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### 3-1. GENERAL

- a. The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.
- b. This chapter provides policy and procedures for initial notification of USAREUR accidents and incidents and for investigating and reporting those accidents and incidents.

### 3-2. POLICY

Guiding directives are AR 385-10, primarily chapter 3, and DA Pamphlet 385-40.

### 3-3. ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING

**a. Notification of an Accident.** Units will establish procedures to ensure the chain of command is promptly notified of accidents involving unit assets (that is, people, property, and equipment) without regard to the severity of injury or damage of property. These procedures will include notification of the unit SO. The procedures for notification of serious incidents are not a substitute for accident-notification procedures or vice versa. The first commander who becomes aware of an accident will ensure appropriate notifications are made. Commanders will promulgate the notification procedures, and supervisors will ensure all personnel are aware of the procedures.

**b. Board or Expert Membership.** The USAREUR G3/5/7 may task or request tasking of resources across the world, through channels, to support accident investigations, as requested by the responsible board appointing official.

**c. Access to Military Police Data, Medical Data, and Data From Other Controlled Sources.** Commanders requiring outside data to discover nonreported accidents will make requests directly to the data holder. The data holder will provide raw or sanitized data in accordance with confidentiality regulations and laws applicable to their databases. Blanket requests are at the discretion of the data provider. Investigating board members are authorized to access protected data under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

**d. OSHA Form 300 and OSHA Form 300A Reporting Requirements (AR 385-10, para 3-8b(4)(b)).**

(1) Each commander in the chain of command will maintain a Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300) for each of the following four personnel categories for personnel under his or her immediate command:

(a) On-duty U.S. appropriated fund (AF) and nonappropriated fund (NAF) civilian employees, including youth and student employees, temporary program employees, and officially registered volunteers.

(b) On-duty U.S. Army Soldiers.

(c) On-duty LN employees.

(d) On-duty contractor employees who are contractually required to report injuries to the U.S. Army.











b. The purpose of an explosives safety program is not to restrict the management of A&E, but to provide Army elements with high-quality, reliable, risk-based information for decisionmaking.

**NOTE:** AE Regulation 385-64 provides the regulatory guidance for implementing the explosives-safety program for the Army in Europe. It defines responsibilities for the Explosives Safety Program and provides commanders detailed guidance for handling and storing A&E.

### **5-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

The USAREUR Safety Division, in conjunction with the members of the USAREUR Explosives Policy Action Committee, will—

a. Establish explosives safety policy and serve as the primary POC for technical explosives safety issues.

b. Serve as the USAREUR representative to the NATO Explosives Safety Committee AC/326, subgroups 4 (Transport), 5 (Storage), and 6 (Operational Risk Management), and their technical working groups in support of the DOD Explosives Safety Board.

c. Serve as the USAREUR representative to the DA Explosives Safety Council.

### **5-4. CONTRACTOR EXPLOSIVES SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

a. According to the DFARS, part 223, subpart 223.370, KOs will incorporate the provisions of DOD 4145.26-M in all contracts involving transportation, storage, and handling of A&E.

b. KOs who contract for A&E services will notify the USAREUR Safety Division in writing of the contract and its requirements.

c. The USAREUR Safety Division will provide oversight of contractor A&E safety programs to ensure they meet the provisions of DA and USAREUR A&E programs as well as unique HN requirements for transportation within the EU.

### **5-5. CERTIFICATE OF RISK ACCEPTANCE**

a. The Certificate of Risk Acceptance (CORA) (DA Form 7632) will be used to document risk acceptance.

b. Without specifically addressing the CORA outlined in DA Pamphlet 385-30, AE Regulation 385-64, appendix B, provides an adequate explanation of the process for CORA approval within USAREUR.

c. The approval process will remain as outlined in figure 1 of AE Regulation 385-64. The risk level and the decision authority will be determined in accordance with AE Regulation 385-64, appendix B, paragraph B-3 and figure B-3.

## CHAPTER 6

### PUBLIC, FAMILY, OFF-DUTY RECREATION, AND SEASONAL SAFETY

#### 6-1. GENERAL

Public, Family, and recreation safety programs are an essential part of the USAREUR Safety Program. They continually heighten accident-prevention awareness during all on-duty and off-duty activities of all USAREUR Soldiers, Army civilians, and their Families. Sports and recreational activities continue to be a major cause of accidental injury.

#### 6-2. POLICY

a. As in all aspects of military planning and operations, RM applies to public and recreational activities. Soldiers and Army civilians must be reminded that injuries and fatalities occurring during off-duty time are detrimental to combat effectiveness; therefore, Soldiers will use RM when planning their off-duty activities. Army civilians are strongly encouraged to do the same.

b. The public, Family, recreation, and seasonal safety procedures and guidelines prescribed in AR 385-10 and DA Pamphlet 385-10 will be used in conjunction with the instructions in this chapter.

#### 6-3. RESPONSIBILITIES

Commanders will ensure that—

a. Procedures are developed and implemented at all levels to ensure Soldiers apply RM to their leave, pass, TDY, or permanent change of station (PCS) travel plans that involve driving out of the local area, as determined by the commander. Specifically, these procedures will ensure that immediate supervisors—

(1) Require military subordinates to use the automated Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) at <https://trips.safety.army.mil/> as a risk-assessment tool before any leave, pass, TDY, or PCS outside the local area, as determined by the commander.

(2) Review their Soldiers' trip plans, consult with them on their planned activities, and work with each Soldier to reduce any unacceptable risk.

b. Procedures are developed and implemented at all levels to ensure that DA civilians apply RM to their TDY and PCS planning. Specifically, these procedures will ensure that immediate supervisors—

(1) Require DA civilians to use the automated privately owned vehicle (POV) risk-assessment tool at <https://safety.army.mil/> before any TDY trips or PCS outside the local area, as determined by the commander.

