Safety

Safety Themes

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Summary. This pamphlet provides monthly and seasonal safety themes to be used for developing and conducting safety-awareness campaigns.

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to all organizations in the Army in Europe down to the battalion level that are responsible for developing and conducting safety-awareness campaigns.

Forms. AE and higher-level forms are available through the Army in Europe Publishing System (AEPUBS).

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this pamphlet must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System Web site at https://www.arims.army.mil.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this pamphlet is IMA-E (SFIM-EU-ZS). Users may suggest improvements to this pamphlet by sending DA Form 2028 to IMA-E (SFIM-EU-ZS), Unit 29353, Box 200, APO AE 09014-0200.

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SECTION I
GENERAL

1. PURPOSE
This pamphlet provides information to—

a. Help commanders, public affairs officers, and safety professionals, officers, and noncommissioned officers promote safety and raise awareness of hazards associated with particular months or seasons.

b. Be used to plan safety-awareness campaigns and promote safety throughout the year.

2. REFERENCES
Appendix A lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS
The glossary defines abbreviations.

4. SAFETY AWARENESS

a. Commanders, other leaders, and supervisors in the Army in Europe are responsible for promoting and raising safety awareness.
b. Personnel in the Army in Europe who are responsible for developing and conducting safety-awareness campaigns will use the themes in this pamphlet as a guide for local safety programs.

c. The USAREUR Safety and Occupational Health Office will post information on the USAREUR Safety Web site (http://www.per.hqusareur.army.mil/services/safetydivision/main.htm) that supports the safety themes in this pamphlet.

5. SAFETY-PROMOTION AND SAFETY-AWARENESS MATERIALS AND THEMES

a. An important part of safety training and education programs is the use of safety-promotion and safety-awareness materials. These can be booklets, locally published articles, memorandums, posters, and videos. The key to using this material effectively is for leaders and safety personnel to publicize seasonal hazards. When the same hazards exist for more than 1 month, safety personnel should vary the material they use to publicize hazards to help maintain increased awareness of particular hazards throughout a particular season.

b. Most commanders publish safety policy and address hazards in holiday memorandums. These memorandums should be part of an overall promotion or awareness campaign.

c. The themes in this pamphlet provide ideas and information for developing and conducting safety-awareness campaigns for specific hazards by month and season. Using these themes will establish a consistent flow of safety information throughout the theater.

d. Some themes are the same from one month to the next, since some hazards exist for several months. These themes may be publicized during one or all of the months concerned.

e. Some information may be published before the month in which the hazard is most likely to occur to help personnel prepare for the hazard. For example, school-safety items should be published before school starts instead of after.

f. Appendix A lists publications that may be used to prepare briefings and memorandums on safety promotion and awareness.

g. Appendix B provides a list of available safety videos.

h. Appendix C provides a list of available safety posters.

i. Appendixes D and E provide calendars of on- and off-duty-related topics.

SECTION II
SAFETY THEMES BY MONTH

6. JANUARY
Safety themes for January draw attention to the hazards associated with cold weather and winter activities.


(1) Alcohol and Substance Abuse. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize training and awareness programs after long deployments and before holidays and weekends.

(2) Aviation Procedures Guide. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize policy and procedures that ensure the safe operation of aircraft in the unit’s area of responsibility.

(3) Emergency Helicopter Instrument Recovery Procedures. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize initial and subsequent steps to properly recover an aircraft if the crew encounters instrument meteorological conditions (IMCs).

(4) Emergency-Vehicle Operator Training. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the training requirements in AR 600-55 for drivers of emergency vehicles, such as military-police and firefighting vehicles.

(5) Forward-Arming and Refueling Points. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize proper ammunition storage, safeing, and loading procedures, and basic hand and arm signals.
(6) **Night-Vision Devices.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize proper preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) procedures and the proper fitting and use of these devices.

(7) **Risk Management.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the five-step risk-management process and risk-management requirements in FM 100-14.

(8) **Safety-of-Use Messages (SOUms).** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the implementation and effect of SOUMs on aircraft use and safety. Changes to standardized procedures should be highlighted.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Drinking and Driving.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the establishment of designated driver programs.

(b) Encourage the use of public transportation.

(c) Provide information on the effects of alcohol and drugs.

(d) Implement and advertise enforcement activities.

(2) **Holiday Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Raise awareness of the hazards of drinking and driving, and the host’s responsibilities for the safety of his or her guests.

(b) Encourage personnel who drink alcoholic beverages to use public transportation or have a designated driver.

(c) Raise fire-prevention awareness by warning personnel of the fire hazards associated with Christmas trees and decorations.

(d) Raise awareness that holiday periods are difficult for single soldiers, single parents, and people who are under emotional stress.

(e) Encourage personnel to consider the weather, road conditions, and the mechanical condition of their vehicle when they make their holiday travel plans.

(3) **Ski Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should stress the need—

(a) To use proper ski equipment and clothing.

(b) For skiers to be in good physical condition and receive proper training before skiing.

7. **FEBRUARY**

Safety themes for February continue to draw attention to the hazards associated with cold weather and winter activities.

a. **On Duty.**

(1) **Domestic Violence.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Increase domestic-violence awareness.

(b) Publicize the assistance available from family advocacy programs.

(2) **Emergency-Vehicle Operator Training.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the training requirements in AR 600-55 for drivers of emergency vehicles, such as military-police and firefighting vehicles.

(3) **Fratricide.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize ways to prevent fratricide.
(4) **Hard Deck (Mission Versus Training).** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize local mission-training restrictions and that risk acceptance in combat may not be the same as risk acceptance in training.

(5) **Jacks and Hoists.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the safe use of jacks and hoists and the inspection requirements in Technical Bulletin 43-0142.

(6) **Risk Management.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the five-step risk-management process and risk-management requirements in FM 100-14.

