

Rudolph Wants



You To Be Safe



The Safety Corner

From the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned

December 01, 2008



This Issue of the Safety Corner Highlights Seasonal Safety.

From the Director: November marks the beginning of the holiday season, typically from Thanksgiving through New Year's day. The holidays are an exciting time, a time of celebrations, cheer, giving, and quality time spent with family and friends.

Unfortunately, it is also the time of year for bad weather, dead batteries, icy roads, fryer fires, home fires, and the game we all love, deer tag. Some of the most hair raising realities of driving on roads and highways this time of year are mechanical breakdowns during a storm on a dark lonely road, ice skating with your car, or an unexpected game of tag with a deer.

Complacency can turn into disaster in minutes when Marines, Sailors and their families are careless with decorations, lighting and food preparation. As the holidays approach, I urge you to get your car serviced and review these safety tips. Your safety is priority number one. By taking a few safety precautions, you can reduce you and your family's chances of becoming a holiday statistic.

You are encouraged to pass on and post this Safety Corner for the widest dissemination. Log on to www.mccll.usmc.mil to download previous editions of the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned (MCCLL) Safety Corner as well as our Monthly Newsletters. I look forward to getting your comments and feedback so we can raise awareness, reduce risk and maintain a high level of readiness. On behalf of the MCCLL staff, have a safe and enjoyable holiday season.

Semper Fidelis,
Col Monte Dunard, Director MCCLL

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We welcome suggestions and comments on this Safety Corner. Please send your comments via e-mail to **feedback**, or you may contact us at (703) 432-1279.

Did You Know?



Each year, hospital emergency rooms treat about 1,300 people for injuries related to holiday lights and 6,200 people for injuries related to holiday decorations and Christmas trees. In addition, Christmas trees are involved in about 400 fires annually, resulting in 10 deaths, 80 injuries and more than \$15 million in property loss and damage.

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DECEMBER 2008

Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
Safety Corner

Note: This report has been compiled from publicly available information and is not official USMC policy. Although information has been gathered from reliable sources the currency and completeness of the information reported herein is subject to change and cannot be guaranteed.

- ◆ Don't put off a 30,000-mile full service, if your car is due.
- ◆ Flush the cooling system and replace the coolant.
- ◆ Replace the windshield wiper blades. Put windshield washer fluid in the windshield washer reservoir (plain water will freeze).
- ◆ Have the battery serviced (clean the battery terminal ends and add water) and load-tested to check its ability to hold a charge. If the battery is more than 4 1/2 years old, replace it.
- ◆ Use a tire gauge to check the tire pressure. Air contracts with cold, and the tires may become low as the temperature drops.
- ◆ Make sure there is air in the spare tire and that all the proper tire-changing equipment is in the trunk.
- ◆ Make sure the tires are in good condition. If you are not sure what this means, ask a mechanic (in a shop that doesn't sell tires) for an opinion.
- ◆ Check the lights, heater and defroster.
- ◆ Keep the gas tank as full as possible to prevent moisture from freezing in the gas lines.
- ◆ Get a brake check if you haven't had one in the last six months.
- ◆ Put together an emergency winter kit for the trunk of your car: blanket, extra boots and gloves, ice scraper, small snow shovel, flashlight and kitty litter (for traction when stuck in the snow).

Things You'll Need:

- ◆ Gloves
- ◆ Gloves!
- ◆ Gloves!!
- ◆ Blankets
- ◆ Windshield Wiper Fluid
- ◆ Wiper Blades
- ◆ Kitty Litter
- ◆ Small Snow Shovel
- ◆ Auto Emergency Kit (Packs include water, food, first aid, alert and shelter)
- ◆ Flashlights
- ◆ Ice Scrapers
- ◆ Tire Gauges
- ◆ Flashlights
- ◆ Blankets!

How to Check Belts

A broken belt is painful to the wallet; get in the habit of scoping yours out from time to time, and have all the belts changed at 60,000 miles. There should be no extra labor charge if you ask your mechanic to change them when the timing belt is replaced at 60,000 miles.

Step 1: Turn off the engine.

Step 2: Pull the hood release lever under the dashboard.

Step 3: Walk around to the front of the car, reach under the hood, find the latch and squeeze it. As you squeeze the latch, open the hood.