(2) Review their DA civilians' TDY and PCS planning, consult with them on their plans, and work with each DA civilian to reduce any unacceptable risk.

c. Safety-promotion programs and procedures are developed to increase awareness of the specific hazards associated with the change of seasons and celebration of holidays. These programs and procedures will emphasize the application of RM in planning for Family outings, parties, and celebrations, specifically addressing the use of alcohol and motor vehicles. Immediate supervisors will conduct safety briefings before all holidays and long weekends to emphasize the need for RM and hazard reduction.

d. Soldiers, DA civilians, and Family members do not use headphones or earphones while walking, jogging, skating, and bicycling (including pocket bikes, motorcycles, and mopeds) on Army installation roads and streets. For Soldiers, this also applies to public roads and streets off installations.

e. Soldiers and DA civilians are briefed on basic water safety during recreational water activities and are familiar with installation and garrison off-limits water areas and recreational boating rules and regulations.

f. Soldiers and DA civilians are aware of rules and regulations for installation boating activities. All personnel who operate boats on the installation will complete boating safety training, which will address sailing, canoeing, water skiing, personal watercraft operation, fishing boats, and other topics as appropriate. Boat safety training will concentrate on accident reporting, alcohol consumption, approved personal flotation devices, operator licensing, right-of-way requirements, and watercraft speed limits.

g. Soldiers and DA civilians are familiar with installation and garrison recreation area SOPs and policy letters. Emphasis will be placed on safety at all recreational facilities and areas such as camping, hunting, and picnic areas; baseball fields; multirecreational sports facilities; equestrian centers; automotive shops; and arts and craft centers.

h. Risk assessments are completed when units are participating in public activities on military installations or garrisons:

(1) RM will be applied to identify all hazards and risks associated with setting up the event, conducting the event, and cleaning up after the event.

(2) An emergency response plan will be developed to cover medical and other emergencies identified by the RM process.

i. The guidelines for the safety of volunteers are applied in accordance with DA Pamphlet 385-10.

j. Soldiers and DA civilians are familiar with sports safety and comply with installation safety instructions on sporting activities offered through installation and garrison facilities.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **RADIATION SAFETY MANAGEMENT—IONIZING AND NON-IONIZING RADIATION**

#### **7-1. GENERAL**

This chapter prescribes USAREUR safety policy and processes for the Army radiation safety function. The policy and procedures in this chapter apply to all sources of radiation, both ionizing and non-ionizing. The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

#### **7-2. POLICY**

The Army in Europe Radiation Safety Program will be conducted in accordance with AR 385-10, primarily chapter 7, DA Pamphlet 385-24, the NATO SOFA, and this regulation.

#### **7-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The CG, USAREUR, in coordination with the Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(1) Establish Army in Europe Radiation Safety Program policy.

(2) Manage the Army in Europe Radiation Safety Program policy through the Army in Europe Radiation Safety Council.

(3) Coordinate license issuance for radiation-producing devices, Army radiation authorizations, and Army radiation permits.

(4) Ensure compliance with approved policy and regulations.

(5) Ensure that—

(a) An IMCOM-Europe radiation safety staff officer (RSSO) is appointed to coordinate with the USAREUR RSSO.

(b) Decommissioning management files and decommissioning records are maintained.

(c) Garrison commanders establish radiation safety programs in accordance with DA Pamphlet 385-24, chapter 1, and IMCOM Regulation 385-10.

(d) Commanders appoint and train garrison radiation safety officers (RSOs) to oversee garrison radiation safety programs.

(e) Garrison commanders establish and maintain a decommissioning file for all garrison facilities where radioactive commodities are stored, used, or maintained.

(f) Garrison commanders ensure that facilities that are returned to the HN are decommissioned before release.

(g) USAREUR Command Surgeon (CSURG) policies regarding protection from health hazards of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation are disseminated.

(6) Appoint the Chief, USAREUR Safety Division, to chair the Army in Europe Radiation Safety Council (AE RSC).

(7) Designate a qualified USAREUR RSSO to manage the Army in Europe Radiation Safety Program.

(8) Notify the USAREUR RSSO of milestones completed in distributing radioactive supply items.

(9) Ensure that the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-yield Explosives (CBRNE) Division, G3/4, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, provides advice and recommendations for monitoring reactor and weapons contamination.

b. The USAREUR G4 will—

(1) Formulate USAREUR policy for storing, inventorying, and transporting radioactive items, including supply items containing radioactive material.

(2) Coordinate policy statements concerning radiation and radioactive materials with the USAREUR RSSO and the AE RSC. The USAREUR RSSO will review USAREUR G4 policy statements and submit them to the AE RSC for concurrence.

(3) Designate a member of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G4, HQ USAREUR, to serve as a permanent member on the AE RSC.

c. Commanders of USAREUR units will—

- (1) Establish radiation safety programs in accordance with DA Pamphlet 385-24, chapter 1.
- (2) Appoint a local RSO to assume radiation safety responsibilities as an additional duty.
- (3) Decommission facilities that use, store, or maintain radioactive material in accordance with the USAREUR facility closure checklist and the garrison plan before releasing those facilities to the HN.
- (4) Annually conduct a physical inventory of locations that use, store, or maintain radioactive commodities and provide a copy of the inventory to the garrison safety office for inclusion in garrison records.

d. The Commander, PHCR-E, will—

- (1) Provide ionizing radiation program support by conducting ionizing radiation safety training and surveys whenever requested.
- (2) Conduct surveys of non-ionizing radiation programs and assist with non-ionizing radiation safety training whenever requested.
- (3) Maintain an ionizing radiation counting laboratory, calibrated radiac meters, and emergency supplies to support the USAREUR mission and help during emergencies.

e. The United States Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Activity (USATA), Europe Region, will—

- (1) Maintain the Radioactive Material Processing Facility and Health Physics Laboratory in accordance with USATA External SOP 700-48.
- (2) Coordinate with the DOD Executive Agent for the Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste and be the single POC for transferring excess or defective radioactive materials back to the licensee.
- (3) Manage the TMDE Nucleonics Laboratory to calibrate ionizing radiation-measuring equipment for USAREUR.
- (4) Provide radiation-counting laboratory support to the USAREUR RSSO whenever requested.

f. The Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, USAREUR, will—

- (1) Provide a representative to the AE RSC, as needed, to advise unit commanders on environmental effects of operations involving radiation and radioactive materials.
- (2) Advise the USAREUR RSSO on environmental effects of a radiological accident and on means of recovery.

g. The Chief, Public Affairs, USAREUR, will—

- (1) Provide a representative to the AE RSC, as needed, to advise the committee on the content of public statements concerning radioactive supply items and accidents.
- (2) Serve as the releasing authority for press releases and responses to queries concerning radioactive supply items, radiation, and accidents involving radioactive materials.

h. The CSURG will provide medical advice and assistance on the health hazards of exposure to radiation and radioactive materials.

i. The G3/4 Protect Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, will—

(1) Designate a staff member to serve as a member of the AE RSC.