(7) **Standing Operating Procedures.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize policy and procedures that ensure the safe operation of vehicles and aircraft in the unit’s area of responsibility.

(8) **Vehicle Operation in Bivouac.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the hazards associated with vehicle operation in bivouac areas with special emphasis on the training requirements in AR 600-55 for drivers of emergency vehicles, such as military-police and firefighting vehicles.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Child-Passenger Restraints.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the proper use of child-passenger restraints in vehicles and the standards for these restraints.

(2) **Over-the-Counter Medications.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the danger of driving after taking over-the-counter or prescription medications for cold or flu symptoms.

(3) **Presidents Day Weekend Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize traffic safety and safe recreation.

(4) **Winter Driving.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   a. Draw attention to the hazards associated with winter driving.

   b. Stress how winter-weather conditions increase driving hazards.

(5) **Winter Sports.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   a. Raise awareness of the hazards associated with winter sports.

   b. Publicize the importance of being physically fit for the sport and not exceeding one’s physical limitations or level of expertise.

   c. Stress the need for using proper equipment.

8. **MARCH**

Safety themes for March continue to address winter-weather hazards, the hazards associated with the change of season from winter to spring (for example, sudden changes in temperature), poison prevention, and ergonomics in the workplace.

a. **On Duty.**

(1) **Crew Coordination.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the methodology designed to improve the crew and team coordination effectiveness of Army aircrews and aviation leaders in their day-to-day mission planning and flight operations according to the Aircrew Coordination Training Program.

(2) **Drivers Training and Testing.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize training and testing drivers to the standards of AR 600-55 and AE Regulation 600-55.

(3) **Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Transport.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize Army and host-nation requirements for transporting HAZMAT.
(4) **Rail Operations.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the rail-loading safety criteria in AE Pamphlet 385-15 and AE Pamphlet 385-15-2.

(5) **Safety Awards Program.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the safety awards program and submission requirements in AR 672-20 and AE Supplement 1, AR 672-74, and AE Regulation 672-1.

(6) **Safety-Distance Requirements.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize planning factors for quantity-distance requirements when establishing tactical forward-area refueling points according to DA Pamphlet 385-64.

(7) **Terrain and Low-Level Flight.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize proper terrain and low-level flight techniques according to the appropriate aircraft aircrew training manual.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Child-Poison Prevention.** National Child Poison Prevention Week is recognized in March. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Encourage personnel to keep poisonous substances out of reach of children.

   (b) Ensure that personnel know which emergency procedures to use if a child eats poison.

(2) **Drugs.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize—

   (a) The importance of not driving while using certain over-the-counter or prescribed drugs that may impair one’s driving abilities.

   (b) That alcohol is a drug.

   (c) The importance of using a designated driver and associated morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) designated driver programs.

   (d) The importance of using public transportation. The campaign should also provide information on how to use public transportation.

(3) **Off-Road Vehicle Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should stress—

   (a) That changing weather conditions can cause extremely muddy off-road conditions that can lead to accidents and injuries.

   (b) The importance of driving at safe speeds, being alert for slippery road conditions, and knowing how to react to slides.

(4) **Spring Sports.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Raise awareness of the hazards associated with spring sports.

   (b) Stress that personnel should be physically fit for a particular sport or alter their routines until they are fit.

   (c) Remind personnel that inclement-weather hazards still exist and can lead to hypothermia.

(5) **Winter Driving.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel that winter-weather conditions (for example, freezing rain, ice, snow) can still occur and that precautions are still necessary.
9. APRIL
Safety themes for April address outdoor activities, the Easter weekend, and the transition to spring and summer weather.


(1) Brownouts. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize tactics, techniques, and procedures for reducing the risk of accidents during brownouts.

(2) Electrical Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize—

(a) Potential electrical hazards associated with power tools and electrical wires.

(b) Electrical-safety inspection requirements.

(c) Lockout-tagout programs.

(3) First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the requirement for and availability of CPR training.

(4) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). To support this theme, the safety campaign should publicize the reasons for using PPE in workplaces and during specific operations.

(5) Port Operations. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the safety criteria in AE Pamphlet 385-15 and AE Pamphlet 385-15-3.

(6) Radiation Protection. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize—

(a) Unit training on the proper use of fire-control devices and chemical-agent detectors.

(b) Safety precautions associated with the use of lasers, arc-welders, and other high-intensity light sources.

(c) The potential hazards associated with radar, wave guides, and high-powered radio systems.

b. Off Duty.

(1) Bicycle Safety. This theme calls attention to the hazards associated with bicycling. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage personnel to ensure bicycles are in good working order, of the correct size, and adjusted for the rider.

(b) Stress the importance of knowing basic hand signals and other rules for bicycling in the host country and on military installations.

(c) Inform personnel of the serious head injuries that may occur in an accident if they are not wearing a helmet, and emphasize the policy on wearing helmets on military installations.

(2) First Aid and CPR. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the requirement for and availability of CPR training.

(3) Motorcycle Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of Army in Europe policy on riding motorcycles and the hazards associated with riding in Europe. Topics to cover include—

(a) Having a dealership or qualified mechanic conduct a mechanical check of the motorcycle.

(b) Practicing riding skills on a closed-access training course.

(c) Attending mandatory Army-provided motorcycle training courses.
(4) **Playground Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Ensure that parents, building coordinators, and housing-area mayors understand the importance of clean and well-maintained playgrounds.

(b) Recommend that building coordinators—

1. Plan a playground cleanup by housing occupants.

2. Submit workorders to the directorate of public works for broken or damaged playground equipment, including substrate deterioration under swings and slides.

(c) Recommend that parents look for—

1. Tree limbs and other things that pose hazards to children playing on playground equipment.

2. Broken glass in sandboxes.

(5) **Sport-Injury Prevention.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of the hazards associated with sports. Topics to cover include the dangers associated with—

(a) Not playing by the rules.