Step 4: Find the belts located on the very front of the engine. On a front-wheel-drive car, the front of the engine is usually adjacent to the fender; on a rear-wheel-drive car, the front of the engine is adjacent to the radiator and the front bumper.

Step 5: Note that there will be 2 or more belts, depending on the car. Belts are used to operate the fan, water pump, alternator, air conditioner, power steering pump and smog pump.

Step 6: Press lightly with your thumb on each belt at the belt's longest part between pulleys.

Step 7: Check the appropriate tension for your belts in your car's manual. Belts should not have more than 1 inch of "give" in either direction.

Step 8: Observe the belt as you press on it. If it's cracked or can be easily pushed more than 1 inch, it most likely needs to be replaced.

Step 4



Step 6



Step 8



Radiator fluid, or coolant, is the most important part of your car's cooling system, which protects your engine from overheating. Low coolant can lead to a breakdown and expensive repairs.

Adding Radiator Fluid to a Contemporary Car

Step 1: Note that only much older models of cars (pre-1970s) require you to add coolant directly to the radiator. Newer vehicles feature a reservoir tank that you can access anytime (except German and Swedish cars, in which the reservoir is under pressure when the engine's hot). **If you're driving an older model, see adding fluid to an old car.**

Step 2: Pull the hood release lever under the dashboard.

Step 3: Walk around the front of the car, reach under the hood, find the latch and squeeze it. As you squeeze the latch, pull up and open the hood.

Step 4: Look for the plastic reservoir tank, which should at least be holding some residue of coolant, which is normally green (although there are also red versions available on the market). It's often labeled, located near the radiator and has a hose leading to the radiator.

Step 5: Unscrew the cap and add coolant to the "full" line. Coolant is a 50-50 mixture of water and antifreeze, but you can add strictly water if the reservoir's empty and your car's in danger of overheating.

Adding Fluid to an Old Car

Step 1: Make sure the engine is cool before adding coolant directly to the radiator. If the car has been running recently, wait at least 30 minutes before unscrewing the radiator cap.

Step 2: Pull the hood release lever under the dashboard.

Step 3: Walk around the front of the car, reach under the hood, find the latch and squeeze it. As you squeeze the latch, pull up and open the hood.

Step 4: Find the radiator cap at the very front of the engine, near the hood latch.

Step 5: Rotate and remove the cap, using a rag. When in doubt about whether it's safe to unscrew the cap, use several rags and unscrew the lid slowly.

Step 6: Look into the radiator. If the fluid doesn't reach the radiator's top just below the opening for the cap, add coolant.

How to Jump Start Your Car



The first thing you want to remember when jump-starting a car is that a slight possibility of explosion does exist. This is because hydrogen gas which forms as a battery discharges and loses its fluid is flammable, and a spark from the battery cables could, theoretically, set it off. We emphasize slight because the gas would have to be fairly dense around the battery for this to happen. This is unlikely unless the battery has been sitting for a long time and little or no air circulation has occurred in the area, but it is possible.

Step 1: Park the booster vehicle close to the one that needs to be jumped, but not so close that the vehicles are touching in any way. You'll want to use a good set of jumper cables with thick wire and clean clamps. As you are hooking up the jumper cables, make sure they don't dangle into either engine compartment where they could get caught on moving parts (belts, fan, etc.). Turn off the ignition of both vehicles, set the parking brakes, and make sure that they are in either "Park" or "Neutral" depending on whether the vehicles have an automatic or manual transmission. Also, turn off all accessories like lights, radio and, if the vehicles are in a safe area, the hazard flashers.

Step 2: Begin the process by clamping one of the positive jumper cable ends (red) to the positive battery terminal (labeled with a "+" on the battery) of the dead vehicle. Be sure the connection is strong with the clamp securely "biting" onto the battery terminal.

Step 3: Connect the other end of the positive cable (red) to the positive battery terminal on the booster vehicle (again, confirm that a "+" is next to the battery terminal). If the terminals are corroded on either vehicle, you may have to scrape them with an abrasive such as steel wool to achieve a solid connection.