(2) Coordinate military police security and traffic control at incidents and accident scenes involving radioactive materials.

(3) Obtain Army radiation authorizations for use of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) antiterrorism and force-protection (AT/FP) equipment that uses ionizing radiation.

(4) Implement program controls on AT/FP equipment that uses non-ionizing radiation.

(5) Be the POC for all AT/FP radiation operations, including those conducted by contractors, that are performed by LN personnel. LN personnel will be provided operating procedures and safety-of-use information in the HN language.

j. The CG, 21st Theater Sustainment Command (21st TSC), will—

(1) Designate a staff member to serve as a member of the AE RSC.

(2) Maintain sustainment facilities for radiation-producing equipment and for equipment containing ionizing radiation sources. Non-type-classified type IIIb and IV laser components will be reutilized through the supply system. Commodities to be removed from the Army inventory and unusable commodities will be sent to the Radioactive Material Processing Facility for consolidation and return to the licensee in accordance with USATA External SOP 700-48.

(3) Manage the radioactive-controlled-commodity serialization program.

k. The Commander, 405th Support Brigade, will—

(1) Designate a staff member to serve as a member of the AE RSC.

(2) Screen Army combat-damaged equipment that is returned and foreign-threat equipment for the presence of foreign-origin radioactive material. Any material found will be segregated and reported to the USAREUR RSSO for further action.

l. The Director, Defense Logistics Agency, will—

(1) Maintain the M-type vehicle-demilitarization facility and remove radium dials and gages from M-type vehicles before releasing them, or parts of them, to HN dealers for recycling or to the general public for nonmilitary use.

(2) Send recovered radium dials and gages to the Radioactive Material Processing Facility for consolidation in accordance with USATA External SOP 700-48.

(3) Maintain a radioactive-material storage facility at the Supply Activity Europe, Theater Logistics Support Center–Europe, 21st TSC, for consolidating commodities containing radioactive material turned in to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office for redistribution or to the Radioactive Material Processing Facility.

m. The USAREUR JA, will—

- (1) Designate a staff member to serve as a member of the AE RSC.
- (2) Review radiation safety issues for HN legal issues.

n. The *BAIUDBw, KompZBauMgmt*, German Armed Forces Administration, is the single POC for communicating with the German Government on issues relating to USAREUR radiation.

## **CHAPTER 8 SAFETY AWARDS PROGRAM**

### **8-1. GENERAL**

The proponent for this section is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **8-2. POLICY**

a. The Army in Europe Safety Awards Program will be conducted in accordance with AR 385-10, chapter 8, and DA Pamphlet 385-10, chapter 6. An awards program overview and examples are available online at the USACR/SC website at <https://safety.army.mil/AWARDS.aspx>.

b. The following awards, described in AR 385-10, require processing through the USAREUR Safety Division. Nomination packages will be solicited from different unit levels as identified in DA Pamphlet 385-10 and be vetted by a board convened by the USAREUR Safety Division.

- (1) Army Exceptional Organization Safety Award.
- (2) Army Individual Award for Excellence in Safety.
- (3) Army Industrial Operations Safety Award.
- (4) Army Excellence in Explosive Safety Award.

c. The following are Army in Europe safety awards, including awards sanctioned by AR 385-10 and administered by USAREUR. All units under USAREUR responsibility (<http://www.eur.army.mil/organization/units.htm>) may apply for these awards. DA Pamphlet 385-10 prescribes eligibility requirements and application processes.

- (1) Accident Prevention Award of Accomplishment.
- (2) United States Army Aircrewmember Safety Award.
- (3) Unit Impact Award (commonly associated with low-value items such as coins or coffee cups, and items of a larger value such as pocket tools, flashlights, or notebooks).
- (4) Army Safety Excellence Streamer.

d. Unit awards programs must be reviewed by the servicing staff judge advocate and found not legally objectionable before being implemented.



### **8-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The USAREUR Safety Division will—

- (1) Advertise awards and, when applicable, post submission timelines.
- (2) Review packages, convening a board as required for competitive awards.
- (3) Process successful award nominations and issue USAREUR-level awards to requesting commanders.
- (4) Maintain records of nominations in accordance with AR 25-400-2.

b. Commanders will—

- (1) Validate and submit nomination packages to reach the USAREUR Safety Division no later than the posted suspense date. Late requests will be returned to the unit that submitted it.
- (2) Ensure nomination packages meet the administrative criteria for the award.
- (3) Provide a certification as part of the transmittal stating that the nominating unit has met the award criteria and, if applicable, requesting any exemptions or deviations.
- (4) Obtain a legal review and a statement of “no legal objection” before purchasing unit impact awards with appropriated funds.
- (5) Process individual awards that do not require HQ USAREUR-level action according to DA Pamphlet 385-10.

## **CHAPTER 9 SYSTEM SAFETY MANAGEMENT**

### **9-1. GENERAL**

The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **9-2. POLICY**

System safety requirements are defined in AR 385-10, chapter 9, and DA Pamphlet 385-16. The USAREUR Safety Division does not have a system-safety engineer. When highly technical expertise in system safety is required, USAREUR will request system safety assistance from the DA Safety Office or the USACR/SC.

### **9-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

In addition to the responsibilities in AR 385-10, chapter 9—

a. The supporting command safety office will review purchases of COTS nondevelopmental items and local purchases for system-safety concerns. Before purchasing such items, the safety office will consider the areas identified in AR 385-10, paragraph 9-7. In addition, HN requirements regarding SOH and the storage, handling, and transportation of hazardous materials, including radioactive items, must be reviewed. When HN requirements cannot be met, the safety office will consult with the Office of the Judge Advocate (OJA), HQ USAREUR. The OJA will recommend potential courses of action that are in compliance with HN nation law and the SOFA. Any requests for deviations from HN requirements will be closely coordinated with the OJA.



b. The USAREUR Safety Division will review accident reports for any system-safety deficiencies either identified in the narrative of the report or listed as a finding or recommendation. The USAREUR Safety Division will notify the responsible theater or CONUS program manager in writing of any system-safety shortcomings. The formal notification will be included with file copies of the accident report. Followup on the notification will be noted in the USAREUR accident-reporting database until the accident report is closed (completed or waived). Subordinate command safety offices will notify the USAREUR Safety Division of any significant system-safety deficiencies that are noticed during accident investigations.

c. Safety offices will include system-safety shortcomings when assessing tactical facilities and fielded structures. A copy of the report and risk assessment detailing system-safety deficiencies will be provided to the USAREUR Safety Division for tracking and monitoring. The RM process will be applied and documented to manage any residual system-safety hazards.