(b) Using inappropriate playing surfaces.

(c) Using improper or defective equipment.

(d) Not being physically fit to play the sport.

(6) **Spring Holiday Weekend Safety.** This theme addresses safety measures for personnel traveling over the weekend. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide information on driving hazards.

(b) Encourage personnel to take breaks on long trips.

(c) Stress the importance of using seatbelts and ensuring that children use child-passenger restraints.

(7) **Vacation Planning.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should encourage personnel to—

(a) Include safety in their summer vacation plans.

(b) Inspect their vehicles at least 3 weeks before traveling to allow for time to correct any deficiencies.

(c) Plan their travel routes and schedules with safety in mind. Allowing for a break every 2 hours when traveling should also be encouraged.

**10. MAY**

Safety themes for May address summer activities and the Memorial Day weekend. This is the traditional beginning of summer.

**a. On Duty.**

(1) **Eye Protection.** May is National Sight Safety Month. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage soldiers, civilians, and family members to protect their eyesight and prevent injuries and blindness.

(b) Emphasize the importance of wearing safety glasses, both on and off duty.
(2) **Hearing Conservation.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the importance of wearing hearing protection when exposed to noise hazards and enrollment in the hearing-conservation program.

(3) **Overwater Operations.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the safety criteria in USAREUR Regulation 385-4.

(4) **Pyrotechnics.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should raise awareness of the pyrotechnic-storage requirements of AR 385-64 and USAREUR Regulation 385-64, and the hazards associated with pyrotechnics.

(5) **Respiratory Protection Program.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize enrollment in the respiratory-protection program and the importance of wearing respirators when exposed to airborne contaminants.

(6) **Seatbelt Use.** National Buckle-Up Week is in May. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Remind personnel that, by law, they must wear seatbelts when driving or riding in an Army motor vehicle (AMV), nontactical vehicle (NTV), or privately owned vehicle (POV).

   (b) Coordinate media efforts and enforcement activities, such as the “Click It or Ticket” campaign.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Bicycle Safety.** May is Bike Safety Month. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Encourage adults and children to learn the rules of the road of the host nation in which they reside.

   (b) Stress the importance of keeping bicycles in good working order.

   (c) Inform personnel of the serious head injuries that may occur in an accident if they are not wearing a helmet, and emphasize the policy on wearing helmets on military installations.

(2) **Eye Protection.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Encourage soldiers, civilians, and family members to protect their eyesight and prevent injuries and blindness.

   (b) Emphasize the importance of wearing safety glasses, both on and off duty.

(3) **Memorial Day Weekend Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Raise awareness of the hazards associated with the long weekend.

   (b) Warn against drinking alcohol before or while driving, swimming, or boating.

   (c) Address the hazards associated with taking long trips.

   (d) Address the danger of not using seatbelts or ensuring that children use child-passenger restraints.

(4) **Motorcycle Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Advise motorcyclists of the need to see and be seen when riding.

   (b) Advise motorcyclists to wear proper clothing and safety equipment.

   (c) Remind motorcyclists to drive defensively.

(5) **Seatbelts.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

   (a) Remind personnel that the law requires them to wear seatbelts when driving or riding in an AMV, NTV, or POV.
(b) Coordinate media efforts and enforcement activities, such as the “Click It or Ticket” campaign.

(6) Summer Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Inform parents of the potential hazards that exist for children who play outside in warm weather.

(b) Encourage parents to remind their children of the hazards of riding tricycles, bicycles, and other riding toys in and near traffic.

(7) Water Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel of the hazards associated with water activities.

(b) Stress the danger of drinking alcohol while taking part in water activities.

(c) Emphasize the rules for safe water activities, including—
   1. Being aware of one’s swimming abilities and limitations.
   2. Swimming only in authorized areas.
   3. Using personal flotation devices (PFDs) when boating.

(d) Provide information on the hazards of cold water and how hypothermia affects one’s ability to swim.

(e) Ensure personnel know which swimming areas are authorized. Area support group commanders must publish a list of authorized swimming areas by 1 May each year (AE Cir 190-24, app B).

11. JUNE
Safety themes for June continue to address the themes for May and draw attention to summer activities.


(1) Bivouac Sleeping Area. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide advice on the proper selection of and planning for bivouac areas.

(b) Remind personnel of potential hazards associated with sleeping in bivouac areas.

(c) Stress the importance of conducting risk assessments.

(d) Emphasize the guidance in AE Pamphlet 385-15 on using stoves and heaters in tents.

(2) Ground Guides. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize training vehicle drivers and ground guides on proper communication techniques.

(b) Stress the importance of ground guides and the requirement for ground guides for specific vehicles and equipment.

(3) Hazard Communication (HAZCOM). To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the potential hazards associated with exposure to chemicals and the requirement for personnel to receive HAZCOM training.

(4) Heat-Injury Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel that warm weather brings special hazards that increase when a person is not used to the heat.

(b) Stress the importance of first aid in reducing the severity of heat-related injuries.
(c) Emphasize that drinking water is key to preventing most heat-related injuries.

(5) Physical Training. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the hazards of conducting physical training on public roads, the benefits of wearing reflective clothing, the prohibition on using headphones during physical training, and the requirement to assign guides when running in formation.

(6) Pre-Accident Plan. To support this theme, the safety campaign should review primary and secondary alert sequences and responsibilities.

b. Off Duty.

(1) Drugs. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the use of the local Army Center for Substance Abuse Program, which provides training modules on drug use, prevention, treatment, and education.

(2) Fishing Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage personnel who fish to use proper techniques and precautions.

(b) Address the importance of being familiar with one’s fishing equipment.

(c) Raise awareness of the dangers associated with hypothermia.