Step 4: Connect the negative cable end (black) to the negative battery terminal on the booster car (marked with a "-"). Finally, attach the other end of the negative cable to an unpainted metal surface on the engine of the dead car. Find an unpainted bolt or bracket that is as far from the dead battery as possible. This will provide a solid ground while further reducing the possibility of igniting any hydrogen gas.

Step 5: Make a final check to confirm that the jumper cables are not near any moving engine parts, and start the booster car. Let it idle for several minutes, depending on the state of the dead battery. If the dead battery is new and was drained by the lights being left on an extended period of time, it will probably start immediately. If it is an old battery or it has sat for a long time (more than a month) it will probably take awhile to charge it sufficiently.

(continued)

Step 6: Start the dead vehicle and let the two vehicles idle for a few minutes. If the dead vehicle refuses to start, don't keep trying or you might damage the starter. If there is the possibility of additional problems, like a lack of fuel, don't continue trying to start the dead vehicle until the other problem(s) are solved.

Step 7: Once the dead vehicle is started and running smoothly, disconnect the jumper cables in the reverse order that they were connected. As you disconnect them, be careful not to let the dangling cables fall into the engine compartments or touch each other.

Step 8: Drive the revived car to somewhere safe and secure before shutting off the engine. Depending on the battery's condition, it might need to be jumped the next time it is started. To properly charge the battery, attach it to a certified battery charger and leave it connected for at least 12 hours. You can also take it to an automotive repair shop for complete charging. Driving the car for an extended period can also charge the battery, but this should be done only if the other two options aren't available. A vehicle's alternator is primarily designed to maintain a battery, not charge it from a complete drain.

Watch Out For That Deer

Although most deer accidents do not result in human fatalities, nationwide more than 16,000 crashes involving animals do result in injuries. Vehicles striking deer on roadways are a major concern, particularly at this time of year when deer are more active.

To minimize your risk of an accident the following tips are provided:

- ◆ Be particularly cautious at dawn and dusk, when deer are particularly active.
- ◆ Reduce speed and be prepared to stop on roads where deer may be present.
- ◆ Be alert when passing through a "deer-crossing zone": mainly fields and wooded areas.
- ◆ Continually scan the fields and area adjacent to the roadway for deer. Often you can see deer approaching the roadway and can slow down.
- ◆ During hours of darkness when no traffic is approaching, set headlights on high-beam to better illuminate the roadway.
- ◆ Keep track of locations where deer have been seen in the past to avoid being surprised by deer crossing roads.
- ◆ Look for other deer after one has crossed the road. Deer seldom run alone.
- ◆ If you see a deer on the side of the road slow down. Deer may cross the road and double back across the road surface, so be sure the deer have moved.
- ◆ If the deer is in the highway and you are unable to stop to avoid hitting it, do not swerve. It is better to hit the deer than to hit an oncoming vehicle or run off the road and strike an object.
- ◆ Always drive at a safe and prudent speed and always wear your seat belt.

Winter Driving Tips

Be Able to See and Be Seen

Clean frost and snow off all windows, mirrors, lights and reflectors. Equip your car with good wiper blades and keep an ample supply of windshield washer fluid. If visibility is poor, use headlamps.

Be Gentle

Use the accelerator and brakes slowly to maintain control of your vehicle. Fast acceleration can make wheels spin on ice and snow. Brake with a gentle pumping action. Stepping too hard on the pedal will lock the brakes and cause loss of steering control.

Make Turns Slowly and Gradually

Heavily traveled intersections can become "polished" and slick. Brake before you come to a curve, not while you are in it.

Avoiding a Collision

In an emergency situation, you can intentionally steer your car off the road and into a snow bank. You may get stuck, but you'll avoid a crash.

Get a Feel for the Road

When you first start out, accelerate carefully to test; wheel-spin and brake gently to test skidding.

Increase Your Following Distance

Ice or snow can multiply your stopping distance up to ten times.

Turn in the Direction of the Skid

If the rear of your car begins to slide, turn into the direction of the skid. Expect a second skid as the car straightens out, and be prepared to counter this sliding action.

Scattered Slippery Spots

Icy spots on the road surface can cause loss of steering control. Do not use your brake. Take your foot off the gas and steer as straight as possible until your car slows to a safe speed.

Winter Survival Tips

Plan Before You Travel

Simple planning can save you trouble and even save your life.

