] (76)	0	0	22	No
94. Corrosion Control (1180)	0	1	42	No
95. Corrosion Treatment/Prevention (1139)	0	1	38	No
96. CPR - Automated External Defibrillator (AED) - (Red Cross 1Yr) (1236)	12	8	289	No
97. CPR - Automated External Defibrillator (AED)/(Am. Heart Assoc. Heart Saver- 2Yr) (1011)	24	3	891	No
98. CPR American Heart Association (Child and Infant) (1059)	24	4	6	No
99. CPR American Heart Association (Heart Saver- 2 Yr Requal) (227)	24	4	2007	No
100. CPR American Red Cross (Adult) (103)	12	4	898	No
101. CPR American Red Cross (Child and Infant) (210)	12	4	787	No
102. CPR and First Aid for Security Personnel (Initial and Refresher) (1788)	24	16	126	No
103. CPR For the Professional Rescuer (American Red Cross) (1762)	12	8	111	No
104. CPR Instructor Training (American Heart Association) (1098)	24	4	30	No
105. CPR Instructor Training (American Red Cross) (226)	24	0	8	No
106. CPR Military Trng Network Resuscitative Prog Adult Child and Infant (1175)	24	4	63	No
107. Crane Safety (93)	0	32	52	No
108. Crew Resource Management (CRM) Training (1192)	12	6	104	No
109. Defense Acquisition University Government Purchase Card Training (1013)	0	1	10	No
110. Defensive Tactics and Handcuffing (1031)	12	8	109	No
111. Defensive Tactics for Instructors (1032)	24	0	1	No
112. Dip 3001 Oil Spill Recovery and Safety Procedures (1337)	0	0	18	No
113. DoD Airport Fire Fighter (1663)	0	80	82	No
114. DoD Confined Space Rescue (1777)	0	40	9	No
115. DoD Driver Operations Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) (1665)	0	40	84	No
116. DoD Driver Operator - Aerial Ladder Truck (1666)	0	40	83	No
117. DoD Driver Operator - Pumper (1664)	0	40	102	No
118. DoD Driver Operator Mobile Water Supply (Tender) (1776)	0	40	15	No
119. DoD Fire Fighter I (1661)	0	102	107	No
120. DoD Fire Fighter II (1662)	0	63	109	No
121. DoD Fire HAZMAT Awareness (1772)	0	40	76	No
122. DoD Fire HAZMAT Incident Commander (1672)	0	40	42	No
123. DoD Fire HAZMAT Operations (1774)	0	80	70	No
124. DoD Fire HAZMAT Technician (1775)	0	80	201	No

125. DoD Fire HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer (1773)	0	80	1	No
126. DoD Fire Inspector I (1669)	0	80	97	No
127. DoD Fire Inspector II (1675)	0	80	50	No
128. DoD Fire Inspector III (1680)	0	80	6	No
129. DoD Fire Instructor I (1668)	0	80	77	No
130. DoD Fire Instructor II (1674)	0	80	29	No
131. DoD Fire Instructor III (1678)	0	80	22	No
132. DoD Fire Officer I (1667)	0	80	59	No
133. DoD Fire Officer II (1671)	0	80	37	No
134. DoD Fire Officer III (1677)	0	80	18	No
135. DoD Fire Officer IV (1679)	0	80	6	No
136. DoD First Aid/First Responder (1780)	24	80	21	No
137. DoD Rescue Technician I (1778)	0	80	6	No
138. DoD Rescue Technician II (1779)	0	80	2	No
139. DoD Rescue Technician/ Confined Space (1803)	0	40	28	No
140. DoD Telecommunication I (1770)	0	80	6	No
141. DoD Telecommunication II (1771)	0	80	7	No
142. DoD Tiller Ladder Truck (1684)	0	40	2	No
143. Drinking and Driving (1810)	6	0	31	No
144. Driving for Life (Available on Navy E-Learning) (1154)	0	5	342	No
145. Driving Under The Influence And Field Sobriety Testing (1750)	0	32	32	No
146. Drug And Alcohol Recognition (DAR) (1751)	0	40	17	No
147. Ecstasy Exposed and Beyond (Navy Drug Testing Program) (1703)	0	4	96	No
148. Ejection Seat Checkout (Quarterly) (1400)	3	1	28	No
149. Ejection Seat Checkout (SemiAnnual) (1148)	6	1	206	No
150. Electrical - High Voltage (13)	0	8	65	No
151. Electrical Explosives Safety for Naval Facilities (1170)	0	1	3	No
152. Electrical Safety - Low Voltage (1766)	0	0	1	No
153. Electrical Safety Standards (297)	0	32	178	No
154. Electrical Safety Work Practices for Workers (OJT by Supervisor) (67)	12	1	1887	No
155. Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safety Training (1030)	12	0	1439	Yes
156. Emergency Medical Service Hours (1692)	0	0	102	No
157. Emergency Medical Technician (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1688)	24	144	9	No
158. Emergency Medical Technician (Local Requirements)(3 Years Retrain) (1681)	36	144	8	No
159. Emergency Scene OPS Handlines Skills Practice (1514)	12	2	62	No
160. Emergency Scene OPS Master Streams Skills Practice (1515)	12	2	1	No
161. Emergency Scene OPS Truck Company Operations Skills Practice (1517)	12	2	4	No
162. Emergency Vehicle Operator Instructor (Initial and Recert) (178)	36	40	44	No
163. Emergency Vehicle Operators Course (EVOOC) Initial/Refresher (113)	36	40	645	No
164. Employee Reports of Unsafe/Unhealthy Working Conditions (OJT By Supervisor) (1726)	0	0	539	No
165. EMS First Responder (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1690)	24	44	25	No
166. Enhanced Force Protection Training (CBRNE) (1407)	0	40	57	No
167. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (1235)	12	1.5	15	No
168. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	0	1	777	Yes
169. Environmental Policy Statement For NAS JRB an NSA New Orleans(Required Reading) (1362)	0	0.2	646	Yes
170. Environmental Policy Statement for NAS JRB Fort Worth (Required Reading) (1296)	0	0.2	560	Yes

171. Ergonomic Awareness (1241)	0	1	296	Yes
172. Ergonomic Awareness (OJT By Supervisor) (1727)	0	0	587	No
173. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	0	1	13642	Yes
174. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the Supervisor) (373)	0	1	11161	No
175. Ergonomic Training for Supervisors (372)	0	1	3220	Yes
176. ESAMS - Train-the-Trainer (1793)	0	16	8	No
177. ESAMS Fire (8 hour Operations) (1789)	0	8	1	No
178. ESAMS Fire (8 Hour Prevention) (1790)	0	8	6	No
179. ESAMS Fire (8 Hour Training) (1791)	0	8	5	No
180. ESAMS General User Training (1610)	0	3	104	No
181. ESAMS Training - for Navy Fire Administrators (1764)	0	24	49	No
182. ESAMS Training - for Safety Professionals (1646)	0	24	30	No
183. ESAMS Training For Class Administration (1714)	0	2	74	No
184. ESAMS Training for Medical Personnel (1060)	0	2	1	No
185. ESAMS Training for OSH - Administrative Access (296)	0	8	140	No
186. ESAMS Training for Supervisors (Web or Classroom) (215)	0	3.5	1857	Yes
187. Evaluating Progress - NFPA 472 HMRPQ (1545)	18	8	3	No
188. Excavation and Trenching Basics (Instruction may be provided by Supervisor) (235)	12	1	230	No
189. Excavation, Trenching and Soil Mechanics (250)	0	32	13	No
190. Expandable Baton (258)	0	8	69	No
191. Explosive Safety Officers Orientation/Refresher (1061)	0	80	1	No
192. Explosives Safety for Naval Facility Planning (1023)	0	24	1	No
193. Facility Response Team FRT Three Day (1374)	12	24	10	No
194. Fall Protection - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (1073)	12	1	1416	No
195. Fall Protection and Prevention Safety Awareness Training for Architects and Engineers (1900)	0	4	41	No
196. Fall Protection for Workers (Authorized User) (1257)	0	4	171	No
197. Fall Protection Systems (222)	0	40	119	No
198. Fall Restraint Indoctrination Training (one time only)" (1719)	0	1	56	No
199. Field Training Officer (1753)	0	40	3	No
200. Fire Department Communications Skill Practice (1426)	12	2	2	No
201. Fire Evacuatiion Drill Participation (Semi-Annual) (1186)	6	1	331	No
202. Fire Extinguisher - Live Training (1067)	0	0	49	No
203. Fire Fighter EMT (1062)	36	8	34	No
204. Fire Officer Administration Skills Practice (1455)	12	2	46	No
205. Fire Officer Health and Safety Skills Practice (1458)	12	2	2	No
206. Fire Officer Inspection and Investigation Skills Practice (1456)	12	8	2	No
207. Fire Officer Rehab (1522)	12	8	36	No
208. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)	12	0.5	14920	Yes
209. Fire Prevention, Protection, Emergency Evacuation and Safety Procedures (1281)	12	1	297	No
210. Fire Protection and Life Safety (1065)	0	32	26	No
211. Fire Safety In The Workplace (1063)	0	1	4	No
212. Fire Wardens Workshop (1066)	0	1	14	No
213. Firefighter General Skills Practice (1424)	12	8	23	No
214. Firefighter Prevention, Preparedness and Maintenance Skills Practice (1446)	12	2	2	No

215. Firefighter Rescue Operations Skills Practice (1445)	12	2	6	No
216. Firefighter Safety (1520)	12	1	26	No
217. Firefighter Specialized Tools and Equipment (1707)	12	1	119	No
218. Fireground Operations Forcible Entry Skills Practice (1430)	12	2	8	No
219. Fireground Operations Ground Cover Fires Skills Practice (1444)	12	2	21	No
220. Fireground Operations Interior Structure Live Fire Evolutions Skills Practice (1436)	12	2	40	No
221. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Check (1896)	12	1	4	No
222. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Practice (1432)	12	2	145	No
223. Fireground Operations Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment Skills Practice (1429)	12	8	2	No
224. Fireground Operations Personnel Accountability Skills Practice (1431)	12	2	14	No
225. Fireground Operations Portable Fire Extinguisher Skills Practice (1441)	12	8	7	No
226. Fireground Operations SCBA Skills Practice (1428)	12	2	56	No
227. Fireground Operations Scene Illumination Skills Practice (1442)	12	8	42	No
228. Fireground Operations Vehicle Fires Skills Practice (1433)	12	2	1	No
229. Fireground Operations Ventilation Skills Practice (1437)	12	2	56	No
230. Fireground Operations Water Supply Skills Practice (1440)	12	2	4	No
231. First Aid and Survival Training (OJT) (1107)	12	0.5	285	No
232. First Aid Training (240)	36	4	1027	No
233. First Aid/CPR/AED Instructor Training (390)	24	16	15	No
234. First Responder Course (FRC) (1208)	0	40	22	No
235. Food Handler Training (1022)	12	2	342	No
236. Forklift Training (OSHA Operators Safety Training Program) (247)	12	0	64	No
237. Fuel Department Petroleum Safety (1339)	0	0	47	No
238. Fuel Department Security, Safety, and Situational Awareness (1335)	0	0	329	No
239. Fuel Distribution Systems Operator WG-06 CBC (1345)	0	0	20	No
240. General Industry Safety Standards [510] (68)	0	40	90	No
241. General Safety Training for COMNAVAIRFOR 4790.2 (1178)	12	4	2387	Yes
242. Generator Testing (1141)	0	1	10	No
243. GMT FY05 - Anger Stress Management and Suicide Awareness (1160)	0	1	106	No
244. GMT FY05 - Drug and Alcohol Abuse (1155)	0	1	35	No
245. GMT FY05 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1159)	0	1	33	No
246. GMT FY05 - Fraternization (1152)	0	1	19	No
247. GMT FY05 - Operational Risk Management (1149)	0	1	138	No
248. GMT FY05 - Personal Financial Management (1150)	0	1	11	No
249. GMT FY05 - Sexual Health (1153)	0	1	23	No
250. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - Code of Conduct (1161)	0	1	18	No
251. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - Five Vector Model (1157)	0	1	17	No
252. GMT FY05 - Special Topic - OPSEC (1158)	0	1	27	No
253. GMT FY05- Physical Readiness (1156)	0	1	30	No
254. GMT FY05- Sexual Assault (1151)	0	1	66	No
255. GMT FY06 - Anger Stress Management and Suicide Awareness (1278)	0	0	8905	No