(d) Publicize the hazards of drinking alcohol while fishing.

(e) Stress the danger of not using PFDs when boating.

(3) Heat-Injury Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel that warm weather brings special hazards that increase when a person is not used to the heat.

(b) Remind personnel to wear sunscreen.

(c) Stress the importance of first aid in reducing the severity of heat-related injuries.

(d) Emphasize that drinking water is key to preventing most heat-related injuries.

(4) Motorcycle Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of Army in Europe policy on riding motorcycles and the hazards associated with riding in Europe. Topics to cover include—

(a) Having a dealership or qualified mechanic conduct a mechanical check of the motorcycle.

(b) Practicing riding skills on a closed-access training course.

(c) Attending mandatory Army-provided motorcycle training courses.

(5) Sport-Injury Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of the hazards associated with sports. Topics to cover include the dangers associated with—

(a) Not playing by the rules.

(b) Using inappropriate playing surfaces.

(c) Using improper or defective equipment.

(d) Not being physically fit to play the sport.

(6) Summer Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—
(a) Inform parents of the potential hazards that exist for children who play outside in warm weather.

(b) Encourage parents to remind their children of the hazards of riding tricycles, bicycles, and other riding toys in and near traffic.

(7) **Water Safety**. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel of the hazards associated with water activities.

(b) Stress the danger of drinking alcohol while taking part in water activities.

(c) Emphasize the rules for safe water activities, including—

1. Being aware of one’s swimming abilities and limitations.
2. Swimming only in authorized areas.
3. Using PFDs when boating.

(d) Provide information on the hazards of cold water and how hypothermia affects one’s ability to swim.

(e) Ensure personnel know which swimming areas are authorized. Area support group commanders must publish a list of authorized swimming areas by 1 May each year (AE Cir 190-24, app B).

**12. JULY**

Safety themes for July continue to address summer activities and emphasize Independence Day safety.

a. **On Duty.**

(1) **Antenna Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should inform personnel of vehicle-antenna tie-down requirements and shock hazards.

(2) **Dangerous Animals.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Inform personnel that rabies is prevalent in wild animals and that personnel should not touch or approach wild animals.

(b) Emphasize that training areas are populated with wild boar and other wild animals that can inflict serious injuries if provoked.

(c) Promote the “Dangerous Dog Policy,” which differs slightly for each country and German State.

(3) **Explosive Storage and Licensing.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the proper licensing of explosive-storage areas, including arms rooms, according to USAREUR Regulation 385-64.

(b) Remind personnel of the hazards associated with handling explosives.

(c) Advertise the USAREUR Amnesty Program and the location of local amnesty-collection containers or turn-in points.

(4) **Poisonous Plants.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize that many household plants are poisonous and personnel should inquire about plants before bringing them into their homes.

(b) Advise personnel to assume that all plants are poisonous and not to let children or animals chew or eat leaves or other parts of plants.
(c) Inform personnel that indigenous plants in central Europe include poison ivy and stinging nettles, which can cause severe rashes and allergic reactions that may require medical attention.

(5) **Refueling Operations.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the safety requirements that must be met when conducting hot refueling operations.

(b) Remind personnel of the fire and health hazards associated with refueling operations.

(c) Remind supervisors of the requirement for HAZCOM training.

(6) **Tool Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—


(b) Encourage training on the proper use and maintenance of tools.

b. Off Duty.

(1) **Fireworks.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the hazards associated with using fireworks.

(b) Promote the policy in USAREUR Regulation 600-1, paragraph 28, which states that personnel will not use or ignite fireworks or flares in places under the control of the U.S. Army.

(2) **Independence Day Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Publicize the hazards associated with the long weekend.

(b) Remind personnel who travel of the hazards associated with traveling. These include—

1. Driving too long without taking breaks.
2. Driving a poorly maintained vehicle.
3. Drinking alcohol before or while driving.
4. Taking over-the-counter or prescription medications that may cause drowsiness when driving.
5. Driving without using seatbelts or not ensuring children use child-passenger restraints.

(3) **Heat-Injury Prevention.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel that warm weather brings special hazards that increase when a person is not used to the heat.

(b) Remind personnel to wear sunscreen.

(c) Stress the importance of first aid in reducing the severity of heat-related injuries.

(d) Emphasize that drinking water is key to preventing most heat-related injuries.

(4) **Motorcycle Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Advise motorcyclists of the need to see and be seen when riding.

(b) Advise motorcyclists to wear proper clothing and safety equipment.
(c) Remind motorcyclists to drive defensively.

(5) Sport-Injury Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of the hazards associated with sports. Topics to cover include the dangers associated with—

(a) Not playing by the rules.
(b) Using inappropriate playing surfaces.
(c) Using improper or defective equipment.
(d) Not being physically fit to play the sport.

(6) Summer Activities. The safety campaign should continue to support May and June themes.

(7) Water Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel of the hazards associated with water activities.
(b) Stress the danger of drinking alcohol while taking part in water activities.
(c) Emphasize the rules for safe water activities, including—

1. Being aware of one’s swimming abilities and limitations.
2. Swimming only in authorized areas.
3. Using PFDs when boating.
(d) Provide information on the hazards of cold water and how hypothermia affects one’s ability to swim.
(e) Ensure personnel know which swimming areas are authorized. Area support group commanders must publish a list of authorized swimming areas by 1 May each year (AE Cir 190-24, app B).

13. AUGUST
Safety themes for August continue to address earlier summer themes and emphasize back-to-school activities and schoolbus safety.


(1) Army Ceremonies. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the safe use and storage of ceremonial ammunition.
(b) Stress the importance of conducting and documenting risk assessments when planning military drills and ceremonies.

(2) Battery Systems. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the hazards associated with recharging batteries, including the fact that vapors are heavier than air.
(b) Encourage the use of proper techniques to remove and replace batteries.
(c) Provide information on proper jumpstarting procedures.