Prepare Your Vehicle

Be sure your vehicle is in good winter driving condition. Take along emergency equipment and keep it accessible.

Keep your gas tank at least one-half full.

Be Aware of the Weather

Listen to forecasts, road reports and storm warnings. Dress appropriately. Pack extra scarves and mittens. Allow extra time for trips in severe weather.

Make Yourself Easy to Find

Tell someone where you are going and the route you will take. Report your safe arrival. If you stall or get stuck, tie a colored banner (from your winter survival kit) to your antenna or hang it out a window. At night, remove the cover from your dome light and turn the light on. Road crews or rescue units can see a small glow at a considerable distance. To reduce battery drain, use emergency flashers only if you hear approaching vehicles. Keep one person on watch; don't let everyone rest at the same time.

Stay in Your Vehicle

Walking in a storm can be very dangerous. You might lose your way or become exhausted, collapse and risk your life. Your vehicle is a good shelter.

Avoid Overexertion

Shoveling snow or repositioning your car by pushing it takes a lot of effort in storm conditions. You could risk heart attack or injury. Take it easy.

If You Become Stranded

Do not leave your car unless you know exactly where you are, how far it is to possible help, and are certain you will improve your situation.

To attract attention, light two flares and place one at each end of the car a safe distance away.

- ◆ Hang a brightly colored cloth from your antenna.

- ◆ If you are sure the car's exhaust pipe is not blocked, run the engine and heater for about 10 minutes every hour or so depending upon the amount of gas in the tank.
- ◆ To protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia use woolen items and blankets to keep warm.
- ◆ Keep at least one window open slightly. Heavy snow and ice can seal a car shut.
- ◆ Eat hard candy to keep your mouth moist.

Christmas Safety Tips

Source: Naval Safety Center

A fire on any day is very bad, but a fire on Christmas seems to be the worst. Some 300 Christmas trees caught fire in one recent year, with electrical problems the most common culprit. Here's how to keep your tree green and your presents safe.

- ◆ When you buy your tree, have the vendor make a fresh cut an inch from the bottom; this will help the tree drink.
- ◆ If you buy your tree early and keep it outside, store it away from wind and sun, and keep the bottom in a bucket of water.
- ◆ Make sure your lights are safe. If you need outdoor lights, make sure the ones you buy are meant for outdoor use. Make sure your lights carry certification from a testing laboratory.
- ◆ Don't use electric lights on a metal tree.
- ◆ Discard any strings of lights that are frayed or broken. Christmas lights are cheap.
- ◆ Unplug your Christmas tree before you leave or go to bed.
- ◆ Don't buy a tree that is dry and dropping needles. To check for freshness, loosely grip the end of a branch and pull your hand over it. Only a few needles should fall off.
- ◆ Make sure your tree stand holds plenty of water, and don't let it run out.
- ◆ If your tree seems wobbly, center it in the stand more securely and redo the bolts or screws. If your tree stand is cheap, buy a larger, stronger one.
- ◆ If you buy an artificial tree, make sure it is fire-retardant.
- ◆ Keep your tree at least three feet from furnaces, radiators and fireplaces.
- ◆ Try to position it near an outlet so that cords are not running long distances. Do not place the tree where it may block exits.
- ◆ When Christmas is over or when the tree starts to drop needles, dispose of it. Don't leave it in your house or put it in your garage. Keep a close eye on small children when they are around the tree; many small decorations and ornaments are sharp, breakable and can be swallowed.

Lights:

- ◆ Indoors or outside, use only lights that have been tested for safety by a recognized testing laboratory, which indicates conformance with safety standards.
 - ◆ Check each set of lights, new or old, for broken or cracked sockets, frayed or bare wires, or loose connections, and throw out damaged sets.
 - ◆ Use no more than three standard-size sets of lights per single extension cord.
 - ◆ Never use electric lights on a metallic tree. The tree can become charged with electricity from faulty lights, and a person touching a branch could be shocked.
 - ◆ Before using lights outdoors, check labels to be sure they have been certified for outdoor use.
 - ◆ Fasten outdoor lights securely to trees, house walls, or other firm supports to protect the lights from wind damage. Use only insulated staples to hold strings in place, not nails or tacks. Or, run strings of lights through hooks (available at hardware stores).
 - ◆ Turn off all lights when you go to bed or leave the house. The lights could short out and start a fire.
- For added electric shock protection, plug outdoor electric lights and decorations into circuits protected by ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs). Portable outdoor GFCIs can be purchased where electrical supplies are sold. GFCIs can be installed permanently to household circuits by a qualified electrician.