## **CHAPTER 10 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

### **10-1. GENERAL**

This chapter establishes USAREUR training requirements for safety support during operations. The purpose of the training is to reduce losses of personnel and equipment, thus conserving combat power. The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **10-2. POLICY**

Training requirements are defined in AR 385-10, chapter 10.

### **10-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

In addition to the responsibilities in AR 385-10, chapter 10—

a. The USAREUR Safety Division is responsible for instructing or contracting for instruction of the safety portion of the following courses:

- (1) Commander/First Sergeant (1SG) Course and Rear Detachment Leaders Course.
- (2) USAREUR Precommand Course.
- (3) SOC40.

b. The JMTC CATC is responsible for providing the following services in support of the SOC40, the Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Driver Training Course (HAZ-11), the HAZMAT (-2) Certification Course (HAZ-12), the European HAZMAT Certification (Road/Rail) (HAZ-15), the Commander/1SG Course, and the Rear Detachment Leaders Course:

- (1) Student enrollment.
- (2) Ensuring classroom facilities are available.
- (3) Printing course booklets and workbooks.
- (4) Logistic support for the students.

c. All commanders in the grade of colonel (O6) and below will complete the online Commanders Safety Course (CSC), course number 2G-F94V3.1, through the Army Training Requirements and Resources System at <https://www.atrrs.army.mil>. Company-grade officers must complete the CSC before assuming command. Brigade commanders, or the first O6 in the chain of command, will certify that their officers have successfully completed the CSC before assigning them as company commanders. Brigade- and battalion-level command designees must complete the CSC before attending the Fort Leavenworth precommand course.

d. Senior NCOs in the grade of sergeant first class (E7) and above will complete the online CSC (c above) or the SOC40.

e. All Army personnel will be provided RM training in the areas needed to safely and efficiently execute their duties.

f. Supervisors of LN employees will receive training in meeting HN statutory SOH obligations, facilitated through the USAREUR Safety Division.

g. Additional-duty and collateral-duty safety personnel will complete the online Additional Duty Safety Course before attending SOC40. Excepted are personnel with an aviation SO or safety NCO additional skill identifier and personnel with an Army ground SO or safety NCO certificate or additional skill identifier.

h. Radiation safety training must be completed as follows:

(1) Local radiation safety officers (LRSOs) will attend the LRSO Course.

(2) Radio frequency safety officers, laser safety officers (LSOs), and RSOs will attend the United States Army Chemical School 40-hour radiation course or an equivalent course.

(3) RSOs of units using Lorad items will complete special Lorad RSO training as approved by the item manager.

(4) RSOs for units possessing or using soil-moisture-density gauges will receive RSO training approved by the item manager.

(5) All personnel using radioactive commodities will receive training as required by the applicable technical manual (TM) for the commodities and at least 1 hour of general radiation safety training provided by the command RSO before using the commodities.

(6) All personnel working with or around depleted uranium (DU) will receive the theater DU awareness briefing. All personnel who may deploy to a combat theater are considered to be working with or around DU. The DU awareness briefing may be provided by unit CBRNE officers or RSOs, the major subordinate command (MSC) RSO, the 21st TSC, the PHCR-E, or the USAREUR RSSO.

(7) All crewmembers of Bradley fighting vehicles uploaded with DU munitions will receive new-equipment training for the DU munitions that are uploaded.

(8) All personnel working with Class IIIb and Class IV lasers will receive laser safety training from their LSO annually.

(9) All personnel working with radio frequency (RF) emitters capable of exceeding the permissible exposure limit will receive annual RF safety training from their radio frequency SO.

i. Training for the transportation of hazardous materials and waste must be completed as follows:

(1) Personnel who transport hazardous materials and waste (for example, bulk fuel and ammunition, radioactive material) will attend HAZ-11 training. This training is valid for 5 years and is a recurring requirement.

(2) Personnel who intend to sign shipping documents for international shipment must attend HAZ-12 training. Attendees must be in the grade of sergeant (E5) or above or in an equivalent civilian grade. This training is valid for 2 years and is a recurring requirement.

(3) Personnel who intend to sign shipping documents for road or rail shipments within Europe must attend HAZ-15 training. Successful completion of HAZ-12 training is a prerequisite to this course. HAZ-15 training is valid for 5 years and is a recurring requirement.

j. Hazard communication (HAZCOM) training must be completed by all personnel who are occupationally exposed or potentially exposed to any chemical hazard (for example, by inhaling chemicals, absorbing chemicals through the skin, ingesting chemicals), including accidental exposure of personnel when working within close proximity to chemical storage or mixing areas. All commanders and directors will establish a HAZCOM program and ensure protective equipment and clothing required to protect workers from chemicals are provided and used.

k. Vehicle operators, loaders, and their supervisors must attend Load Securement Training for Road Vehicles.

l. Incoming non-USAREUR-unit personnel supporting USAREUR operations will successfully complete a 2-hour vehicle operator's orientation, the 25-question international road-sign test, and a 75-question written test.

m. All military and civilian personnel who drive transportation motor pool (TMP), General Services Administration (GSA), or military vehicles will receive an annual winter-driving briefing, which is conducted by their unit or organization during October of each year. An individual's Optional Form (OF) 346 and DA Form 348 will be annotated to indicate the date the training was completed.

n. Supervisors will—

(1) Assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present and provide training to each affected employee. As a minimum, training will provide—

(a) Information on—

1. When personal protective equipment (PPE) is necessary.
2. How to put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE.
3. The limitations of PPE.
4. How to take care, maintain, and dispose of PPE.
5. The useful life of PPE.

(b) An opportunity for each employee to demonstrate understanding of the training and the ability to use PPE properly (hands-on training before work).

(2) Ensure employees are retrained when—

(a) An employee exhibits a lack of understanding or skill with regard to the required PPE.

(b) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete.