256. GMT FY06 - Code of Conduct (1640)	0	1	6489	No
257. GMT FY06 - Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco (1276)	0	0	9384	No
258. GMT FY06 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1644)	0	1	5455	No
259. GMT FY06 - Fraternization (1643)	0	1	5200	No
260. GMT FY06 - Operational Risk Management (1275)	0	0	9920	No
261. GMT FY06 - OPSEC (1641)	0	1	6646	No
262. GMT FY06 - Personal Financial Management (1280)	0	0	7303	No
263. GMT FY06 - Physical Readiness (1642)	0	1	5886	No
264. GMT FY06 - Pride and Professionalism (1645)	0	1	5249	No
265. GMT FY06 - Sexual Assault (1279)	0	0	7010	No
266. GMT FY06 - Sexual Health (1277)	0	0	7825	No
267. GMT FY07 - Code of Conduct (1838)	0	0	41	No
268. GMT FY07 - EO, Sexual Harassment and Grievances (1836)	0	0	29	No
269. GMT FY07 - Operational Risk Management (1833)	0	0	35	No
270. GMT FY07 - OPSEC (1834)	0	1	11	No
271. GMT FY07 - Personal Financial Management (1837)	0	0	5	No
272. GMT FY07 - Sexual Health (1835)	0	0	7	No
273. Handgun Low Light Qualification Course (303)	12	1	716	No
274. Handgun Naval Qualification Course (301)	12	1	916	No
275. Handgun Practical Weapons Course - (9 mm) (304)	12	2	892	No
276. Hangar Hazards (1809)	6	0	64	No
277. Hazardous Material Proficiency (1134)	12	2	29	No
278. Hazardous Materials Control and Management Technician (315)	0	40	11	No
279. Hazardous Materials Control/Safety (69)	0	0	115	No
280. Hazardous Materials Handling Cert. for DOT 49 CFR Trans. Reg. (195)	0	0	1	No
281. Hazardous Substance Incident Response Management (HSIRM) Initial/Refresher (1740)	12	8	34	No
282. Hazardous Waste Handling [322] (55)	12	40	14	No
283. Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) (1369)	0	1	5	No
284. HAZCOM Annual Refresher (1387)	12	0	546	No
285. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)	0	2	890	Yes
286. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)	0	3	2985	No
287. HAZCOM Training for Supervisors (Initial and Annual Refresher) (1058)	12	1	1087	Yes
288. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (CNRSW) (1606)	12	1	322	No
289. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)	12	1	19861	No
290. HAZMAT Field Operation Hours (1691)	0	0	32	No
291. HAZMAT Incidents (1541)	18	1	84	No
292. HAZMAT Level I Implementing the Planned Response Skills Practice (1418)	12	2	4	No
293. HAZWOPER - 40-hour OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (213)	12	40	13	No
294. HAZWOPER - 8 Hour Annual Refresher OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (115)	12	8	34	No
295. HAZWOPER / ERT - First Responder Operations Level (118)	12	8	10	No
296. HAZWOPER / TSD Facilities - 24-hour OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (97)	12	24	2	No
297. HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers (1253)	12	40	16	No
298. Health Care Provider (1704)	24	8	36	No
299. Hearing Conservation (OJT By Supervisor) (1728)	0	0	124	No

300. Hearing Conservation Training (110)	12	1	11475	Yes
301. Heat Stress - Heat Illness (OJT by Supervisor) (58)	12	1	253	No
302. Hose Assembly Machine (1222)	0	1	3	No
303. Hose Burst Tester (1223)	0	1	3	No
304. Housekeeping (OJT By Supervisor) (1729)	0	0	729	No
305. Humvee Operator (1758)	36	24	37	No
306. Hurricane Response Pre-Deployment Safety Briefing (1794)	0	1	3	Yes
307. ICS 100 Incident Command System (1197)	0	1	92	No
308. ICS 200 Basic ICS for Operational First Responders (1198)	0	8	42	No
309. ICS 200 Incident Command System 200 (1716)	0	8	4	No
310. ICS Basic (IS-195) (1196)	0	8	2	No
311. ICS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS): An Introduction (1804)	0	8	91	No
312. ICS-800 National Response Plan (NRP): An Introduction (1805)	0	8	31	No
313. IMS Overview (1194)	0	0.25	9	No
314. Incident Action Planning (IAP) (1723)	0	8	1	No
315. Industrial Hygiene Survey Training (196)	0	0	9	No
316. Industrial Noise (1056)	0	0	5	No
317. Information Assurance Awareness Mandatory Training (Available on NKO) (1189)	12	4	1647	No
318. Inspector Administration Skills Practice (1459)	12	2	15	No
319. Inspector Field Inspection Skills Practice (1460)	12	2	15	No
320. Inspector Plans Review Skills Practice (1461)	12	2	15	No
321. Instructor Evaluation and Testing Skills Practice (1474)	12	2	15	No
322. Instructor Instructional Delivery Skills Practice (1473)	12	2	15	No
323. Instructor Instructional Development Skills Practice (1472)	12	2	15	No
324. Instructor Program Management Skills Practice (1471)	12	2	15	No
325. Intoxilyzer Operator Certification (1752)	18	4	8	No
326. Intro to Industrial Hygiene for Safety Professionals [506] (1054)	0	32	14	No
327. Introduction to Hazardous Materials (Ashore) (1055)	0	40	12	No
328. Introduction to NAVOSH Ashore (70)	0	40	26	No
329. Isocyanate Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1106)	12	0.5	457	No
330. Job Hazard Analysis Training (326)	0	0.5	1612	Yes
331. Ladder Safety (Instruction may be provided by Supervisor) [213] (78)	0	1	165	No
332. Ladder Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1730)	0	0	753	No
333. Laser Safety Awareness (OJT by Supervisor) (1074)	12	0	570	Yes
334. Laser System Safety Officer (ALSO Administrative) (1053)	0	16	1	No
335. Law Enforcement Basic Instructor Training (314)	0	0	2	No
336. Law Enforcement Vehicle Operation Instructor (225)	36	32	3	No
337. Lead Awareness - Basic (1260)	0	0.5	39	No
338. Lead Awareness - Non-Lead Workers (Possible Contact) (322)	12	1	4389	Yes
339. Lead Awareness (OJT By Supervisor) (1731)	0	0	724	No
340. Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor Training (183)	12	40	1	No
341. Lead Supervisor (85)	12	32	20	No
342. Lead Worker (84)	12	24	52	No
343. Level B - Code of Conduct (SERE 100) (Available on NKO) (1695)	0	8	70	No
344. Lifeguard Training and First Aid (1193)	36	4	13	No
345. Lockout/Tagout Awareness (1213)	0	1	179	No
346. Lockout/Tagout for Affected Employees (OJT by Supervisor) -Annual (22)	12	1	3602	No

347. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees - Annually (1097)	12	8	554	No
348. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (CNRSW) (1603)	0	1	727	Yes
349. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (OJT by Supervisor) (CNRF) (62)	12	8	425	No
350. Lockout/Tagout For Authorized Employees (one time only) (1240)	0	1	185	No
351. Machine Guarding Safety and Operation (1286)	12	1	34	No
352. Machinery and Machine Guarding Standards (1041)	0	32	1	No
353. Maintenance Malpractice (1042)	0	1	16	No
354. Maintenance working performing outdoor work (1797)	0	1	3	No
355. Man-Made Vitreous Fibers (MMVF) (1043)	12	16	140	No
356. Man-Made Vitreous Fibers (OJT by Supervisor) (398)	12	1	1614	No
357. Marine Vessel Incident Command System (1508)	12	1	82	No
358. Marine Vessel Marine Environment (1488)	12	1	36	No
359. Marine Vessel Strategy and Tactics (1500)	12	1	16	No
360. Marine Vessel Types and Familiarization (1489)	12	1	1	No
361. Markmanship Small Arms M-60/240 Machine Gun (1756)	6	32	76	No
362. MAXIMO Training (1347)	0	0	28	No
363. Mercury Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (383)	12	0.5	90	No
364. Methylene Chloride Awareness Training (OJT by Supervisor) (399)	12	0.5	1555	No
365. Military Indoc (1201)	0	1	1255	No
366. Mishap Investigation (Ashore) (1047)	0	32	54	No
367. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time Only) (1146)	0	1	6664	Yes
368. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1563)	12	1	72	No
369. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Operations Skills Practice (1564)	12	2	4	No
370. Monthly Safety Talks - Given (291)	1	1	6820	No
371. Monthly Safety Talks - Received (292)	0	0	157029	No
372. Motor Vehicle Operator Driving Initial and Refresher (5 Yr) (243)	60	1	46	No
373. Motorcycle Safety Foundation Experienced Rider Courses (ERC) (1254)	0	8	323	No
374. Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Training (For Instructors) (1112)	24	24	3	No
375. Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Training Basic (BRC) or Equivalent (244)	0	16	1194	No
376. Motorcycle Safety Foundation Dirt Bike school (DBS) (1255)	0	0	42	No
377. Naval Aviation Maintenance Program (NAMP) Indoc (1635)	0	8	118	No
378. Naval Explosives Safety Manager/Supervisors Orientation (1172)	0	0	1	No
379. Naval Motor Vehicle and Railcar Inspection (1173)	24	4	1	No
380. Naval Physical Security Course (NPSC) (1206)	0	40	4	No
381. Naval Qualification Course for Instructors (307)	3	8	1	No
382. Naval Security Force Sentry (NSFS) (1710)	0	8	297	No
383. NAVFAC Construction Hazard Awareness Training Course (5 days) (329)	0	40	136	No
384. NAVFAC Construction Safety and Health Correspondence Course Part 1 (1298)	0	16	17	No
385. NAVFAC Construction Safety and Health Correspondence Course Part 2 (1299)	0	4	14	No
386. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM) Training (1718)	0	1	697	Yes
387. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Employees (Administrative/Professional) (1293)	0	1	387	Yes

388. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Employees (Industrial) (1237)	0	2	490	Yes
389. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Administrative/Professional) (1294)	0	1	7	Yes
390. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for Supervisors (Industrial) (1295)	0	2	25	Yes
391. NAVOSH Assessment Tools and Strategies (321)	0	32	16	No
392. NAVOSH for New Employees (1202)	0	1	2048	No
393. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)	0	0	1315	Yes
394. NAVPERS 1001/3,Ready Reserve Screening Questionnaire - Annual (1316)	12	0.5	211	No
395. Navy Ergonomics Program Course (248)	0	40	4	No
396. Navy Fall Protection (Slips, Trips and Falls) Awareness (One Time Only) (1259)	0	1	158	Yes
397. Navy/Marine Corp for Micro-purchases and Section 508 (One Time Only) (1385)	0	1	9	No
398. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Agency Program Coordinator APC Training (1049)	24	1	1	No
399. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Approving Official AO Training (1050)	24	1	2	No
400. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Card Ethics Training (1048)	12	1	29	No
401. Navy/Marine Corp Purchase Cardholder CH Training (252)	24	1	12	No
402. NCC GENERAL CRANE SAFETY REFRESHER (1305)	12	8	2	No
403. NCC NON CAB OPERATED CATEGORY 3 CRANE SAFETY (1012)	0	12	137	No
404. New Employee Indoctrination (CNRM) (1648)	0	3	5	No
405. New Employee Indoctrination Training CNRS (1377)	0	1	92	No
406. New Employee Safety Orientation for the Southwest Region (1245)	0	1	725	Yes
407. New Employee Safety Orientation Training for Region Hawaii (1341)	0	2	877	No
408. Non-Lethal Weapons Basic Training (1757)	18	8	147	No
409. NRA Firearms Instructor (1002)	36	1	1	No
410. OC Spray Instructor (310)	24	0	2	No
411. Occupational Reproductive Hazard Awareness (1242)	0	1	1223	Yes
412. Office Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1732)	0	0	257	No
413. Office/Supply (1129)	0	1	7	No
414. Oleoresin Capsicul (OC) Pepper Spray Training (257)	0	4	427	No
415. Operational Risk Management (228)	0	1	5100	Yes
416. Operational Risk Management (OJT By Supervisor) (1733)	0	0	577	No
417. OSH Policy Council Meeting (1274)	0	1	18	No
418. OSHA VPP Challenge (1384)	0	1	599	Yes
419. Oxygen/Nitrogen Servicing (1144)	0	1	3	No
420. Painting (1179)	0	1	7	No
421. Phase I: Basic Law Enforcement (255)	0	240	87	No
422. Phase II: Basic Law Enforcement Refresher (259)	12	40	483	No
423. Police Traffic Radar (298)	0	16	32	No
424. Portable Hand Tool Safety (OJT by Supervisor) (82)	0	1	1165	No
425. Portable Power Tool Safety (OJT by Supervisor) (83)	0	1	560	No
426. Powder Actuated Tools [331] (38)	0	1	10	No
427. Power Tool/ Hammer Usage (1232)	0	1	45	No
428. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Familiarization (1110)	36	4	202	No
429. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Familiarization (For Explosive Handlers) (1131)	24	0	14	No

430. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Formal Instruction (Available On The Web) (1109)	36	2	1309	Yes
431. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Formal Instruction (For Explosive Handlers) (1130)	24	0	16	No
432. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Practical Working Exam (1111)	36	4	150	No
433. Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklift) Practical Working Exam (For Explosive Handlers) (1132)	24	0	11	No
434. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your supervisor (OJT by Supervisor) (239)	12	1	14702	No
435. PPE Overview - Conducted by the local OSH Office (1212)	0	1.5	16	No
436. PPE Training (General -One Time Only - Web Based) (1398)	0	1	873	Yes
437. Pre-Incident Planning (1523)	0	1	105	No
438. Pre-Trip Safety Checklist (OJT by Supervisor) (1162)	0	0.5	873	No
439. Preventing Slips, Trips and Falls (81)	0	0	108	Yes
440. Principles of Scaffolding (1017)	0	32	24	No
441. Privacy Act 101 - Privacy Act Training (1807)	0	0	1201	Yes
442. Privacy Act 102 - Training For Supervisors (1806)	0	1	385	Yes
443. Privacy Act 103 - Safeguarding Privacy Act Data (1768)	0	1	1581	Yes
444. Process Review and Measurement System (PRMS) (1397)	0	1	1369	Yes
445. Public Education and Implementation Skills Practice and Check (1463)	12	1	15	No
446. Public Education Evaluation Skills Practice and Check (1464)	12	1	15	No
447. Public Education Planning and Development Skills Practice and Check (1462)	12	1	15	No
448. Quarterly Self-Safety Inspection by Supervisors (1706)	3	0	721	No
449. Radiation Safety for Emergency Response Personnel (OJT by Supervisor) (1033)	12	0.5	664	No
450. Radiation Safety Officer Course (402)	0	80	2	No
451. Radiation Safety Training for Baggage Inspectors (1038)	12	1.5	551	Yes
452. Radiation Safety Training for Limited Radiation Workers (OJT by Supervisor) (1039)	12	1	121	No
453. Radiation Safety Training for Organizational Personnel (OJT by Supervisor) (1034)	12	1	290	No
454. Radiation Safety Training for X-Ray Radiographer (6-hr refresher). (1040)	12	6	2	No
455. Radiation Safety Training for XRF Operators (1035)	12	2	59	No
456. Radiofrequency Radiation Safety Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1037)	12	1	889	No
457. Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Initial (1785)	12	24	176	No
458. Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Refresher (1786)	12	8	8	No
459. RCRA / Hazardous Waste Personnel Training [335] (19)	0	0	2	No
460. Recreational and Off Duty Safety - General (1168)	3	0.5	300	No
461. Reproductive Hazards Job Specific Training - Annual (OJT by Supervisor) (197)	12	0	6181	No
462. Rescue Service Hours (1693)	0	0	3	No
463. Respirator Fit Test Protection Instructor Training (Train the Trainer) (1272)	0	8	11	No
464. Respirator Protection Manager Training (Departmental or RPPA) (1020)	12	2	562	Yes
465. Respirator User Training (112)	12	1	3608	No
466. Respiratory Protection - User Training and Fit Testing (1018)	12	1	1142	No
467. Respiratory Protection / Program Management [508] (72)	0	0	22	No
468. Respiratory Protection Fit Testing (5)	12	0	3437	No

469. Rifle Low Light (1713)	6	2	21	No
470. Rifle Qualification Course (M-14 and M-16 Series) (1711)	6	2	295	No
471. Roll Call Training (1767)	0	1	342	No
472. Rope Rescue Site Operations Skills Practice (1565)	12	2	4	No
473. Rope Rescue Victim Management Skills Practice (1566)	12	2	2	No
474. Safety HAZMAT Representative (1765)	0	4	58	No
475. Safety Message from RADM Weaver (1608)	0	1	4	Yes
476. Safety Message from SECNAV: Imbedding Safety in our Organizational Culture (1609)	0	0.25	5	Yes
477. Safety Orientation (NAVOSH) for Supervisors (1203)	0	4	189	No
478. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (Newly Appointed) (1342)	0	2	228	No
479. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)	0	4	6355	Yes
480. Safety Orientation for Supervisor (CNRM) (1647)	0	4	1	No
481. Safety Orientation for Supervisors (1077)	0	4	2916	Yes
482. Safety Orientation for Supervisors - Annual (1388)	12	2.5	16	No
483. SAFETY ORIENTATION FOR TOP MANAGERS (1361)	0	2	2	No
484. Safety Orientation Training for New Supervisors and Employee Representatives (1233)	0	1.5	206	No
485. Safety Stand Down (211)	12	4	5281	No
486. SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) Training (121)	12	1	363	No
487. Security Reaction Course-Basic (SRFB) (1709)	0	8	168	No
488. Servicing Single and Multi-piece Rims (OJT By Supervisor) (1736)	0	0	20	No
489. Sexual Harassment Awareness for Law Enforcement Personnel (391)	0	3	4	No
490. Shipboard Aircraft Fire Fighting (J-495-0413) (1177)	72	8	27	No
491. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course (306)	12	2	769	No
492. Sight Conservation (OJT By Supervisor) (1737)	0	0	453	No
493. Sight Conservation Training (111)	12	1	7716	Yes
494. Site Specific HAZWASTE Training (OJT by Supervisor) (1378)	0	1	5	No
495. Slips, Trips and Falls (OJT By Supervisor) (1738)	0	0	994	No
496. Specialized Tools and Equipment for Fire Fighters (388)	0	0	20	No
497. Spill Response Training (1322)	0	0	38	No
498. STOP for Supervisors Unit 1 (1265)	0	1.5	110	No
499. STOP for Supervisors Unit 2 (1266)	0	1.5	92	No
500. STOP for Supervisors Unit 3 (1267)	0	1.5	47	No
501. STOP for Supervisors Unit 4 (1268)	0	1.5	27	No
502. STOP for Supervisors Unit 5 (1269)	6	1.5	87	No
503. STOP for Supervisors Unit 6 (Refresher) (1270)	24	1.5	30	No
504. Supervisor Annual Training - Industrial (CNRSW) (1396)	12	1.5	474	Yes
505. Supervisor Annual Training - Non-Industrial (CNRSW) (1395)	0	1	439	Yes
506. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors (Includes HAZCOM Initial) (1365)	12	4	37	No
507. Supervisor Safety Training for Industrial Supervisors Refresher (Includes HAZCOM Refresher) (1366)	12	2	11	No
508. Suspicious Packages Awareness Training for Mail Handlers (1191)	12	0	949	Yes
509. Swimming - Class II Certification (1028)	0	0	11	No
510. System Lifting 2000 (1239)	0	1	386	No
511. TEMPLATE USING LADDERS IN THE WORKPLACE (1721)	0	1	7	No
512. Town Hall Meeting (1349)	0	0	28	No

513. Traffic Safety (OJT By Supervisor) (1739)	0	0	110	No
514. Traffic Safety Briefs Prior to Holidays, Liberty, or Extended Weekends (1176)	3	6	6514	No
515. Traffic Safety Entry Point Training (Military under 26 years of age) (216)	0	4	26	No
516. Traffic Safety Operational Risk Management (1166)	0	1	2	No
517. Traffic Safety Training Indoc (1742)	0	1	25	No
518. Traffic Safety, Train the Trainer (OJT By Supervisor) (1163)	0	1	17	No
519. Trafficking in Persons Basic Awareness Training (TIPS) (Available on NKO) (1360)	0	0.5	498	No
520. Troubleshooting Mobile Electric Powerplants (1182)	0	1	1	No
521. TSRI Confined Space Search and Rescue (1527)	12	8	3	No
522. TSRI Vehicle and Machinery Search and Rescue (1528)	12	8	16	No
523. Use of Deadly Force (1746)	3	2	202	No
524. Use of Force (256)	12	8	252	No
525. Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Maintenance Skills Practice (1575)	12	2	2	No
526. Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) (1373)	0	0.5	1461	Yes
527. West Nile Virus Awareness Training (1234)	0	0	1594	Yes
528. Wildland Fire Administration (1475)	12	1	5	No
529. Wildland Fire Apparatus (Driving-Operating) Skills Practice (1557)	12	2	12	No
530. Wildland Fire Apparatus (Operations) Skills Practice (1558)	12	2	21	No
531. Wildland Fire Preparedness SKills Practice (1477)	12	2	2	No