Decorations:

- ◆ Use only non-combustible or flame-resistant materials to trim a tree. Choose tinsel or artificial icicles of plastic or nonleaded metals. Leaded materials are hazardous if ingested by children.
 - ◆ Never use lighted candles on a tree or near other evergreens. Always use non-flammable holders, and place candles where they will not be knocked down.
 - ◆ In homes with small children, take special care to avoid decorations that are sharp or breakable, keep trimmings with small removable parts out of the reach of children to avoid the child swallowing or inhaling small pieces, and avoid trimmings that resemble candy or food that may tempt a child to eat them.
- Wear gloves to avoid eye and skin irritation while decorating with spun glass "angel hair." Follow container directions carefully to avoid lung irritation while decorating with artificial snow sprays.

Fireplaces:

- ◆ Use care with "fire salts," which produce colored flames when thrown on wood fires. They contain heavy metals that can cause intense gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting if eaten. Keep them away from children.
- ◆ Do not burn wrapping papers in the fireplace. A flash fire may result as wrappings ignite suddenly and burn intensely.

Toy Safety

- ◆ Select toys to suit the age, abilities, skills and interest level of the intended child. Toys too advanced may pose safety hazards for younger children.
- ◆ Before buying a toy or allowing your child to play with a toy that he has received as a gift, read the instructions carefully.
- ◆ To prevent both burns and electrical shocks, don't give young children (under age ten) a toy that must be plugged into an electrical outlet. Instead, buy toys that are battery-operated.
- ◆ Children under age three can choke on small parts contained in toys or games. Government regulations specify that toys for children under age three cannot have parts less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter and 2 1/4 inches long.
- ◆ Children under age 8 can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Remove strings and ribbons from toys before giving them to young children.
- ◆ Watch for pull toys with strings that are more than 12 inches in length. They could be a strangulation hazard for babies.

Food safety is especially important as you prepare a Holiday meal. Within the last couple of years, CDC has investigated outbreaks of foodborne illness that were caused by bacteria in jalapeños, spinach, peanut butter, frozen pizza, frozen pot pies, and frozen beef patties. Many consumers are now more aware of the ongoing importance of food safety.

CDC is a food safety partner with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), which is responsible for the safety of meat and poultry. The FSIS has assembled preparation tips intended to serve as safety reminders to those who are already familiar with meat and poultry preparation safety and as guidelines for the first-time chef.

Turkey Basics: Safely Thaw, Prepare, Stuff, and Cook

When preparing a turkey, be aware of the four main safety issues: thawing, preparing, stuffing, and cooking to adequate temperature.

Safe Thawing

Thawing turkeys must be kept at a safe temperature. The "danger zone" is between 40 and 140°F, the temperature range where foodborne bacteria multiply rapidly. While frozen, a turkey is safe indefinitely, but as soon as it begins to

thaw, bacteria that may have been present before freezing can begin to grow again, if it is in the "danger zone." There are three safe ways to thaw food:



Whether you're a seasoned chef or a novice preparing your first Holiday meal, be aware of safety issues when thawing, preparing, stuffing and cooking your turkey.

in the refrigerator, in cold water, and in a microwave oven. For instructions, see "[Safe Methods for Thawing](#);" instructions are also available in [Spanish](#).

Safe Preparation

Bacteria present on raw poultry can contaminate your hands, utensils, and work surfaces as you prepare the turkey. If these areas are not cleaned thoroughly before working with other foods, bacteria from the raw poultry can then be transferred to other foods. After working with raw poultry, always wash your hands, utensils, and work surfaces before they touch other foods.

Safe Stuffing

For optimal safety and uniform done-

ness, cook the stuffing outside the turkey in a casserole dish. However, if you place stuffing inside the turkey, do so just before cooking, and use a food thermometer. Make sure the center of the stuffing reaches a safe minimum internal temperature of 165°F. Bacteria can survive in stuffing that has not reached 165°F, possibly resulting in foodborne illness. Follow the FSIS' steps to [safely prepare, cook, remove, and refrigerate stuffing](#); [Spanish language instructions](#) are available.