(3) Confined Spaces. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the need to identify and classify all confined spaces in the unit’s area of responsibility.
(b) Encourage leaders to coordinate with safety and industrial-hygiene personnel to obtain training for personnel who are required to work in confined spaces.

(c) Inform personnel of the requirements for using PPE and rescue equipment.

(4) Exercise and Operational Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage leaders and safety personnel to ensure that standing operating procedures are current and available.

(b) Emphasize conducting and documenting risk assessments.

(c) Encourage leaders and safety officers to conduct safety inspections and conduct “tailgate” safety briefings.

(5) Human-Error Accident Reduction. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide information on human factors and how human error contributes to accidents.

(b) Stress the importance of being conscious of natural human limitations.

(c) Stress the importance of using defensive-driving techniques.

(6) Poisonous Insects. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Inform personnel that the black widow spider is the only poisonous spider in central Europe.

(b) Inform personnel that diseases like tick-borne encephalitis and Lyme disease, which are prevalent in central Europe, can be transmitted by bugs other than ticks.

(c) Emphasize the use of insect repellent and PPE in field environments, including during recreation activities.

b. Off Duty.

(1) Bicycle Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage adults and children to learn the rules of the road for the host nation in which they reside.

(b) Stress the importance of keeping bicycles in good working order.

(c) Inform personnel of the serious head injuries that may occur in an accident if they are not wearing a helmet, and emphasize the policy on wearing helmets on military installations.

(2) Motorcycle Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of Army in Europe policy on riding motorcycles and the hazards associated with riding in Europe. Topics to cover include—

(a) Having a dealership or qualified mechanic conduct a mechanical check of the motorcycle.

(b) Practicing riding skills on a closed-access training course.

(c) Attending mandatory Army-provided motorcycle training courses.

(3) Schoolbus Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should prepare communities and families for the start of the school year by emphasizing schoolbus-safety issues, including—

(a) How to cross streets safety.

(b) The proper behavior on buses.

(c) Knowing the traffic rules of the host nation.
(4) **Seatbelts.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel that, by law, they must wear seatbelts when driving or riding in an AMV, NTV, or POV.

(b) Coordinate media efforts and enforcement activities, such as the “Click It or Ticket” campaign.

(5) **Summer Activities.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should continue to support the themes in May, June, and July.

(6) **Vacation Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage the use of trip-planning checklists.

(b) Provide information on the hazards associated with overloaded vehicles, insufficient breaks, and poor vehicle maintenance.

(7) **Water Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel of the hazards associated with water activities.

(b) Stress the danger of drinking alcohol while taking part in water activities.

(c) Emphasize the rules for safe water activities, including—

1. Being aware of one’s swimming abilities and limitations.

2. Swimming only in authorized areas.

3. Using PFDs when boating.

(d) Provide information on the hazards of cold water and how hypothermia affects one’s ability to swim.

(e) Ensure personnel know which swimming areas are authorized. Area support group commanders must publish a list of authorized swimming areas by 1 May each year (AE Cir 190-24, app B).

14. SEPTEMBER

Safety themes for September draw attention to the end of summer with Labor Day, the start of fall, and the beginning of the hunting season.

a. **On Duty.**

(1) **Electrical and Electronic Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize—

(a) Potential electrical hazards associated with electrical current, power tools, and electrical wires.

(b) Electrical-safety inspection requirements.

(c) Lockout-tagout programs.

(2) **Ergonomics.** Ergonomics involves arranging the workplace in a way that allows personnel to work effectively and safely. To support this theme, the safety campaign should encourage personnel to look for hazards in the workplace and to take corrective action.

(3) **Hand Protection.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the hazards that hands are exposed to each day at work and provide information on the types of protection suitable for different types of hazards.

(4) **Head Protection.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize potential head injuries and inform personnel of the types of operations that require head protection, such as hardhats.
(5) **Range Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize—

(a) Reviewing standing operating procedures and range records.

(b) The range-inspection requirement for compliance with structural and operational safety requirements in accordance with AR 385-63.

(6) **Stove and Heater Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Increase awareness of Army in Europe policy on using space heaters (AE Pam 385-15, para 35).

(b) Provide information on the primary hazards associated with using stoves and heaters: asphyxiation and fire.

(c) Emphasize the inspection of heaters and stoves to ensure serviceability and to verify that only approved heaters are being used.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Alcohol Poisoning.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide information on alcohol poisoning, its causes, and its symptoms.

(b) Identify which actions should be taken to help a person with alcohol poisoning, including seeking medical help.

(2) **Child Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should increase family awareness of household-safety issues that involve children.

(3) **Hunting Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage hunters to use proper techniques and precautions when hunting.

(b) Stress the need for hunters to be familiar with their weapons and the game they are hunting.

(c) Remind hunters of the hazards of cold weather and the danger of hypothermia.

(4) **Labor Day Weekend Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the hazards associated with traveling over the long weekend.

(5) **School Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should continue to emphasize safety issues that involve school-age children (for example, school crossings, schoolbuses, what children should be aware of when approaching traffic, what drivers should be aware of when approaching children).

15. **OCTOBER**

Safety themes for September should be continued in October with the following new themes:

a. **On Duty.**

(1) **Cold-Weather Injury Prevention.**

(2) **Department of the Army Civilian (DAC) Accident Reporting.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize supervisor and employee responsibilities for reporting DAC accidents in accordance with the Federal Employee Compensation Act.

(3) **Fire Prevention.** National Fire Prevention Week is observed in October. To support this theme, the safety campaign should place special emphasis on preventing fires at the workplace, both in garrison and in the field. Topics include—

(a) The appointment of fire wardens at the garrison workplace, housing unit, and field environments.
(b) Duties and responsibilities of the fire warden.