NON-SUPERVISOR REQUIREMENTS

1 (CORE REQ) Civilian Non-Supervisor - CNRGC ESAMS ID (4001115)	For all civilian non-supervisory personnel in the Gulf Coast Region.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher			
4. NAVOSH for New Employees (1202)			
2 (CORE REQ) Contractor - non-supervisor ESAMS ID (3000716)	For contractor personnel who work full-time positions and are on-site supporting a navy activity or	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
3 (CORE REQ) Contractor - non-supervisor ESAMS ID (4001426)	For contractor personnel who work full-time positions and are on-site supporting a navy activity or	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Contractor Site Safety Orientation (1027)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
4 (CORE REQ) Military Non-Supervisor - CNRGC ESAMS ID (4001114)	For all military non-supervisory personnel in the Gulf Coast Region.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Environmental Management System Awareness Training (CNRGC) (1769)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher			
4. Military Indoc (1201)			
5 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor ESAMS ID (4000989)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
6 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor - CNRMW ESAMS ID (4002301)	For all personnel, military and civilian who are in a non-supervisory position.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	

1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
7 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor - CNRSE ESAMS ID (4000983)	For all personnel, military and civilian who are in a non-supervisory position.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
8 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor - Kings Bay ESAMS ID (4001662)	For all personnel, military and civilian who are in a non-supervisory position.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
9 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor (CNRNE) ESAMS ID (4001126)	For all personnel, military and civilian who are in a non-supervisory position.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time			
10 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor (NCIS) ESAMS ID (4002204)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
11 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor (ONIG) ESAMS ID (3000791)	For ONIG personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher Training and Education (1024)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
3. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			

12 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor (SERMC) ESAMS ID (4001686)	For all military and civilian personnel who are in a non-supervisory non-industrial position.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. Operational Risk Management (228)		
3. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)		
13 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor CNRMA ESAMS ID (4001693)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)		
3. New Employee Indoctrination Training CNRMA		
14 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4001696)	For personnel, both military and civilian, who work in an industrial area.	Role type: Category B - Moderate
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by		
3. Monthly Safety Talks - Received (292)		
4. New Employee Indoctrination Training CNRMA		
15 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4002168)	4002168	Role type:
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. No Duty/Task Requirements	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
16 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4001685)	For all military and civilian personnel who are in a non-supervisory industrial position.	Role type: Category C - Low
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. HAZCOM Initial (One Time Only) (CNRSW) (1605)		
3. Hearing Conservation Training (110)		
4. Operational Risk Management (228)		
5. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)		
6. Sight Conservation Training (111)		
17 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor Industrial (CNRSWA)	For personnel who are non-supervisory and industrial	Role type:

ESAMS ID (4002164)			
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Annual Safety Training (for Industrial Personnel) (206)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)			
3. HAZCOM Annual Refresher (1387)			
4. Monthly Safety Talks - Received (292)			
18 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor Mayport	Personnel Assigned to Mayport who are not supervisors	Role type:	
ESAMS ID (4002147)			
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Operational Risk Management (228)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
19 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor Non-Industrial (CNRSWA) ESAMS ID (4002163)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
3. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
20 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor, Industrial (TRIREFAC) ESAMS ID (4001797)	For all non-supervisor, non-industrial employees.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. HAZCOM Annual Refresher (1387)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
3. New Employee Indoctrination (1389)			
21 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisors (CNRM) ESAMS ID (4001889)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. New Employee Indoctrination (CNRM) (1648)			
4. Operational Risk Management (228)			
22 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisory ESAMS ID (4000243)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	

1. Annual Occupational Exposure Survey (410)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
23 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisory ESAMS ID (1000243)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher			
4. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
5. Mishap Reduction Required Reading (One-time			
6. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
24 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisory (NDW) ESAMS ID (3000243)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
25 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisory CNRH ESAMS ID (4001176)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Fire Prevention and Portable Fire Extinguisher			
3. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)			
4. New Employee Safety Orientation Training for			
26 (CORE REQ) Non-supervisory Non-Industrial (CNRNW) ESAMS ID (2000243)	For personnel, both military and civilian who do not supervise others and are not Top Management. i.e.	Role type: Category C - Low	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Ergonomic Baseline (conducted by the			
3. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by			
4. Safety Orientation for Non-Supervisors (1093)			
27 (CORE REQ) Non-Supervisor, Non-Industrial (TRIREFFAC) ESAMS ID (4001794)	For all non-supervisor, non-industrial employees.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	

1. HAZCOM Initial Training (One Time Only) (1169)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. New Employee Indoctrination (1389)			
28 (Core Req.) Non-Supervisor Industrial ESAMS ID (4002323)	For non-supervisors in an industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Confined Space / Entry Supervisor, Attendant, and Entrant (11)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. Electrical Safety Work Practices (1926)			
3. Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safety Training			
4. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)			
5. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
6. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
7. PPE Overview - Conducted by the local OSH Office			
29 (Core Req.) Non-Supervisor Non-Industrial ESAMS ID (4002322)	For non-supervisors in a non-industrial setting.	Role type:	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (1938)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements	
2. General Driver Safety Training (1943)			
3. New Employee NAVOSH Orientation (1933)			
30 NAVFAC NON-SUPERVISOR INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL ESAMS ID (4001209)	For all NAVFAC industrial personnel who are in a non-supervisory position within NAVFAC.	Role type: Category A - High	
<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>	
1. Back Injury Prevention Training (Annual) (40)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. Steel Toe Safety Shoes or Safety Boots (3)	
2. HAZCOM Training Job/Chemical Specific (OJT by Supervisor) (100)		2. Safety Glasses with side Shields (8)	
3. Hearing Conservation Training (110)		3. Hard Hat (23)	
4. Lockout/Tagout for Affected Employees (OJT by Supervisor) -Annual (22)		4. Single Hearing Protection- Inserts, Disp, Sound-Ban (29)	
5. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM)			

- 6. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for
- 7. PPE Job Specific Usage - Conducted by your
- 8. Sight Conservation Training (111)

31 NAVFAC NON-SUPERVISOR NON-INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL ESAMS ID (4001208)	For all NAVFAC non-industrial personnel who are in a non-supervisory position.	Role type: Category C - Low
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<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. NAVFAC Operational Risk Management (ORM)		
3. NAVFAC Safety Orientation Training for		

32 Safety-(Core Reqr.)-Non-Industrial Non-Supr Per ESAMS ID (4002289)	for dept. safety This is a Core requirement for all Non-industrial personnel (Admin or Office	Role type: Category B - Moderate
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<u>Training Requirements</u>	<u>Medical Surveillance Program</u>	<u>PPE</u>
1. Ergonomic Awareness Training (371)	1. No Medical Surveillance Requirements	1. No PPE Requirements
2. NAVOSH Orientation (1356)		

Fire Training Completed and entered into ESAMS for FY06

Course	Retrain Period(Mos)	Course Length(Hrs)	Personnel Completed Training	Available On Web
1. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1548)	12	2	81	No
2. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Operations Skills Practice (1549)	12	2	110	No
3. Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump Preventive Maintenance Skills Practice (1547)	12	2	5	No
4. Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device Operations Skills Practice (1552)	12	2	22	No
5. ARFF Aircraft Cargo Hazards (1405)	12	1	8	No
6. ARFF Aircraft Familiarization and Hazards (1625)	12	4	196	No
7. ARFF Airfield Emergency Communication Procedures (1630)	12	8	36	No
8. ARFF Airport Emergency Plan (1412)	12	1	6	No
9. ARFF Airport Familiarization (1401)	12	1	38	No
10. ARFF Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1560)	12	2	52	No
11. ARFF Apparatus Operations Skills Practice (1561)	12	2	26	No
12. ARFF Apparatus Preventive Maintenance Skills Practice (1559)	12	2	3	No
13. ARFF Ejection Seat Training (1614)	12	8	17	No
14. ARFF Emergency Aircraft Evacuation Assistance (1410)	12	1	44	No
15. ARFF Fire Behavior and Suppression Skills Practice (1451)	12	2	5	No
16. ARFF Firefighting Operations and Tactics (1621)	12	8	3	No
17. ARFF Hazardous Materials (1632)	12	8	44	No
18. ARFF Indoctrination (1449)	12	8	19	No
19. ARFF Live Fire Training (1613)	1	1	74	No
20. ARFF Personal Protective Equipment (1404)	12	8	6	No
21. ARFF Review and Discussion of Past Aircraft Mishaps (1627)	90	2	44	No
22. ARFF Vehicles and Equipment Operations (1408)	12	1	17	No
23. DoD Airport Fire Fighter (1663)	0	80	97	No
24. DoD Confined Space Rescue (1777)	0	40	13	No
25. DoD Driver Operations Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) (1665)	0	40	98	No
26. DoD Driver Operator - Aerial Ladder Truck (1666)	0	40	92	No
27. DoD Driver Operator - Pumper (1664)	0	40	110	No
28. DoD Driver Operator Mobile Water Supply (Tender) (1776)	0	40	18	No
29. DoD Fire Fighter I (1661)	0	102	127	No
30. DoD Fire Fighter II (1662)	0	63	127	No
31. DoD Fire HAZMAT Awareness (1772)	0	40	87	No
32. DoD Fire HAZMAT Incident Commander (1672)	0	40	56	No
33. DoD Fire HAZMAT Operations (1774)	0	80	81	No
34. DoD Fire HAZMAT Technician (1775)	0	80	234	No
35. DoD Fire HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer (1773)	0	80	2	No
36. DoD Fire Inspector I (1669)	0	80	111	No
37. DoD Fire Inspector II (1675)	0	80	70	No
38. DoD Fire Inspector III (1680)	0	80	16	No
39. DoD Fire Instructor I (1668)	0	80	94	No
40. DoD Fire Instructor II (1674)	0	80	40	No
41. DoD Fire Instructor III (1678)	0	80	29	No
42. DoD Fire Investigator I (1798)	0	40	1	No