Safe Cooking

Set the oven temperature no lower than 325°F and be sure the turkey

is completely thawed. Place turkey breast-side up on a flat wire rack in a shallow roasting pan 2 to 2-1/2 inches deep. Check the internal temperature at the center of the stuffing and meaty portion of the breast, thigh, and wing joint using a food thermometer. Cooking times will vary. The food thermometer must reach a safe minimum internal temperature of 165°F. Let the turkey stand 20 minutes before removing all stuffing from the cavity and carving the meat.

Following these cooking guidelines can help you prepare a safe Holiday dinner that everyone will enjoy.

Spanish language Turkey Basics

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/En_Espanol/Pavo_Coccion/index.asp

Deep Frying A Turkey

Safety

- ◆ Always read, understand and follow all manufacturer's instructions and safety notices before operating your cooker.
- ◆ Always follow safe food handling procedures. For more information on food safety, see the safe handling instructions on the turkey's packaging.
- ◆ Never attempt to fry turkey indoors, on wooden decks or in close proximity to flammable materials.
- ◆ Keep children and pets away from hot oil.
- ◆ Never leave boiling oil unattended.
- ◆ Never attempt to lower a frozen turkey into hot oil.
- ◆ Keep an ABC fire extinguisher handy just in case.



All fryers are not created equal, so it's important to thoroughly read the instructions that came with your fryer.

STEP 1



Gather all your equipment and decide where to place the fryer. It should be set up outside, on a flat concrete or rock surface. No decks, no grass. It should be at least 10 feet from any trees or structures. Do not set up the fryer indoors (even in the garage) or near any overhanging eaves or tree branches. It can't hurt to have a fire extinguisher on hand, or other safety equipment on our list.

STEP 2



Figure out the amount of oil you'll need for frying by trying this displacement trick: Before unwrapping your turkey, place it in the frying pot and add enough water to cover it completely. Remove the turkey from the pot and measure the water. That's how much oil you should use. Make sure the stem of your deep-fat thermometer is submerged at least 1 inch into the oil. Do not fill your frying pot above the "maximum fill" line. Leave the pot *off* the burner.

STEP 3

Check the connections and hoses on your fryer according to the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that both the cylinder valve (on the propane canister) and the regulator control valve on the hose are closed.

STEP 4



Now it's time to light the burner. It takes two people to do this safely. Wearing gloves and safety goggles, one person should hold a long-handled match or lighter over the burner. Light the burner from the bottom, keeping your hands and face away from the top of the cooker.

STEP 5



Now the other person should turn the cylinder valve to the open position, then slowly open the regulator valve until the burner ignites. Place the pot filled with oil on the burner, and then adjust the air shutter on the cooker for a blue flame. Adjust the regulator control for flame height. You want a low, blue flame.

(continued)

STEP 6



Let the oil heat to 350°F. You should be monitoring the oil temperature with the deep-fat thermometer that came with your fryer. This takes about 40 minutes. Meanwhile, place the prepared turkey upside down on the frying rack, with the drumsticks pointing toward the sky. Let it sit at room temperature for about 30 minutes before frying. Use the grab hook to lower the turkey into the heated oil very

slowly, this takes at least 90 seconds. The oil will boil furiously; this is normal. Wear heatproof gloves and safety goggles, and **do not drop the turkey.**

STEP 7

Once the turkey is completely submerged, remove the hook. Fry the turkey for about 3 minutes per pound or until it is dark brown, the juices run clear, and a thermometer inserted into the inner part of the thigh reads 155°F. During testing, our 17-pound turkeys took 40 to 45 minutes. Furious bubbling oil is OK.

STEP 8



Put on your gloves again, and use the grab hook to slowly remove the turkey from the oil, allowing sufficient time for the hot oil to drain away.

STEP 9

Place the turkey and rack on a rimmed baking sheet set on the ground, and let it sit a few minutes before moving it, to allow extra oil to drain. Turn off the fryer by closing first the valve on the propane cylinder, then the regulator valve. Let the turkey rest for at least 15 minutes before carving.