(c) The importance of fire-prevention training, such as on the proper use of fire extinguishers.

(4) **Local National (LN) Employee Accident Reporting.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize supervisor responsibilities for reporting LN employee accidents according to host-nation requirements (AE Reg 385-40 in Germany).

(5) **Military Accident Reporting.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the importance of and requirements for reporting military accidents according to AR 385-40 and AE Regulation 385-40.

(6) **Mission Planning.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should integrate the principles of risk management in the planning of any mission, exercise, or training event.

(7) **Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Employee Accident Reporting.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize supervisor and employee responsibilities and procedures for reporting on-the-job injuries of NAF employees.

b. **Off Duty.**

(1) **Columbus Day Weekend Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize traffic safety and safe recreation.

(2) **Fire Safety.** National Fire Prevention Week is observed in October. To support this theme, the safety campaign should place special emphasis on preventing fires at home. Topics include—

(a) Unattended cooking fires.

(b) Children playing with matches and lighters.

(c) Smoking.

(3) **Halloween Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage drivers to watch for children in and around housing areas and to be prepared for them to run into the street.

(b) Ensure parents and children know the hazards associated with trick-or-treating. These hazards include—

1. Blocked vision because of masks.

2. Limited visibility because of dull or dark costumes.

3. Tripping because of long, draping costumes.

4. Foreign objects or substances in candy being eaten before the candy has been checked by an adult.

5. Fire from lit candles being carried as decorations.

(4) **Vehicle Lighting.** The Annual International Motor Vehicle Lighting Campaign is held each year in October. To support this theme, the safety campaign should encourage drivers to—

(a) Prepare their vehicles for winter.

(b) Take advantage of courtesy inspections offered at community POV inspection stations, AAFES facilities, and host-nation service stations.

(5) **Winter Driving.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—
(a) Emphasize the hazards of hydroplaning, fog, and limited visibility.

(b) Recommend that personnel receive winter-driving training.

16. NOVEMBER
Safety themes for November include the winter-driving and ski-safety themes and draw attention to the start of winter with long holiday weekends.


(1) Accidental Discharges. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the importance of training on proper weapon-clearing procedures.

(b) Emphasize the importance of safe muzzle orientation.

(c) Warn personnel to never install or remove a loaded weapon from a mounting bracket.

(2) Aviation Life-Support Equipment (ALSE). To support this theme, the safety campaign should inform aircrew members on proper PMCS and the use of their ALSE.

(3) Carbon-Monoxide Poisoning and Asphyxiation. To support this theme, the safety campaign should stress the hazards associated with carbon-monoxide poisoning and asphyxiation due to—

(a) Using heating devices in enclosed areas such as tents and vehicles.

(b) Sleeping in vehicles with the engine running.

(4) Convoys. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Ensure all soldiers are familiar with the requirements for having reflective markings on military vehicles and using amber warning lights according to AE Regulation 55-1.

(b) Emphasize training on host-nation requirements for convoy operations and emergency procedures in case of vehicle breakdown.

(c) Stress the importance of senior-occupant responsibilities.

(5) Restrictions to Visibility. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the proper procedures and countermeasures when encountering reduced-visibility conditions.

(6) Winter Driving. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the requirement for annual winter driver training for personnel who drive AMVs and NTVs.

(b) Recommend that personnel receive winter-driving training.

(7) Winter Road Conditions. To support this theme, the safety campaign should provide information on the inclement-weather road-condition status notification system and policy (USAREUR Reg 385-55, app I).

b. Off Duty.

(1) Cold-Weather Hazards. To support this theme, the safety campaign should provide information on cold-weather hazards to reduce cold-weather injuries.

(2) Ski Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the—

(a) Use of proper ski equipment and clothing.
(b) Need for skiers to be in good physical condition and to receive proper training before skiing.

(3) Thanksgiving Holiday Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize driving safely and not drinking and driving.

(4) Veterans Day Weekend Safety. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize traffic safety and safe recreation.

(5) Winter Driving. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the hazards of hydroplaning, fog, and limited visibility.

(b) Recommend that personnel receive winter-driving training.

17. DECEMBER

Safety themes for December continue the winter- and holiday-safety themes.


(1) Aircraft Towing and Ground Handling. To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize proper safety precautions and procedures when towing or ground handling aircraft, including ground guides, towing equipment and tugs, hand and arm signals, and aircraft-specific precautions.

(2) Cold-Weather Injury Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind personnel of cold-weather hazards and the possibility of cold-weather injuries.

(b) Encourage leaders to take precautions against cold-weather injuries.

(3) Defensive Driving. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize the safety benefits of using defensive-driving techniques.

(b) Encourage leaders to ensure that personnel who have an OF 346 complete the defensive-driving training required by AR 600-55.

(4) Human-Error Accident Reduction. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide information on human factors and how human error contributes to accidents.

(b) Stress the importance of being conscious of natural human limitations.

(c) Stress the importance of using defensive-driving techniques.

(5) Sleep Plans. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Encourage personnel to get enough rest before driving.

(b) Emphasize that the average person needs 7 or 8 hours of sleep each night to remain alert.

(c) Remind personnel that caffeine (for example, coffee and other caffeinated beverages) is not a substitute for sleep and that personnel may have lapses of consciousness lasting 4 or 5 seconds if they do not have a proper sleep plan.

(d) Promote the sleep-plan policy in USAREUR Regulation 385-55.

(6) Suicide Prevention. To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Remind leaders to be alert for signs of someone in trouble and to ensure that anyone who needs help gets that help quickly.
(b) Encourage suicide-prevention training, such as that provided by unit ministry teams.

(c) Emphasize that suicide-prevention training contributes to unit readiness and the well-being of unit personnel.

7) **Unexploded Ordnance.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Emphasize to all personnel the rule, “If you did not drop it, do not pick it up.”