43. DoD Fire Investigator II (1808)	0	40	1	No
44. DoD Fire Officer I (1667)	0	80	71	No
45. DoD Fire Officer II (1671)	0	80	47	No
46. DoD Fire Officer III (1677)	0	80	32	No
47. DoD Fire Officer IV (1679)	0	80	15	No
48. DoD First Aid/First Responder (1780)	24	80	27	No
49. DoD Rescue Technician I (1778)	0	80	7	No
50. DoD Rescue Technician II (1779)	0	80	2	No
51. DoD Rescue Technician/ Confined Space (1803)	0	40	35	No
52. DoD Telecommunication I (1770)	0	80	11	No
53. DoD Telecommunication II (1771)	0	80	12	No
54. DoD Tiller Ladder Truck (1684)	0	40	2	No
55. Emergency Medical Service Hours (1692)	0	0	114	No
56. Emergency Medical Technician (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1688)	24	144	11	No
57. Emergency Medical Technician (Local Requirements)(3 Years Retrain) (1681)	36	144	11	No
58. Emergency Scene OPS Handlines Skills Practice (1514)	12	2	76	No
59. Emergency Scene OPS Master Streams Skills Practice (1515)	12	2	4	No
60. Emergency Scene OPS Truck Company Operations Skills Practice (1517)	12	2	8	No
61. EMS First Responder (Local Requirements)(2 Years Retrain) (1690)	24	44	30	No
62. ESAMS Fire (8 hour Operations) (1789)	0	8	11	No
63. ESAMS Fire (8 Hour Prevention) (1790)	0	8	12	No
64. ESAMS Fire (8 Hour Training) (1791)	0	8	7	No
65. ESAMS Training - for Navy Fire Administrators (1764)	0	24	158	No
66. Evaluating Progress - NFPA 472 HMRPQ (1545)	18	8	5	No
67. Fire Department Communications Skill Practice (1426)	12	2	4	No
68. Fire Evacuatioin Drill Participation (Semi-Annual) (1186)	6	1	1056	No
69. Fire Officer Administration Skills Practice (1455)	12	2	83	No
70. Fire Officer Health and Safety Skills Practice (1458)	12	2	4	No
71. Fire Officer Inspection and Investigation Skills Practice (1456)	12	8	4	No
72. Fire Officer Rehab (1522)	12	8	43	No
73. Firefighter General Skills Practice (1424)	12	8	45	No
74. Firefighter Prevention, Preparedness and Maintenance Skills Practice (1446)	12	2	11	No
75. Firefighter Rescue Operations Skills Practice (1445)	12	2	12	No
76. Firefighter Safety (1520)	12	1	33	No
77. Firefighter Specialized Tools and Equipment (1707)	12	1	154	No
78. Fireground Operations Forcible Entry Skills Practice (1430)	12	2	9	No
79. Fireground Operations Ground Cover Fires Skills Practice (1444)	12	2	27	No
80. Fireground Operations Interior Structure Live Fire Evolutions Skills Practice (1436)	12	2	51	No
81. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Check (1896)	12	1	5	No
82. Fireground Operations Ladders Skills Practice (1432)	12	2	177	No
83. Fireground Operations Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment Skills Practice (1429)	12	8	4	No
84. Fireground Operations Personnel Accountability Skills Practice (1431)	12	2	15	No
85. Fireground Operations Portable Fire Extinguisher Skills Practice (1441)	12	8	13	No

86. Fireground Operations SCBA Skills Practice (1428)	12	2	90	No
87. Fireground Operations Scene Illumination Skills Practice (1442)	12	8	44	No
88. Fireground Operations Vehicle Fires Skills Practice (1433)	12	2	1	No
89. Fireground Operations Ventilation Skills Practice (1437)	12	2	99	No
90. Fireground Operations Water Supply Skills Practice (1440)	12	2	15	No
91. HAZMAT Field Operation Hours (1691)	0	0	44	No
92. HAZMAT Incidents (1541)	18	1	99	No
93. HAZMAT Level I Implementing the Planned Response Skills Practice (1418)	12	2	12	No
94. Inspector Administration Skills Practice (1459)	12	2	17	No
95. Inspector Field Inspection Skills Practice (1460)	12	2	17	No
96. Inspector Plans Review Skills Practice (1461)	12	2	17	No
97. Instructor Evaluation and Testing Skills Practice (1474)	12	2	17	No
98. Instructor Instructional Delivery Skills Practice (1473)	12	2	17	No
99. Instructor Instructional Development Skills Practice (1472)	12	2	17	No
100. Instructor Program Management Skills Practice (1471)	12	2	17	No
101. Marine Vessel Communications (1495)	12	1	5	No
102. Marine Vessel Incident Command System (1508)	12	1	105	No
103. Marine Vessel Marine Environment (1488)	12	1	46	No
104. Marine Vessel Strategy and Tactics (1500)	12	1	17	No
105. Marine Vessel Types and Familiarization (1489)	12	1	2	No
106. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Driving-Operating Skills Practice (1563)	12	1	89	No
107. Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Operations Skills Practice (1564)	12	2	9	No
108. Pre-Incident Planning (1523)	0	1	125	No
109. Public Education and Implementation Skills Practice and Check (1463)	12	1	17	No
110. Public Education Evaluation Skills Practice and Check (1464)	12	1	17	No
111. Public Education Planning and Development Skills Practice and Check (1462)	12	1	17	No
112. Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Initial (1785)	12	24	209	No
113. Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Refresher (1786)	12	8	9	No
114. Rescue Service Hours (1693)	0	0	4	No
115. Rope Rescue Site Operations Skills Practice (1565)	12	2	12	No
116. Rope Rescue Victim Management Skills Practice (1566)	12	2	4	No
117. Shipboard Aircraft Fire Fighting (J-495-0413) (1177)	72	8	56	No
118. TSRI Confined Space Search and Rescue (1527)	12	8	4	No
119. TSRI Vehicle and Machinery Search and Rescue (1528)	12	8	19	No
120. Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Maintenance Skills Practice (1575)	12	2	4	No
121. Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Victim Management Skills Practice (1574)	12	2	4	No
122. Wildland Fire Administration (1475)	12	1	8	No
123. Wildland Fire Apparatus (Driving-Operating) Skills Practice (1557)	12	2	12	No
124. Wildland Fire Apparatus (Operations) Skills Practice (1558)	12	2	27	No
125. Wildland Fire Preparedness Skills Practice (1477)	12	2	7	No

ATTACHMENT E ACQUISITION SAFETY WEBSITE



Naval Safety Center

Work, Play, Live ... *Safely!*

Site Map | Search

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Focus on Safety

- [Navy ESB](#)
- [Mishap Reduction](#)
- [Best Practices](#)
- [Photo of the Week](#)
- [Newsletter](#)
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Services

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Acquisition Safety

Protecting our people is critical to our mission of national defense. We are dedicated to ensuring our Sailors and Marines are ready at all times to carry out their mission by providing them with safe and healthful work environments. One place to start is in acquisition.



Resources

Challenges	Acquisition Safety Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confined Space Entry • Ergonomics/HFE • Fall Protection • Heat Stress • Laser Radiation • Noise Control Aboard Navy Ships • Ventilation • Vibration • Radiofrequency Radiation (RFR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition Safety Website Executive Overview <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Program Elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Safety <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">General Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition Safety • Control of Common OSH Hazards in Military Systems Acquisition • New! -- International System Safety Conference • Systems Safety Working Group meetings

The *Acquisition Safety* web pages are located at on the Naval Safety Center’s (NSC) website at <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/acquisition/default.htm>. In FY 2006, the **Radiofrequency Radiation** Acquisition Safety Challenges/Resources section was completed and posted to this public domain section of the NSC website.

Additional sections on **Nanotechnology** and **Electrical Shock** were drafted and sent to Navy subject matter experts for review. These acquisition safety challenges will be finalized and posted in FY 2007.

Other additions to the *Acquisition Safety* web pages in FY 2006 include an **Executive Overview** that summarizes key points of each **Challenge** section and a **General Resources** section that includes facts about acquisition safety, control of common safety and occupational health hazards in military systems acquisition, and information on the International System Safety Conference. This section also contains links to meeting minutes of the Systems Safety Working Group. Background information and further details on acquisition safety and FY 2007 accomplishments are provided below.

The *Acquisition Safety* web pages, begun in FY 2002, are a work in progress for addressing the most significant safety challenges facing the Defense Acquisition and Navy Safety and Occupational Health communities during planning of ship, weapons, and aircraft systems. The goal of this component of the Naval Safety Center website is to promote incorporation of safety and occupational health factors into all stages of the Defense Acquisition Process by discussing the challenges, communicating information on Best Practices, and sharing successful Navy acquisition safety and health initiatives. ***Through these Acquisition Safety web pages, we strive to get out the message that building ship systems safer the first time means fewer retrofits, no injuries, enhanced productivity, and reduced cost.***

Each of the safety challenges featured in the web pages is approached from two perspectives - the Challenge and Resources/Best Practices. The **Challenge** sections define and discuss each safety risk and its consequences in terms of human, time, and material costs as well as military readiness. The **Resources** sections provide links to general information on each safety challenge topic, as well as resources on research studies, technology, Navy and DoD instructions, industry standards, and other acquisition websites containing information relevant to the specific safety challenge.

The **Radiofrequency Radiation (RFR)** Safety Challenge, completed and posted to the Acquisition Safety web pages in FY 2006, outlines the hazards encountered when personnel are exposed to excessive levels of RFR. Excessive levels of exposure to RFR can have adverse effects on the human body such as involuntary muscle contractions, electrical shocks/burns and extreme heating of human tissue. High levels of RFR can also cause premature activation of certain explosive devices and may cause electrical arcs that can ignite flammable materials.



The RFR section of the Acquisition Safety web pages outlines safety and operational concerns and approaches to limit personnel exposure as well as acquisition costs and risks during ship design and development. The most common RFR challenges aboard Navy ships are outlined in three broad categories: Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Personnel; Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance; and Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Fuel.

Among the many recommendations for eliminating or controlling the above hazards are engineering controls such as shielding of RF energy sources; remote operations; use of nonmetallic materials to avoid burn hazards; installation of safety disconnect switches; and adjustments to antenna height and angles that reduce adverse effects of RFR. RFR administrative controls such as physical barriers, maximizing the distance between workers and RF sources, operating antennas at reduced power, RF safety and health training, and use of warning signs are all detailed along with personnel protective equipment. The RFR Challenge/Resources section of the Acquisition Safety web pages can be accessed at:

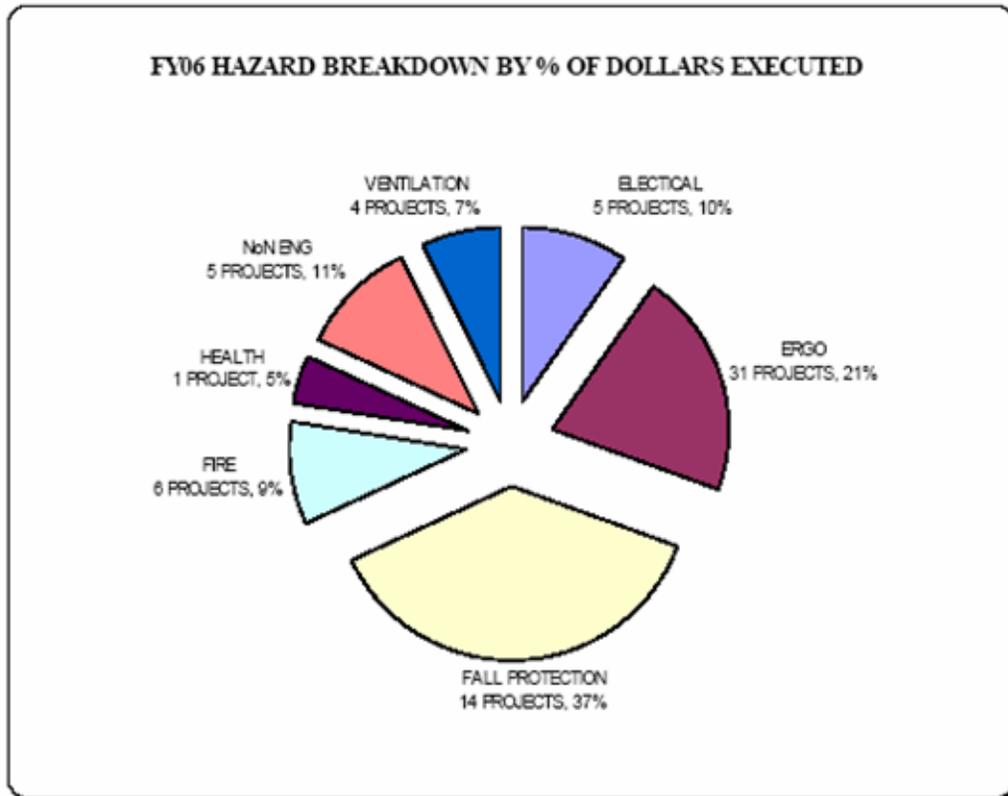
<http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/acquisition/RFR/default.htm>

ATTACHMENT F MISHAP PREVENTION/HAZARD ABATEMENT

The Navy’s Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Program (MP/HAP) is available to fund mishap prevention initiatives and abatement of hazards for which local activities do not have sufficient funds and to address hazards at multiple activities that can be corrected with common designs. The Navy Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program requires commands to identify workplace hazards during self assessment, investigations, evaluations, oversight inspections, and through employee reports. The program also requires commands to evaluate and correct identified hazards. Navy commands were able to correct some identified workplace hazards in FY 2006 with funding secured through the Navy’s MP/HAP Fund that is administered by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM). Priority for funding was given to areas connected with the highest degree of risk.