(c) Changes in the types of PPE used render previous training obsolete.

o. Commanders or supervisors will conduct a safety orientation briefing for all newly assigned personnel within 30 days after the employees' arrival.

p. Seasonal safety training will be conducted as required. Prevention of hot- and cold-weather injuries depends largely on the education of personnel exposed and especially on the supervision by responsible officers and NCOs. Before the onset of extreme weather, every Soldier and DA civilian who may be exposed will be trained on the potentially serious results of either hot or cold weather, the general nature of these conditions, and how injuries can be prevented. Training will be conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) Cold-weather injury-prevention classes will be completed no later than 15 November of each year.

(2) Hot-weather injury-prevention classes will be completed no later than 15 May of each year.

(3) All military and civilian personnel who drive TMP, GSA, or military vehicles will receive an annual winter driving briefing. Units and organizations will conduct the briefing during October of each year. This briefing will provide drivers the knowledge necessary to ensure safe vehicle operation during hazardous winter driving conditions.

q. Motorcycle operators will comply with the requirements in AR 385-10, chapter 11; garrison licensing procedures; and the Army Traffic Safety Training Program (ATSTP).

r. Anyone operating an Army motor vehicle must complete the online accident-avoidance course. This course must be completed every 4 years in accordance with the ATSTP. This is a recurring requirement. The course is available on the USACR/SC website at <https://safety.army.mil/>.

s. Training on the use of night-vision devices (NVDs) will be provided as required. Before operating vehicles at night with NVDs, operators and assistant drivers or troop commanders will be trained and tested on the use of those devices in accordance with Training Circular (TC) 21-305-2.

t. Rollover, fire, and emergency evacuation drills will be taught to all tactical vehicle crewmembers as a part of the licensing process. The drills will be conducted before gunnery, field training exercises, or combat missions. Rollover drills will be conducted before every tactical training or actual deployment cycle.

u. All operators of Army equipment (including stoves and generators) will be trained and licensed in accordance with the respective equipment operator's manual and AR 600-55.

v. Training records will be kept in accordance with AR 25-400-2. Training records will be inspected during inspector-general inspections.

## CHAPTER 11 MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENT PREVENTION

### 11-1. GENERAL

The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### 11-2. POLICY

AR 385-10, chapter 11, and DA Pamphlet 385-10 provide requirements and guidance on motor-vehicle accident prevention. [Appendix D](#) of this regulation provides information on road conditions.

### 11-3. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Commanders at all levels will—

- (1) Assess the risk for their local and distant dispatched vehicle operations.
- (2) Limit vehicle operations to mission-essential business during adverse weather conditions.
- (3) Publish unit SOPs for operating vehicles in normal and adverse environmental conditions.

(4) Ensure that personnel are current on training and can produce certificates attesting to successful completion of courses required by the ATSTP, AR 385-10, AE Regulation 190-1, and Naval Support Activity Naples Instruction 11240.29D.

(5) Ensure that subordinates are kept informed of local dangerous roads.

(6) Ensure that leaders at all levels in their formations—

(a) Know the vehicle types and driving habits of their subordinates and routinely discuss with their subordinates official and off-duty driving plans to identify associated risks. Discussion should be facilitated by using the Army TRiPS. Vehicle registration and insurance document checks may be included in the discussion.

(b) Keep informed of Army PLRs, current Army in Europe high safety risks, local risks, and threat levels in order to advise and mentor subordinates.

(c) Conduct weekend POV safety checks as appropriate. According to AR 385-10, chapter 11, unit-level weekend POV safety checks are optional. Commanders should conduct checks at the beginning of the winter season and before the summer season to meet the 6-month POV inspection requirement.

(7) Ensure incoming non-USAREUR unit personnel who will support USAREUR operations successfully complete a 2-hour orientation, the international road-sign test, and a 100-question written test.

(8) Ensure that all tactical tracked, wheeled, and trailer vehicles operating on public roads have functional motor-vehicle delineator plates affixed to the rear of the vehicle, regardless of the size of the vehicle, in accordance with appendix E. Application to vehicles currently participating in exercises or named operations may be waived based on the OPORD or by separate risk assessment and acceptance. Operations on public roads during the night and during other times when visibility is poor without visible delineator plates should be assessed as at least a medium risk of being involved in a catastrophic accident.

(9) When performing unit POV inspections, use the inspection checklist in AE Regulation 190-1, regardless of the geographic location.

(10) Conduct tactical-vehicle winter-driving classroom training annually during October and November. Training personnel will annotate the date the training was performed on OF 346 and DA Form 348 and obtain current training material from garrison driver-training stations and add material corresponding to the assigned tactical vehicles.

(11) Ensure that neither single military vehicles nor convoys are dispatched without a noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC). Dispatching military vehicles without an NCOIC requires the personal approval of the commander, who will base the decision on a mission risk assessment. When dispatching nontactical vehicles assigned to administrative units such as staff offices, the commander is authorized to dispatch the vehicle without an NCOIC, but only after conducting a risk assessment.

## **CHAPTER 12**

### **FORCE MOBILIZATION**

#### **12-1. GENERAL**

This chapter establishes the minimum safety requirements to apply when planning to send USAREUR Soldiers into any environment during hostilities or to participate in contingency operations.

#### **12-2. POLICY**

Safety must be integrated into all phases of deployment (deployment planning, pre-deployment safety training, deployment, redeployment, and reintegration) to meet the requirements of AR 385-10, chapter 12.

#### **12-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. Commanders and leaders will—

(1) Comply with AR 385-10, chapter 12, and AE Pamphlet 600-8-109-2 to meet USAREUR G1 force mobilization and demobilization requirements for all phases of tactical operations from predeployment through redeployment or end of exercise (ENDEX). All force-mobilization requirements and supporting documentation are located under the Programs tab, Reintegration/Blue Box, on the USAREUR G1 homepage at <http://www.eur.army.mil/g1/index.htm>.

(2) Use AE Form 600-8-109A to track completion of all USAREUR G1 reintegration requirements. The reintegration checklist and other supporting documentation are available under the Resources tab on the USAREUR G1 homepage at <http://www.eur.army.mil/g1/content/Programs/Reintegration/index.html>.