STEP 10



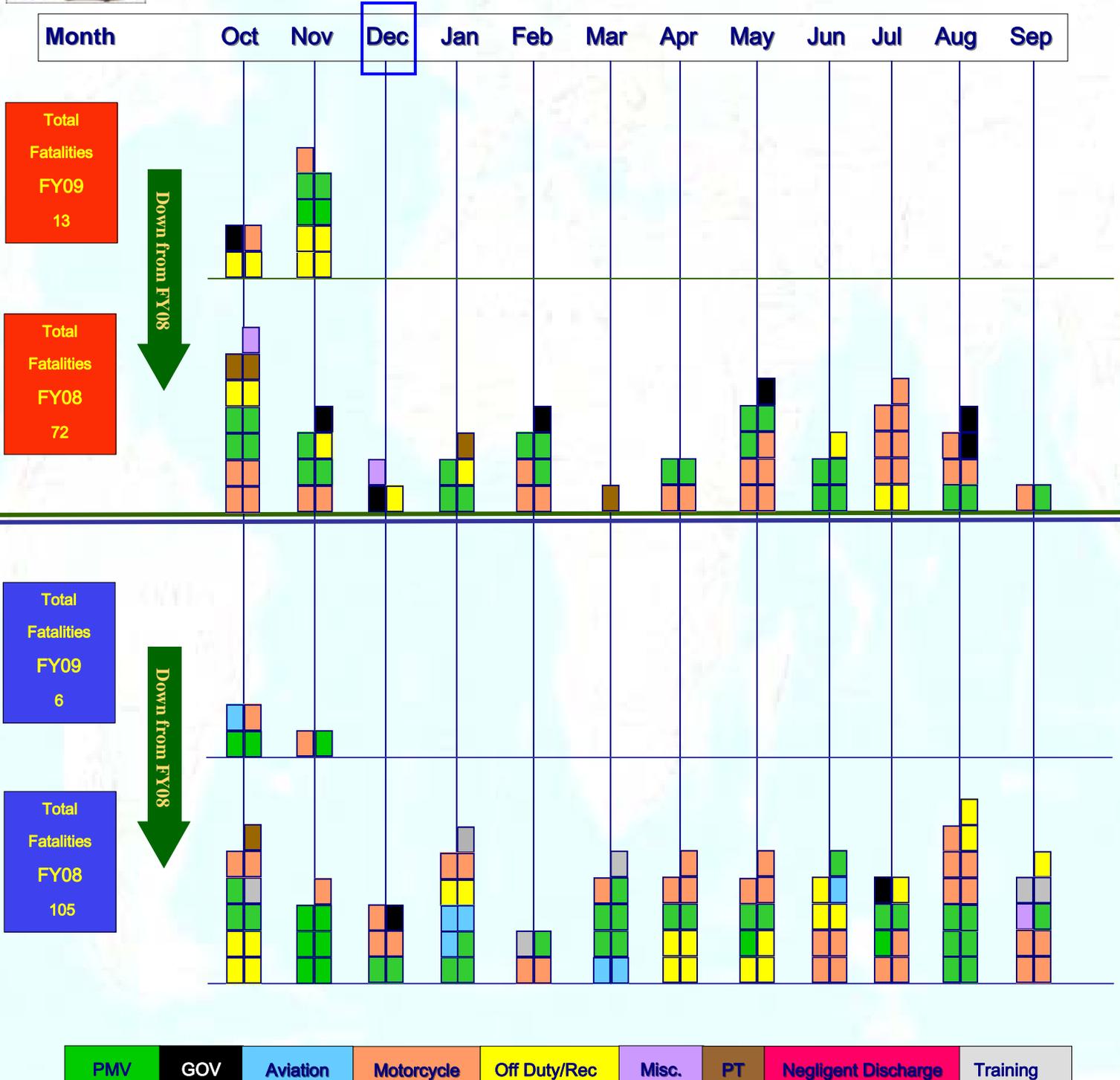
ENJOY.

Fatality Summary as of December 08



When you gamble with safety, you bet your life.

Author Unknown



Note: This report has been compiled from publicly available information and is not official USMC policy. Although information has been gathered from reliable sources the currency and completeness of the information reported herein is subject to change and cannot be guaranteed.