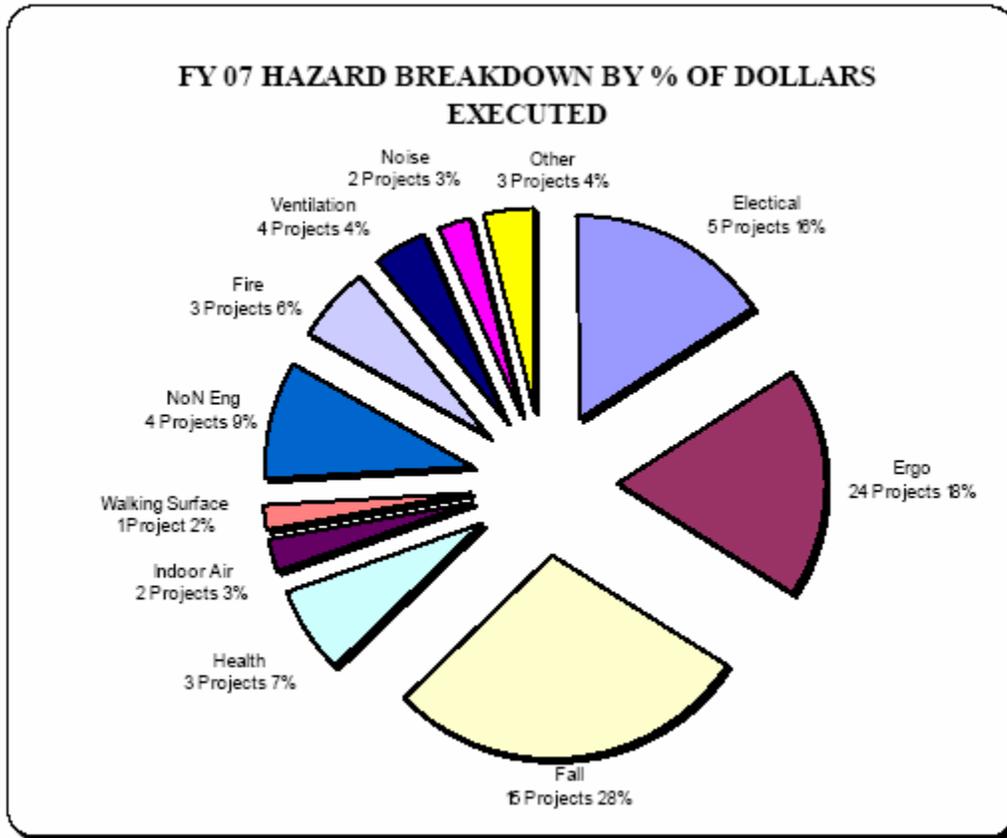
In FY 2006, the Navy continued to make great progress in expanding the traditional scope of the MP/HAP to address electrical issues. Approximately \$11.3 million was obligated and implemented into the system by NAVFACENGCOM to fund FY 2006 MP/HAP projects. Approximately 65 hazard abatement projects were approved and awarded during FY 2006. The majority of these Hazard Abatement projects fit into the categories of falls, ergonomics, industrial ventilation, emergency egress and electrical. Examples of FY 2006 Hazard Abatement projects are listed at the end of this attachment.

Pie Chart 1 illustrates the cost percentages for the breakdown of FY 2006 MP/HAP projects.



Pie Chart 1

Pie Chart 2 illustrates the cost percentages breakdown of the 66 FY 2007 proposed projects for the MP/HAP by hazard category for both design and construction. The budget for FY 2007 is \$11.1 Million.



Pie Chart 2

Navy MP/HAP Actions for FY 2006:

- [Navy Ergonomics Program](#) – The Navy Ergonomics Center of Expertise represents the Navy on a tri-service ergonomics computer based training (CBT) initiative to be used across the Department of Defense (DoD). The ergonomics initiative is a two-tiered CBT package. Tier I covers general ergonomics awareness targeted towards all DoD employees and Tier II is a more advanced module targeted to Industrial Hygienists, safety and health professionals and those managing their commands ergonomics program. The ergonomics CBT initiative is scheduled for completion at the end of FY 2007. In FY 2006, two ergonomics evaluation field tools were developed and posted on the Navy Forms Online website as downloadable digital forms. The two assessment tools posted are the Physical Risk Factor Checklist used for industrial settings and the Computer Workstation Checklist. The Navy Ergonomics Center of Expertise also commented on various Navy instructions and guidance documents and added ergonomics language to the Unified Facility Guide Specification (UFGS) Design and Build Specifications to incorporate ergonomics into the acquisition process. The Ergonomics Center of Expertise provided technical expertise to Navy activities to eliminate or reduce ergonomic risk factors and Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs).
- [Navy Fall Protection Program](#) - In FY 2006, the Navy Fall Protection Center of Expertise finalized the fall protection and prevention policy for Navy-wide use, provided technical

expertise and training to Navy and DoD activities to eliminate or reduce fall hazards, participated as the Navy representative on the ANSI Z359 Fall Protection Standards Committee, and developed technical guidance documents for Fall Rescue Procedures and Fall Protection for aircraft maintenance.

- [Navy Electrical Program](#) - Electrical specialists from the NAVFACENCOM Southwest Hazard Abatement Implementation Team conducted a series of electrical safety surveys at selected U.S. Navy shore installations. The purpose of these surveys was to document the extent and magnitude of existing personnel, equipment, and systems safety issues associated with electrical grounding and lightning protection problems that existed at representative Navy shore installations in the continental United States and abroad. The results provided clear and positive justification for further investigation and implementation of solutions to electrical safety hazards at numerous Navy shore facilities. The preponderance of electrical safety issues deal with grounding, bonding, and lightning protection practices that do not follow Navy Safety and Occupational Health electrical power requirements for shore installations contained in SPAWARINST 5100.9D, which require compliance with:
 1. MIL-HDBK-419, Grounding, Bonding, and Shielding for Electronic Equipment and Facilities for *facility design*;
 2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)-70E to insure *personnel safety*;
 3. National Electric Code (NEC) for *basic fire and shock hazard protection*;
 4. NFPA 780 for lightning protection systems; and applicable sections of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Defense (DoD), Navy Safety and Occupational Health, and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publications by inclusion or reference for specific applications.

The MP/HAP has successfully implemented electrical safety resolutions at six shore facilities to date with over a dozen hazard abatement database issues (as of this report) to be addressed as funding becomes available.

Examples of Mishap Prevention and Hazard Abatement Projects for FY 2006

Ergonomics

REPAIR OF HOVERCRAFT PROPELLERS AT LITTLE CREEK, VA - The employees in the propeller (prop) shop at Assault Craft Unit Four in Little Creek, VA are responsible for maintaining and repairing hovercraft propellers. Each propeller weighs approximately 900 pounds and is handled repeatedly during the repair process. The propeller was initially transferred from the hovercraft via overhead crane to a pallet to be transported to the prop shop. Once in the shop, the propeller was removed from the pallet with an overhead hoist, and placed in a horizontal position on a stationary fixture for repairs. Employees would either stand bent over or sit and reach overhead to work on the propellers. Workers assumed a variety of awkward postures that used the same muscle groups. Repair work required sustained awkward postures of the back, neck, and shoulders as well as repetitive force associated with hand tool use. Sustained awkward postures restrict blood flow and can cause muscle fatigue as well as placing the employee at risk of developing Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs). Risk is primarily associated with the hand/wrist/arm, back/torso, and leg/torso regions. Three workers reported having seen a health care provider for pain or discomfort associated with their jobs.



Before: Propellers were mounted on a stationary fixture for repair work. Employees were forced to bend over or kneel to work on the propeller (left) and had to maintain unsupported static postures (right).

The Navy Ergonomics Center of Expertise worked with the prop shop and a manufacturing firm to design and build height adjustable, rotating mobile fixtures for transporting and repairing propellers. The fixtures were designed to adjust vertically and horizontally in order to promote neutral postures during repair work by allowing the employee to work in a standing position with the propeller angled toward the operator thus reducing exposure to ergonomic stressors.

The fixtures support a 900 pound propeller in a fully raised position six feet above the platform while maintaining 360 degrees of rotation. The fixtures are lightweight with large casters and flip-up sides to be easily pulled throughout the facility. The propellers can be transferred from the overcraft directly to the fixtures and remain on the fixtures during the entire repair process in order to eliminate unnecessary manual material handling. Use of the fixtures will reduce possible damage to the propellers during handling, improve productivity (33% reduction in repair time), and decrease ergonomic stressors associated with the repair operation. The fixtures were subsequently built for Assault Craft Unit five in San Diego, CA.



After: The propellers are mounted on the fixture and rolled to the various work stations reducing handling of the 900 pound propeller. The propeller fixture adjusts the propeller vertically to proper work height and 360 degrees horizontally to promote neutral postures during repair work. The fixture promotes neutral postures during repair work by allowing the employee to work in a standing position with the propeller angled toward the operator thus reducing exposure to ergonomic stressors.

Estimated Payback/Cost Avoidance: The likelihood for injury was high in this area due to the frequency and duration of the exposure. Three workers (33%) reported having seen a health care provider for pain or discomfort associated with their jobs. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data from 2002, the average cost of a cumulative trauma injury is \$13,811. A return-on-investment of 223 days was calculated based upon the improvements in productivity and one potential injury being avoided.

Fall Protection

STORM SHUTTERS AT NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL - When two barracks at the NAS Key West Boca Chica site were refurbished, automatic storm shutter systems were not installed. This meant that to prepare for severe weather, storm shutters needed to be manually installed over the barracks' windows. These buildings are configured such that most of the second and third story windows have a four foot ledge on which the workers stood while lifting and placing three-feet by nine-feet, 70 pound corrugated metal coverings. In most cases these ledges had no permanent fall protection. However, the site did have a temporary guardrail system consisting of beams which were clamped vertically to the end of the ledge and 2" x 4" boards which were attached horizontally to create top rails and midrails.

There were two problems with this system: (1) It was a "first man up system," meaning the first worker up was not protected against the fall hazard while he installed the guardrails; and (2) there were only enough guardrails to protect half of one ledge per floor on each building at one time. At any given time, there were up to eight personnel working on a single ledge with 13 windows. Furthermore, it took workers 45 minutes to move the guardrails from one working location to the next to perform an installation task that took only minutes.