(3) Comply with USAREUR G1 civilian force-mobilization requirements established in AR 385-10, chapter 13-4, AR 690-11, DA Pamphlet 690-47, and AE Pamphlet 690-47-1. AE Pamphlet 690-47-1 is available under the Blue Box Tools tab under Reintegration/Blue Box on the USAREUR G1 homepage.

b. Installation and garrison commanders are responsible for providing force-mobilization and -reintegration support and training to deploying and redeploying units. Links to installation force-mobilization programs in Europe are located under the Related Links tab under Reintegration/Blue Box on USAREUR G1 homepage.



## CHAPTER 13 TACTICAL SAFETY

### 13-1. GENERAL

This chapter establishes USAREUR requirements for safety support during training, contingency, and tactical operations.

### 13-2. POLICY

Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this regulation apply to both peacetime training operations and operations in a combat theater. The tactical-safety element is intended to reduce losses of personnel and equipment, thus conserving combat power.

### 13-3. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### a. Preparation for Tactical Operations. Commanders and leaders will—

(1) Ensure predeployment safety training has been conducted, addressing topics listed in AR 385-10, paragraphs 13-6(a) through (e), as applicable.

(2) Complete RM assessments of all phases of the tactical operation from predeployment through ENDEX as follows:

(a) Conduct a preinspection and prepare a risk assessment of the tactical assembly area to analyze the risks and assign action officers to correct unsafe conditions within the first 24 hours of the operation.

(b) Ensure hazards are reduced to the lowest risk level possible and completed actions are forwarded to and recorded by the SO.

(c) Use after-action reports (AARs) of similar missions to review the hazards encountered during those missions and the controls used to abate those hazards in order to improve safety planning for upcoming missions.

#### b. Tactical Order. Commanders and leaders will—

(1) Integrate RM into published OPORDs and operation plans in accordance with ATP 5-19 and Army Doctrine Reference Publication 3-37 to ensure comprehensive, effective safety measures are programmed for personnel and equipment involved in the operation.

(2) Develop a personnel rest policy that supports mission accomplishment, conserves training resources, and reduces fatigue. Guidance on crew rests is available in the Leader's Guide to Crew Endurance, available at <http://www.dtic.mil/docs/citations/ADA433702>.

(3) Ensure all units develop a tactical preaccident plan specific to the tactical field location. DA Pamphlet 385-90 provides an example of a tactical preaccident plan. As a minimum, the plan must—

(a) Include medical-evacuation (MEDEVAC), ambulance, and 9-line procedures. Requests for MEDEVAC will be relayed to the appropriate medical detachment through range control.

**1. Ground-Evacuation Procedures.**

a. Ground evacuation of patients from forward areas will be used whenever possible. Any vehicle may be used for evacuation in the absence of a field ambulance.

b. Medics must have a map showing locations of medical facilities.

c. Medics will conduct reconnaissance on routes from forward units to aid stations and rehearse evacuation when tactically feasible.

**2. Aero-medical Evacuation.** MEDEVAC by aircraft will be requested only in the following situations:

a. Urgent: Evacuation is required as soon as possible to save life, limb, or eyesight.

b. Priority: Evacuation is required within 4 hours; otherwise, the patient's medical condition could deteriorate to an urgent category.

**NOTE:** When in doubt about a Soldier's condition, commanders should err on the side of caution and request either priority or urgent MEDEVAC.

(b) Provide guidance on developing an air-planning guide for the specific area of operation (AO) within which units with aviation assets, including unmanned aircraft systems (UASs), will operate. AE Regulation 95-1 provides aviation-specific requirements, and AR 95-23 provides requirements for UASs.

**c. Army Civilian Safety Personnel Deployment.** Commanders and leaders must comply with the requirements in AR 385-10, chapter 13, paragraph 13-4.

**d. Safety Personnel Planning and Manning.** Commanders and leaders must comply with the requirements in AR 385-10, chapter 13, paragraph 13-5.

**e. Safety Training.** Commanders and leaders will ensure the following training is provided:

- (1) Vehicle-load and hazardous-cargo planning.
- (2) Convoy operations and motor-vehicle-accident prevention.
- (3) Tactical-vehicle driver's training.
- (4) Local environmental hazards and safety.
- (5) Cold- or hot-weather injury prevention.
- (6) Heater operations.
- (7) Fire safety.
- (8) Night operations.



- (9) Explosives and ammunition handling.
- (10) Radiation safety.
- (11) Weapons safety and security.
- (12) Fratricide prevention.
- (13) Improvised explosive device (IED) awareness.
- (14) Water survival and nonswimmer training.
- (15) Fatigue/Fighter Management.

**f. Army Safety Augmentation Detachment.** Commanders and leaders must comply with AR 385-10, chapter 13, paragraph 13-7, when requesting support from the Army Safety Augmentation Detachment.

**g. Tactical Water Safety Operations.** Commanders and leaders will ensure that—

(1) Units conducting water operations develop and implement SOPs and advanced training for vehicle swimming, fording operations, and stream crossings. Commanders in the grade of O6 and above must approve deviations from SOP standards.

(2) All river-crossing operations are conducted in accordance with FM 90-13.

(3) The following procedures for personnel crossing streams where the current or depth of the stream presents a possible drowning hazard are in place:

(a) Weak swimmers and nonswimmers must be identified before training. They should be placed between strong swimmers during water crossings.

(b) A strong swimmer will be selected as the lead person to cross the body of water.

(c) A cross-stream safety line of buoyant (3/8" or 1/2") material will be placed downstream positioned downstream from the crossing site. In addition, a rescue boat will be anchored nearby when necessary because of the width or current of the stream.

(d) A rescue boat will be positioned near the crossing. The boat must be equipped with a life ring, safety line, and boat hook and manned by two qualified lifeguards or strong swimmers capable of saving possible drowning victims.

(e) Nonbuoyant loads to be carried by a person during the crossing will be limited to 25 pounds and slung over only one shoulder during the actual crossing. Heavier loads will be pulled or pushed across on lines and buoyant material.

(f) Army and United States Coast Guard (USCG) publications will be consulted for water and boat safety criteria for complex Army watercraft operations.

**h. Environmental Hazards.** Environmental injuries and illnesses are preventable. All Soldiers and civilians must be adequately trained and prepared to conduct operations without injury in the area to which they have been assigned. While mission requirements will dictate unit policy, commanders must evaluate the effects of environmental hazards on their Soldiers' and civilians' ability to complete the mission.