(b) Encourage personnel to memorize the area where they identify unexploded ordnance, mark it, and report it.

(c) Remind personnel that explosives can injure and kill, and that they should not keep duds as souvenirs.

b. Off Duty.

1) **Alcohol Poisoning.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Provide information on alcohol poisoning, its causes, and its symptoms.

(b) Identify which actions should be taken to help a person with alcohol poisoning, including seeking medical help.

2) **Drunk and Drugged Driving.** National Drunk- and Drugged-Driving Awareness Week is in December. To support this theme, the safety campaign should encourage personnel not to drive after drinking or taking medication.

3) **Fireworks Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should remind personnel of the hazards associated with using fireworks.

4) **Holiday Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should provide information on—

(a) Home safety.

(b) Fire prevention.

(c) The host’s responsibilities for guests.

(d) Safe toys and gifts.

5) **Ski Safety.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should emphasize the—

(a) Use of proper ski equipment and clothing.

(b) Need for skiers to be in good physical condition and to receive proper training before skiing.

6) **Winter Driving.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Alert motorists to—

1. The hazards of ice and snow.

2. The need to compensate for difficult driving conditions by reducing speed.

(b) Stress the importance of both drivers and vehicles being properly prepared for winter.

(c) Raise awareness of the dangers of drinking and driving.

7) **Winter Sports.** To support this theme, the safety campaign should—

(a) Advise personnel of the need to get in shape before participating in winter sports.

(b) Highlight skiing-safety rules.
APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

SECTION I
PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below may be used to support unit and organization safety programs. Most of these publications are available at https://aepubs.army.mil/ae/public/main.asp. Army in Europe publications are also available at https://www.aeaim.hqssareur.army.mil/library/.

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records

AR 385-64, U.S. Army Explosives Safety Program

AR 385-83, Range Safety

AR 600-55, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing)

AR 672-20 and AE Supplement 1, Incentive Awards

AR 672-74, Army Accident Prevention Awards Program

DA Pamphlet 385-1, Small Unit Safety Officer/NCO Guide

DA Pamphlet 385-8, Safety Back Injury Prevention

DA Pamphlet 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

Technical Bulletin 43-0142, Safety Inspection and Testing of Lifting Devices

Technical Bulletin 385-4, Safety Requirements for Maintenance of Electrical and Electronic Equipment

FM 3-05.70, Survival

FM 100-14, Risk Management

AE Regulation 55-1, United States Army Motor Vehicle Operations on Public Roads

AE Regulation 190-1, Registering and Operating Privately Owned Motor Vehicles in Germany

AE Regulation 385-7, Respiratory Protection Program

AE Regulation 385-29, Safety and Occupational Health for Local National Employees in Germany

AE Regulation 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records

AE Regulation 600-55, Driver- and Operator-Standardization Program

AE Regulation 672-1, Army in Europe Annual Incentive Awards Ceremony

AE Circular 190-24, Consolidated List of Off-Limits Areas, Establishments, Firms, Individuals, and Organizations

AE Pamphlet 190-34, Drivers Handbook and Examination Manual for Germany

AE Pamphlet 385-15, Leader’s Operational Accident-Prevention Guide

AE Pamphlet 385-15-1, Commander’s Convoy Checklist and Risk Assessment
AE Pamphlet 385-15-2, Commander’s Rail Operations Checklist and Risk Assessment
AE Pamphlet 385-15-3, Port Operations Checklists and Risk Assessment
AE Pamphlet 385-15-4, Sea and Supercargo Operations Checklist and Risk Assessment
USAREUR Regulation 385-2, USAREUR Recreational Water Safety Program
USAREUR Regulation 385-4, Tactical Overwater Operations
USAREUR Regulation 385-8, Participation in German Traffic Safety Activities
USAREUR Regulation 385-10, Implementation of Hazard Communication Standard
USAREUR Regulation 385-25, Ergonomic Design of Worksites
USAREUR Regulation 385-50, Arts-and-Crafts Facility Safety
USAREUR Regulation 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents
USAREUR Regulation 385-64, USAREUR Explosives Safety Program
USAREUR Regulation 385-100, School Safety Patrols
USAREUR Regulation 600-1, Regulated Activities of Members of the U.S. Forces, Civilian Component, and Family Members
USAREUR Pamphlet 385-5, Summer Safety

SECTION II
FORMS

OF 346, US Government Motor Vehicle Operator’s Identification Card
DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms
APPENDIX B
SAFETY VIDEOS

B-1. USES
Safety videos may be used to support unit and organization safety programs. These videos can be used to train and motivate personnel to increase safety-program effectiveness while improving the ability of the unit or organization to complete its mission.

B-2. ARMY AND DOD SAFETY VIDEOS
The videos listed in table B-1 were produced by the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army and may be obtained from local training and audiovisual support centers (TASCs). A description of each video is available at http://dodimagery.osd.mil/davis.

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The videos listed in table B-2 were produced or purchased by the Army in Europe and may be obtained from local TASCs.

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APPENDIX C
SAFETY POSTERS

C-1. USES
Safety posters may be used in unit and organization safety programs to reinforce seasonal on- and off-duty safety themes.

C-2. ARMY SAFETY POSTERS
The posters listed in table C-1 may be downloaded from the Army Safety Center Web site at https://safety.army.mil/pages/media/posters.html.