To reduce the time required to protect personnel and buildings from potentially damaging weather, half of each window was boarded up at the beginning of the storm season. When a severe storm was forecast the other half of each window was boarded over. Accomplishing this task required approximately 30 workers.

The MP/HAP Implementation Team conducted a survey of the two buildings, identified several potential resolutions and with the concurrence of the site safety and facility managers, designed and implemented permanent storm shutters. Now, over 150 storm protection shutters are placed and operated from inside the individual rooms. This method eliminates personnel fall hazards, decreases the time required to prepare for a storm from several days to less than three hours and greatly reduces the workers previously required to install the old shutters.

Temporary Corrugated Panels



BEFORE

Permanent Shutters - Closed



AFTER

FALL AND ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD AT NAVAL WEAPON STATION YORKTOWN, VA

The Mishap Prevention/Hazard Abatement Program (MP/HAP) Implementation Team resolved electrical wiring deficiencies in an overhead lighting system in the Building 5, Room 8 warehouse at the Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Yorktown, VA. The building was designed and constructed in 1919 for weapons manufacturing and assembly.



Corrosion caused poor connections, which interfered with circuit operation and increased system noise.

Substantial modifications to the building's electrical wiring have been made since it was built. Lighting fixtures hanging from the ceiling in this warehouse/light industrial area presented an electrical safety hazard to workers who touched the overhead light fixtures during maintenance operations. The workers were at risk of electrical shock and falling from heights since the light fixtures were located 12 to 18 feet overhead.

The electrical safety hazard was found to result from a combination of improper circuit wiring and deterioration. Some fixtures were not properly

grounded, which allowed the generation of voltage potentials on their surfaces. Deterioration of some wiring, which results from heat and age, further increased the risk of electrical shock and presented a fire hazard. Some wire deterioration was found within the lighting fixtures.



Copper rated lugs and silicone-bronze hardware, fresh connections, and a cleaned ground bar replaced corroded parts.

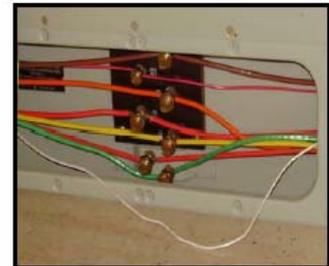
Corrective actions taken include:

- Implemented National Electrical Code (NEC) recommended groundwire connections in terminal boxes;
- Replaced all drop conductors with Underwriter Laboratory (U/L®) approved three-conductor electrical cables;
- Removed, disassembled, inspected, and cleaned electrical wiring on each lighting fixture and implemented corrective measures where necessary; and
- Reinstalled the reassembled light fixtures.



Old wiring was incorrect size and color with neutrals bonded to the ground system.

The four corrective actions listed above were successfully implemented on all 62 light fixtures in the affected area. To minimize downtime, each light fixture was returned to service as it was repaired.



New wiring with correct color and size and neutral circuit isolated from ground circuit.

The corrective actions were successful in eliminating the risk of exposure to electrical shock hazard from routine maintenance of the overhead light fixtures and the fall hazard associated with receiving an electrical shock at those heights.

Electrical

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD AND DEGRADED MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY AT NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, POINT MUGU, AIR INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE DEPOT - Automatic Test Equipment (ATE) supporting Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Point Mugu, CA Air Intermediate Maintenance Depot (AIMD) maintenance activities experienced inexplicable failures that degraded operational availability. An electrical safety inspection of all AIMD buildings and spaces revealed deficiencies in power distribution design and quality of construction, as well as electrical grounding errors that accounted for the erratic behavior of ATE and possibly put local personnel at risk of electrical shocks.



New bench set up with GFCI protection, local disconnects, electrical safety warning signs and green safety ground strap.

An MP/HAP Implementation Team of electrical and power quality specialists surveyed the work centers, identified and documented all safety hazards and deficiencies, then developed a clearly focused Statement of Work (SOW) and estimated the cost of bringing the affected work centers into compliance. As a result, all electronic workbenches with standard electrical power distribution panels were fitted with new safety

ground circuits, which brought the ground circuits up to military and NEC electrical standards. Bonding errors were also corrected.



New 400 Hz circuits run into breaker box with green ground circuits properly isolated from neutrals.

Over a three-month period, and without disrupting any AIMD operations or maintenance activities, 163 workbenches were re-wired to incorporate properly sized Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters, grounded safety straps to protect users from electrical shock, local safety disconnect switches and NEC-compliant grounding systems. Circuit overload situations were corrected to comply with military and local electrical codes. Old electrical cable that connected service panels to workstations was replaced to improve the voltage supply and provide proper electrical grounding.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DURING EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AT NAVAL AIR STATION MAYPORT'S INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY - The Intermediate Maintenance Activity (IMA) at Naval Air Station (NAS) Mayport, Florida provides maintenance and repair of avionics equipment for SH-60B SEAHAWK Light Airborne Multipurpose System (LAMPS) MK III helicopters. Crucial to the IMA function are three Tailored Mini-Vast Automatic Test Equipment sets (TMV-ATE).

The site reported numerous random TMV-ATE system hardware failures, unexplained computer halts, and unpredictable, non-recurring data errors during processing of Avionics equipment. The problems severely delayed repair, negatively affecting the operational availability of the SH-



TMV-19 Ground Rod – not attached to building.

60B aircraft and degrading its mission.

The MP/HA Implementation Team's electrical specialist and site personnel found electrical safety deficiencies that did not meet the National Electrical Code (NEC) standards that are recommended by Navy Safety and Occupational Health. The Implementation Team's electrical specialist conducted an "emergent" site visit to NAS Mayport in an attempt to further identify and alleviate the reported electrical safety issues. A series of electrical tests and visual observations identified several safety deficiencies, including high current flow on the TMV-32 ground conductor despite it being properly grounded; and excess ground current on the TMV-24.

Grounding was improved for the two TMV systems, which also reduced electrical noise and improved performance. A future project under consideration is to further upgrade the existing ground system for the TMV benches by increasing the ground conductor size and installing permanent connections to the building's structural steel system.



TMV-19 Ground rod – temporary repair

Four additional electronic workbenches were re-wired to isolate the neutrals from the ground system and from each other. An additional 114 workbench modules will be upgraded to conform to the requirements of military electrical safety requirements.

Site maintenance personnel reported positive experiences with the improvements. Their affected work center's efficiency increased by one-third and is expected to become even more efficient after the additional 114 workbench modules are modified.

EXPLOSION HAZARD AT AIR INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE DEPOT, NAVAL STATION NORFOLK - Several Naval Air Stations reported visible electrical arcing in the flow meter gauges of Aircraft Hydraulic and Pneumatic Components test stands. Several electrical arcing incidents had resulted in explosive failures of the flow meter sight glasses. No injuries had resulted from these incidents.

The assistance of the MP/HA Program Manager (NAVFACENGCOM SW) was requested by Commander Naval Air Forces to investigate flow meter explosion incidents. The Air Intermediate Maintenance Depot (AIMD) Airframes Hydraulic Shop at Naval Air Station Norfolk was selected as a test case due to an incident in which electrical arcing in a flow meter gauge on their test stand had exploded.

The MP/HAP Implementation Team's electrical specialist, assisted by site Public Works Center employees and shop personnel, conducted a series of visual inspections, electrical continuity tests on the workbench, and power analyses of the building's electrical power distribution system.

They determined that although the bench was properly grounded and the power to the building was within specified limits, the hydraulic oil was sufficiently contaminated to allow an electrostatic charge to build-up on the metal plunger in the flow meter. As a result, the charged metal plunger caused an electrostatic discharge arc in the glass tube, which could result in the glass flow meter exploding when the bench was shut down too rapidly for the electrostatic charge to dissipate.

The MP/HA Implementation Team presented two recommendations:

- Improve the process for decontaminating hydraulic oil, and
- Implement a procedure for gradual shutdown of workbenches to ensure that the electrostatic charge slowly dissipates to ground.

When both recommendations were implemented, the problem of an electrostatic discharge arc in glass tubes was eliminated, and the explosion hazard was abated.

Because no replacement test stand was available, an MP/HAP parallel project was also underway to develop a new solid-state meter to replace the hydraulic flow meter assembly. Several months after implementation of the NAVFACENGCOM interim procedures, during which the stand was in continuous use, the new meters were incorporated in all similar test stands totally eliminating the explosion hazard.

DRY DOCK GUARDRAILS PROTECT WORKERS FROM FALLING AT PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD OAHU, HAWAII - Because dry docks are deep, masonry-lined pits, shipyards are required to protect personnel who are at or near the top of the dry dock from falling the 30 to 50 feet onto the concrete floor of the empty dry dock or onto a ship or submarine in dry dock.

Successful implementation of new dry dock guardrails for all three docks at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNS), Kittery, Maine was completed in 2004. Soon thereafter, fall abatement hazards were reported to the MP/HA Program Manager NAVFACENGCOM SW relative to the four dry docks at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PHNSY&IMF), Pearl Harbor Oahu Hawaii.

Dry docks (also called graving docks because they are below ground level) are used for construction, repair, and overhaul of oceangoing surface ships, submarines, littoral warfare ships and auxiliary floating craft. These structures are huge deep water chambers, several of which are large enough to accommodate a ship the size of the 100,000 ton USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76), an aircraft carrier that is 1,092 feet long, 252 feet wide, and has a 37 foot draft. Dry docks have thick masonry walls and floors, but no roofs. A vessel is floated into a dry dock and precisely sited; the caisson (waterproof seal) replaced; and the water is slowly pumped out such that the ship settles onto a series of pre-positioned keel blocks which support and stabilize the vessel. The water is kept out until all work on the vessel is completed. When the vessel is ready to be launched or re-launched, the dry docking process is reversed.

A hazard assessment by PHNSY&IMF's Safety Manager established the need to update the fall protection perimeter surrounding all four of PHNSY&IMF's dry docks. The shipyard's Safety Department requested assistance from the MP/HAP to replace the antiquated fall protection system above and around the perimeter of the dry dock. When MP/HAP funds were approved, the MP/HAP Implementation Team carried out the dry dock guardrail project. NAVFACENGCOM engineers developed detailed computerized models of all four dry docks including all of their physical features and characteristics (stairs, ladders, chocks, bollards, curb cut-outs, etc.) and refined and simplified the guardrail and anchoring system previously designed and implemented for the dry docks at PNS Kittery, ME. The existing *post and chain* system was replaced by a standardized, rigid, galvanized steel guardrail system with top rails, midrails, and toeboards that provide OSHA/Navy SOH and EM-385 compliant fall protection. The guardrail and anchor system can withstand a load of over 200 pounds from any direction at any point on the toprail. The result is a fall protection system that is safer, easier, and faster to remove/re-install as well as much easier to maintain than the *post and chain* system.

This simplified configuration included standardizing both the lengths of the guardrail sections (to 4, 5, and 6 ½ ft) and anchoring systems (to 4¼, 5 and 6 ft in mounting centers). The myriad combinations provided by these few configurations allowed greater flexibility in guardrail placement and minimized the number of unique guardrails required to fully surround the docks, saving even more time and money. Standardization also expedites the removal and replacement of guardrails when vessels are moved into and out of dry dock, and allows the same length guardrail to be used at any location at the particular dry dock or at any of the other docks where that length is required. The shipyard was also provided with 15 four-wheeled, reinforced carts which can be used to hold and store 20 guardrails each during a ship docking/undocking procedure. The carts also help to relieve stress on the workers who previously had to lie down or lift the old *post and chain* system during a ship evolution.