(1) Commanders will consider the following environmental hazards during planning:

(a) Hot and cold temperatures. Measures to prevent injuries caused by heat and cold will be identified in accordance with FM 3-05.70, Technical Bulletin (TB) MED 507, and TB MED 508. Leaders and supervisors will ensure all personnel are protected from hot- and cold-weather injuries and are supervised during periods of exposure. Heat casualties represent a serious threat to medical readiness and fitness of our military personnel both in garrison and during deployments. Commanders and NCOs are charged with heat-injury prevention and treatment. Detailed guidance for heat-injury prevention and treatment will be available at each unit. Additionally, each unit will have one "Iced Sheet Kit" on hand. The kit consists of an ice chest filled with ice and water, a plastic bag with a minimum of eight standard-sized bed sheets, and a pamphlet that describes how to use these iced sheets. At least one kit per company-sized group will be onsite at all times while performing training or outdoor activities during days when temperature and humidity is forecast to exceed Wet Bulb Globe Temperature category 3.

(b) Disease vectors.

(c) Contaminated food and water.

(d) Poor air quality.

(2) In addition, commanders will ensure that—

(a) Bivouac, maintenance, and assembly areas as well as aircraft or vehicle parking are not located in low areas (river or stream beds) when there is a threat of rain and flooding.

(b) Plans are developed to protect and evacuate personnel and equipment when severe weather is forecast.

(c) Only authorized heating devices are used and operated by licensed individuals.

**i. Bivouac Areas.** Many accidents occur in bivouac areas (especially at night), most of which are caused by violating existing standards and complacency. Commanders will enforce discipline in bivouac areas to minimize accidents and ensure the following requirements are met:

**(1) Site Selection and Setup.**

(a) Bivouac sites must be free of hazards (for example, dangerous animals, debris, large and sharp rocks, poisonous plants). SOs will check bivouac areas for high-voltage lines before laying wire or erecting antennas and bridges.

(b) Dismount points will be established on arrival at the training location.

(c) Tent pins originally issued in color (for example, orange) will not be repainted in subdued colors. Tent stakes and tent and radio-antenna guy wire or ropes will be marked with white engineer tape.

**(2) PPE.**

(a) Leaders will provide personnel with proper, serviceable PPE for protecting eyes, hands, feet, head, and hearing that is appropriate to the task or operation and enforce the usage of the equipment.

(b) Safety glasses or goggles will be worn by personnel handling petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) and pyrotechnics, during maintenance of equipment, and when striking metal against metal.

(c) Leather protective gloves and Kevlar helmets (or similar head protection) will be worn by all personnel during the assembly and erection of camouflage systems and sleeping tents.

**(3) Explosives, Ammunition, and Simulators.** No explosives, ammunition (including blanks), and simulators stored in bulk will be any closer than 400 meters from bivouac areas, command posts, and similar locations occupied by personnel. Commanders must develop strict accountability procedures for units using these items. Procedures must be consistent with applicable Army regulations for storing and handling ammunition. Soldiers involved in handling ammunition will be thoroughly trained on safe handling and accountability procedures. The following rules will be observed:

(a) Soldiers will comply with all directions and safety warnings printed on all pyrotechnic devices and blank ammunition.

(b) Only properly trained Soldiers will handle and set up simulators, booby traps, mines, and similar items. Explosive powder must not be removed from pyrotechnics or blank ammunition.

(c) Unexploded ordnance (UXO) must not be disturbed. Individuals discovering UXO must warn others, mark the location, and notify their chain of command and Range Control.

**(4) Grounding of Electric Generators and Equipment.** Electric generators and equipment (for example, signal vans) must be grounded and positioned at least 150 meters (488 feet) from sleeping areas and tents because of potential lightning strikes. The surface wire grounding system (grounding kit MI-2551A/U, national stock number (NSN) 5820-01-263-1760) is an alternative grounding system designed for use with systems requiring high mobility and quick installation and tear-down capabilities. Generator outriggers will be extended after the generator is placed in the desired position.

**(5) Antennas.** Antennas will not be set up within 100 feet laterally from any overhead power line. Antenna-tip caps (NSN 5985-00-930-7223) or other suitable protective items must be placed on OE-254 and RC-292 antenna elements. Only authorized mast assemblies will be used with antennas. Camouflage poles will not be used with either the OE-254 or the RC-292. Soldiers will inspect the mast section for cracks before assembly. If the antenna mast is lowered and left unattended on the ground, the elements must be removed. Soldiers setting up and dismantling antennas will wear a helmet, protective goggles, and gloves.

**(6) POL.** POL storage areas will be located at least 50 feet from and at an elevation equal to or lower than bivouac areas. Drip pans will be used under all fuel hoses, fuel cans, and at refuel points. POL tankers will be parked with a minimum separation of 10 meters and a clear means of emergency egress that does not conflict with the assembly or bivouac area. All POL tankers must be grounded, and vehicles receiving fuel must be bonded to the tanker.

**(7) Field Sanitation.**

(a) Bivouac latrines must—

1. Be at a lower elevation than the camp.

2. Be at least 90 meters from the unit mess facility and 28 meters from the nearest water source.

3. Have handwash points established.

(b) Field mess locations must have handwash points set up at the entrance of each mess facility.

**(8) Sleeping Areas.** To minimize the hazards associated with Soldiers being run over while sleeping, commanders will ensure that—

(a) Safe sleeping areas are established that are clearly marked with white engineer tape and protected from vehicle movement hazards. When sleeping areas are around the perimeter of the bivouac area and it is not practical to mark sleeping areas with white engineer tape, commanders will place extra emphasis on keeping vehicles away from the perimeter. If tents are unavailable, Soldiers will be encouraged to sleep next to natural barriers (for example, trees) within command-designated sleeping areas.

(b) Personnel will not sleep in, around, or under vehicles or equipment.

(c) A 360-degree walk-around inspection is conducted before vehicle movement and ground guides are used to ensure personnel are not sleeping or lying under or around vehicles. A ground guide will be used at all times when vehicles are operated in the tactical assembly area.

(d) Sleeping areas are clearly marked, barricaded, not set up in old riverbeds, and away from roads and vehicle trails.

**(9) Tent Fires.** To prevent tent fires, commanders will—

(a) Ensure fire-prevention measures are established for tactical assembly areas.

(b) Appoint fire wardens for each tactical facility (for example, tent, occupied building)

(c) Ensure personnel are briefed on actions to be taken at the first sign of fire, alert and evacuation procedures of personnel, and fire-fighting capabilities and limitations.