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Army in Europe Safety Posters

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<td>Privately Owned Vehicle Driving Safety</td>
<td>995011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE Poster 385-12-1</td>
<td>Radiation Safety Notice</td>
<td>995160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE Poster 385-12-2</td>
<td>Radiation—No Eating, Drinking, or Smoking</td>
<td>995161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE Poster 385-215-1</td>
<td>Be a Designated Driver</td>
<td>995433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAREUR Poster 385-99-1</td>
<td>Anti-Personnel Mines in Kosovo</td>
<td>993704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAREUR Poster 385-99-2</td>
<td>Anti-Tank Mines in Kosovo</td>
<td>993705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAREUR Poster 385-99-3</td>
<td>Unexploded Cluster Munitions in Kosovo</td>
<td>993706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D
ON-DUTY-RELATED TOPICS CALENDAR

Figure D-1 lists on-duty-related topics by month on which units can provide training as part of their safety campaigns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Substance Abuse</td>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Crew Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Procedures Guide</td>
<td>Emergency-Vehicle Operator Training</td>
<td>Drivers Training and Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Helicopter Instrument Recovery Procedures</td>
<td>Fratricide</td>
<td>Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-Vehicle Operator Training</td>
<td>Hard Deck (Mission Versus Training)</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward-Arming and Refueling Points</td>
<td>Jacks and Hoists</td>
<td>Rail Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight-Vision Devices</td>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td>Safety Awards Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td>Standing Operating Procedures</td>
<td>Safety-Distance Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety-of-Use Messages</td>
<td>Vehicle Operation in Bivouac</td>
<td>Terrain and Low-Level Flight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownouts</td>
<td>Eye Protection</td>
<td>Bivouac Sleeping Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Safety</td>
<td>Hearing Conservation</td>
<td>Ground Guides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)</td>
<td>Overwater Operations</td>
<td>Hazard Communication (HAZCOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</td>
<td>Pyrotechnics</td>
<td>Heat-Injury Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Operations</td>
<td>Respiratory Protection Program</td>
<td>Physical Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Protection</td>
<td>Seatbelt Use</td>
<td>Pre-Accident Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenna Safety</td>
<td>Army Ceremonies</td>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous Animals</td>
<td>Battery Systems</td>
<td>Ergonomics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Storage and Licensing</td>
<td>Confined Spaces</td>
<td>Hand Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisonous Plants</td>
<td>Exercise and Operational Safety</td>
<td>Head Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refueling Operations</td>
<td>Human-Error Accident Reduction</td>
<td>Range Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool Safety</td>
<td>Poisonous Insects</td>
<td>Stove and Heater Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold-Weather Injury Prevention</td>
<td>Accidental Discharges</td>
<td>Aircraft Towing and Ground Handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Army Civilian Accident Reporting</td>
<td>Aviation Life-Support Equipment (ALSE)</td>
<td>Cold-Weather Injury Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Prevention</td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide Poisoning and Asphyxiation</td>
<td>Defensive Driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local National Employee Accident Reporting</td>
<td>Convoys</td>
<td>Human-Error Accident Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Accident Reporting</td>
<td>Restrictions to Visibility</td>
<td>Sleep Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Planning</td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
<td>Suicide Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonappropriated Fund Employee Accident Reporting</td>
<td>Winter Road Conditions</td>
<td>Unexploded Ordnance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E
OFF-DUTY-RELATED TOPICS CALENDAR

Figure E-1 lists off-duty-related topics by month on which units can provide training as part of their safety campaigns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking and Driving</td>
<td>Child-Passenger Restraints</td>
<td>Child-Poison Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Safety</td>
<td>Over-the-Counter Medications</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski Safety</td>
<td>Presidents Day Weekend Safety</td>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
<td>Spring Sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter Sports</td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle Safety</td>
<td>Bicycle Safety</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aid and Cardiopulmonary</td>
<td>Eye Protection</td>
<td>Fishing Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resuscitation</td>
<td>Memorial Day Weekend Safety</td>
<td>Heat-Injury Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Safety</td>
<td>Motorcycle Safety</td>
<td>Motorcycle Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Safety</td>
<td>Seatbelts</td>
<td>Sport-Injury Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport-Injury Prevention</td>
<td>Summer Safety</td>
<td>Summer Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Holiday Weekend Safety</td>
<td>Water Safety</td>
<td>Water Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacation Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fireworks</td>
<td>Bicycle Safety</td>
<td>Alcohol Poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day Safety</td>
<td>Motorcycle Safety</td>
<td>Child Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat-Injury Prevention</td>
<td>Schoolbus Safety</td>
<td>Hunting Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Safety</td>
<td>Seatbelts</td>
<td>Labor Day Weekend Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport-Injury Prevention</td>
<td>Summer Activities</td>
<td>School Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Activities</td>
<td>Vacation Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Safety</td>
<td>Water Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Day Weekend Safety</td>
<td>Cold-Weather Hazards</td>
<td>Alcohol Poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Safety</td>
<td>Ski Safety</td>
<td>Drunk and Drugged Driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halloween Safety</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Holiday Safety</td>
<td>Fireworks Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Lighting</td>
<td>Veterans Day Weekend Safety</td>
<td>Holiday Safety</td>
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<td>Winter Driving</td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
<td>Ski Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
<td>Winter Driving</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Winter Sports</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Figure E-1. Off-Duty-Related Topics Calendar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAFES</td>
<td>Army and Air Force Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Army in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSE</td>
<td>aviation life-support equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMV</td>
<td>Army motor vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>cardiopulmonary resuscitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Department of the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Department of the Army civilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>field manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZCOM</td>
<td>hazard communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT</td>
<td>hazardous material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ USAREUR/7A</td>
<td>Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, and Seventh Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA-E</td>
<td>United States Army Installation Management Agency, Europe Region Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC</td>
<td>instrument meteorological condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>local national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWR</td>
<td>morale, welfare, and recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAF</td>
<td>nonappropriated fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTV</td>
<td>nontactical vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF</td>
<td>optional form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFD</td>
<td>personal flotation device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCS</td>
<td>preventive maintenance checks and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POV</td>
<td>privately owned vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>personal protective equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUM</td>
<td>safety-of-use message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASC</td>
<td>training and audiovisual support center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAREUR</td>
<td>United States Army, Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>