The PHNSY&IMF guard rail project was completed in less time, with far less environmental concerns, and for half the estimated cost. The decrease in costs over operating and maintaining the outdated *post and chain* system is expected to be well over 50%. Maintenance cost savings now equal over \$25,000 per year. The role of the rigid guardrail system in preventing injuries to workers and others who might otherwise have fallen into the dry dock is incalculable.

ATTACHMENT G – SAFETY SUCCESS STORIES

The *Safety Success Stories* web pages were developed and posted on the public domain portion of the Naval Safety Center website, <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/success/default.htm> to communicate the Navy's commitment to the safety and quality-of-life of our personnel. The purpose of the Success Stories is to inform Sailors, their families, Navy civilians, and the general public about what the Navy is doing to protect the military and civilian work force from workplace fatalities, life-threatening injuries and illnesses, and crippling disabilities. By providing real examples at Navy field activities, the stories widely disseminate valuable lessons-learned, innovative technologies, and successful programs and initiatives.

The examples of SOH successes reported in the Safety Success Stories also demonstrate the value added by safety and best business practices, and how such initiatives result in productivity gains and cost savings. An additional feature of the Success Stories web pages is the [Safety Stories Cost/Time Savings Chart](#) (see sample from chart on Page I-3 below), which highlights in table form the challenges, improvements, and cost, time and labor savings of selected stories. The *Safety Stories Cost/Time Savings Chart* helps the Navy to build the "business case for safety." A conservative estimate is that for every dollar invested in safety, the return is between three and ten dollars.

In FY 2006, six new stories were posted to the *Safety Success Stories* web pages. The stories focused on OSH areas of concern, such as ergonomics, prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning, and respiratory protection. Summaries of two stories are provided as examples:

Department of the Navy Assists Its Personnel in Planning for Hurricane Recovery - Navy and Marine Corps families were personally impacted in the wake of hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. Government agencies released vast amounts of disaster-related information. However, the challenge was how to quickly get accurate, useful information to Navy personnel and their families. A need became evident for safety guidance that was compiled in one publication and easily. At the request of Commander, Navy Reserve Forces, the Naval Safety Center,

Task Force Navy Family, Bureau of Medicine and

Surgery, Navy Environmental Health Center, Commander, Naval Reserve Force, and Commander, Navy Installations developed a safety resource guide for Navy and Marine Corps personnel who may be affected by hurricanes or floods.



Naval Air Station Key West, FL is flooded after being hit by Hurricane Wilma.

The resource guide, *Guidance for Navy & Marine Corps Personnel Recovering from a Hurricane Disaster*, is for displaced individuals and families to use prior to returning home after a hurricane or flood to alert them to the physical, chemical, and biological hazards that they may encounter. Familiarity with these hazards as well as awareness of the health and safety consequences of exposures to those hazards, are necessary to protect returnees from injury and disease.

The health and safety of those returnees is a primary consideration. The Department of the Navy encourages its people and their families to implement the Navy's principles of *Operational Risk Management* (ORM) when returning home after being displaced by any type of disaster or catastrophe. Putting the Department of the Navy's ORM principles into practice maximizes protection from injury and disease as returnees inspect their property for damage, and clear out debris.



A Sailor and his mother remove debris from their home devastated by Hurricane.

The guide also discusses advance preparation for the emotional response to returning home after a hurricane disaster. Guidance is offered on coping with feelings of turmoil and loss that affected persons may experience due to the disruption to their lives resulting from hurricanes, floods, or other disasters.

The concise, pocket-sized resource guide on recovery from a hurricane disaster that resulted from the combined efforts of many Navy commands was distributed to more than 2,500 active duty Sailors and Marines, retirees, and Department of the Navy civilians.

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility Earns OSHA VPP Star Status - During a special ceremony on 12 April 2006, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recognized the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS & IMF) for continued excellence in worker health and safety. The ceremony was held at the Shipyard to award PSNS & IMF for achieving the highest level in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) - VPP *Star* status. Out of 1,300 OSHA Star Sites in the country, PSNS & IMF is the second largest industrial facility in the nation, public or private, to be acclaimed a *Star*. It is the third Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) shipyard to become an OSHA VPP Star site. Prior awards have gone to Portsmouth and Norfolk Naval Shipyards.

Star Program
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility
 Exceeding the four elements of VPP with Injury and Illness rates at or below the national average



Four Elements of VPP
 Management Leadership and Employee Involvement
 Worksite Analysis
 Hazard Prevention and Control
 Safety and Health Training

The VPP *Star* award designation indicates that the organization receiving the award has exceeded the four basic VPP elements:

- Management Leadership & Employee Involvement,
- Worksite Analysis,
- Hazard Prevention & Control, and
- Safety and Health Training.

Four examples illustrate how PSNS & IMF transformed itself to attain VPP Star recognition:

1) Founded a *partnership between management, labor, and OSHA* in developing a positive, pro-active safety culture.

2) *Increased safety awareness among all employees* and empowered the work force to accept responsibility for their own personal safety and the safety of their co-workers. Employee involvement is one of the keys to a successful program. PSNS & IMF incorporated the following initiatives to garner increased employee involvement:

- *VPP Passport* - an educational tool to increase employees' knowledge of VPP and the PSNS & IMF safety program. *VPP Passport* also increased individual employee's involvement in his or her own safety. Currently 68% of PSNS & IMF employees have completed the first version of the passport. Version 2 is set to be released soon.
- *Shop, Code, and Project Safety Committees* - Each PSNS & IMF Shop, Code, and Project currently has a Safety Committee made up of employees who work together to solve safety issues in their work areas.
- *Quarterly Worksite Inspections* - Shop, Code, and Project Safety Committees have teamed up with the PSNS & IMF Safety office to conduct safety inspections of the entire facility on a quarterly basis. Previously, the safety office conducted annual inspections, but with the assistance of employees, they have been able to increase the frequency of the inspections and receive assistance in getting deficiencies corrected in a timely manner.
- *Employee Recognition* – Currently, PSNS & IMF has two employee recognition programs through which employees can be recognized by other employees for safe work practices.
 - The *Safety ACT Program* allows employees to nominate other employees for recognition who perform a specific contribution related to safety.
 - The *VPP Recognition Team* recognizes employees they find working in a safe manner with free lunch tickets.

3) Realized that implementing safety and health standards was not only compatible with cost, quality, and productivity but was the *right and moral thing to do*.

4) OSHA, management, and labor agreed that *safety* is part of the job and *not an add-on item*.

During the VPP Star award ceremony, thousands of PSNS & IMF personnel gathered on the Shipyard’s main thoroughfare to celebrate and to listen to invited speakers.



“The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is a complex operation,” stressed Mr. Steven Witt, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. He explained, “It is remarkable to see that your three year average injury rate is 42 percent lower than the industry average.” Mr. Witt stressed that the success of safety initiatives at PSNS & IMF could be attributed to the leadership at the Shipyard. “It is especially reassuring to know that the management and union leadership here today are supportive and will continue to make safety a priority,” said Witt.

Thousands of PSNS & IMF employees gathered to celebrate during the OSHA VPP Star award ceremony on 12 April 2006.

"PSNS has clearly demonstrated that, with management and labor collaboration, it is possible to implement a systematic approach to safety by utilizing worksite analysis, hazard control and prevention, and employee training," said Richard Terrill, OSHA Regional Administrator. "Their efforts have meant that far fewer shipyard employees have been injured in recent years."

**SAFETY SUCCESS STORIES
COST/TIME SAVINGS FY 2005**

ACTIVITY	CHALLENGE	IMPROVEMENT	COST SAVINGS	TIME/ LABOR SAVINGS
COMNAVREG San Diego, CA	Awkward postures, extended reaches, heavy lifting 	Redesigned work stations, sit/stand stools, scissor lift tables	Reduced risk of WMSDs of the neck, back, arms, and shoulders with resulting workers’ compensation costs.	\$41,433.00 every year for a return on investment in 519 days, or approximately one year and five months.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR FY 2006 SAFETY SUCCESS STORIES

[Note: If reading an electronic file of this report, click on title to view the entire story]

Ergonomics Intervention at COMNAVREG SW San Diego Mail Center Prevents Injuries -- A routine industrial hygiene survey identified several physical risk factors at the Commander Navy Region Southwest (COMNAVREG SW) San Diego Dockside Mail Center. Heavy lifting and working in awkward postures while processing the large volume of mail handled at NAVSTA San Diego Dockside Mail used to put its mail handlers at risk for WMSDs. Funding was provided

through the Navy's Hazard Abatement and Mishap Prevention Program (HAMPP) to revamp the mail room service area and purchase ergonomically designed equipment. The estimated savings to the Navy are \$41,433.00 every year for a return-on-investment in 519 days, or approximately one year and five months.

[Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility Earns OSHA VPP Star Status](#) -- This is the third NAVSEA shipyard selected as a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star site by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Out of 1,300 OSHA Star Sites in the country, PSNS & IMF is the second largest industrial facility in the nation, public or private, to achieve Star status. This story explains the steps PSNS & IMF took to qualify for the VPP and provides valuable information on the OSHA VPP Program, the application process, and how to qualify for membership.

[Ergonomic Risk Factors Resolved in Microelectronics Shop at Naval Air Station Jacksonville](#) -- A site visit by an ergonomist with the Navy Ergonomics Program revealed ergonomic risk factors for shop technicians who routinely worked in awkward postures and performed tasks that necessitated repetitive motions. Following a Job Requirements and Physical Demands (JR/PD) survey that confirmed these and other ergonomic risk factors, the ergonomist made recommendations for new ergonomically designed work equipment. The Navy's Hazard Abatement and Mishap Prevention Program funded adjustable microscopes, task lighting, and ergonomically designed work benches.

[Department of the Navy Assists Its Personnel in Planning for Hurricane Recovery](#) -- In the wake of the devastating 2005 hurricane season, it became obvious that many Navy and Marine Corps families were in need of accurate, useful safety guidance compiled in one easily accessible publication. A team of Navy commands developed a safety resource guide for Navy and Marine Corps personnel who may be affected by hurricanes or floods. *Guidance for Navy & Marine Corps Personnel Recovering from a Hurricane Disaster* is for displaced individuals and families to use prior to returning home after a hurricane or flood to alert them to the physical, chemical, and biological hazards that they may encounter.

[Navy Industrial Hygiene Assists in Ex-America Exercise](#) -- *Ex-America* was selected to participate in a SINKEX to assist in the design of future aircraft carriers. Two Bureau of Medicine Industrial Hygienists joined the test team to collect air samples for analysis. They established types and concentrations of suspected air pollutants in order to assess risk of exposures to contaminants when test teams re-boarded *Ex-America*.

[Portsmouth Naval Shipyard \(PNS\) Achieves VPP Star Status](#) -- This NAVSEA shipyard was selected as a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star site by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). PNS achieved Star status in just 18 months after an OSHA review of the shipyard's safety programs and practices. This story explains how PNS qualified for the VPP, what it means for PNS, and provides valuable information on the VPP and how to apply and qualify for membership.