(d) Ensure leaders develop and implement a fire-protection plan for sleeping areas. Senior occupants of sleeping quarters will control heater settings.

(e) Ensure stoves and generators are not refueled while in operation.

(f) Ensure electrical outlets are not overloaded. Daisy-chaining electrical cords is not authorized. Outlets equipped with surge protectors will be used.

(g) Ensure tent stoves and attached fuel cans have metal drip pans.

**(10) Carbon-Monoxide Poisoning.** To prevent carbon-monoxide poisoning, commanders will ensure that—

(a) Subordinates are trained on the dangers of operating fuel-operated equipment.

(b) Subordinates are trained on first-aid treatment for carbon-monoxide poisoning.

(c) Supervisors frequently inspect workplaces and sleeping areas.

(d) Vehicle exhausts are vented outside and motors are turned off in unventilated buildings, tents, and other enclosures. Operators and mechanics will inspect vehicles thoroughly for exhaust leaks during service maintenance. Vehicles will not be parked with their exhaust pointed toward tents or upwind of tents.

(e) Exhaust pipes of tent stoves are above the crown of the tent.

(f) Personnel never sleep in a running vehicle with windows closed.

**(11) AARs.** Results of surveys will be maintained for AAR purposes.

#### **j. Tactical Vehicle Operations.**

(1) Commanders will ensure the following:

(a) Drivers of tactical vehicles will not—

1. Transport personnel in the cargo area of transport vehicles outside of training areas.

2. Park vehicles uphill from or in a location where they might roll into tents or bivouac or sleeping areas. Vehicle parking areas must be located at least 15 meters from sleeping areas.

3. Operate vehicles under complete blackout in bivouac areas. Limited blackout movements in bivouac areas may be authorized when a ground guide walks in front of the vehicle with a flashlight.

4. Drive vehicles through assembly or bivouac areas unless absolutely necessary. Access control point guards will challenge drivers to halt at the assembly or bivouac area perimeter and dismount a ground guide before allowing a vehicle to enter.

(b) All personnel are trained on the hand-and-arm signals in FM 21-60. Soldiers will be trained on day and night ground-guide procedures and duties.

(2) Drivers will—

(a) Dismount ground guides when driving into and around TAAs. Ground guides will carry a illuminated flashlight after dark.

- (b) Comply with hand-and-arm signals given by ground guides.
  - (c) Fasten restraining straps across vehicle tailgates before leaving.
  - (d) Use chockblocks.
  - (e) Place drip pans under the engine and other leak points as required.
  - (f) Tie down tactical antennas at 7 to 8 feet when traveling outside of the training area.
  - (g) Maintain a minimum distance of 10 meters between their vehicle and the ground guide. Ground guides will not stand between operating vehicles and fixed objects.
  - (h) Ensure that all passengers wear advanced combat helmets (ACHs), eye protection, and gloves.
  - (i) Ensure that all personnel wear seatbelts when the vehicle is in operation.
  - (j) Ensure that the tailgate cargo strap is installed and properly connected.
- (3) Passengers will—
- (a) Sit when riding on truckbeds to avoid being struck by branches, trees, or wires.
  - (b) Not ride on vehicle running boards or jump off moving vehicles.
  - (c) Not get out of the vehicle cargo area when the tailgate is up.
  - (d) Wear seatbelts when the vehicle is in operation.
  - (e) Wear ACHs, eye protection, and gloves.
  - (f) Ensure that tailgate straps remain properly connected for as long as the vehicle is moving.

## **CHAPTER 14 SAFE CARGO OPERATIONS**

### **14-1. GENERAL**

The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **14-2. POLICY**

Transportation of HAZMAT in Europe will be conducted in accordance with the following agreements and regulations:

- a. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (for sea-vessel shipments).
- b. International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation (for civilian air shipments).
- c. International Civil Aviation Organization technical instructions.

d. European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road (for road movements).

e. European Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (for rail movements).

f. DOD 4500.9-R, chapter 204.

g. AE Regulation 55-4 (for military surface movements).

h. AE Regulation 55-50.

i. Air Force Manual 24-204 (Interservice) and TM 38-250 (for military air shipments).

### **14-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. AE Pamphlet 385-15-1, AE Pamphlet 385-15-2, AE Pamphlet 385-15-3, and AE Pamphlet 385-15-4 prescribe responsibilities in detail.

b. Dangerous goods advisors at different levels are appointed in accordance with AE Regulation 55-50.

c. Personnel certifying dangerous goods movements in Europe must complete the following training and have valid certificates:

(1) Technical Transportation of Hazardous Materials Course (AMMO-62/HAZ-12).

(2) European HAZMAT Certification (Road/Rail) (HAZ-15).

## **CHAPTER 15 AVIATION SAFETY MANAGEMENT**

### **15-1. GENERAL**

This chapter establishes policy, procedures, and functions for integrating aviation safety-program management into USAREUR units conducting manned or unmanned aviation operations. The proponent for this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **15-2. POLICY**

Commanders of units involved in manned and unmanned aviation operations must develop effective safety-management programs and promote an aggressive accident-prevention policy as detailed in AR 95-1, AR 95-23, AR 385-10, DA Pamphlet 385-90, AE Regulation 95-1, and AE Regulation 95-23.

### **15-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. Commanders will—

(1) Brief supported units on the precautions for working around aircraft.

(2) Ensure passengers sit in authorized aircraft seats and use restraint systems.



(3) Send requests for exception to policy, including a written risk assessment, through the USAREUR Safety Division to the USAREUR G3/5/7 (AEOP-OMDA).

(4) Appoint pilots in command (PCs) and ensure they are responsible for safety in and around the aircraft. The orders of the PC or the crew chief are legal orders, which Soldiers, DA civilians, LN employees, and Army contractors must follow.

(5) Appoint ASOs in accordance with AR 385-10 for units with aviation resources and at all activities operating manned or unmanned aircraft. Primary-duty ASOs must be graduates of the Army Aviation Safety Officer Course or attend this course at the first opportunity after being assigned. Commanders must request a waiver from the CG, USAREUR, to appoint ASOs who do not meet this minimum training requirement.

(6) Appoint additional-duty (collateral) ASOs at test centers or activities that have operational aviation facilities and do not have an appointed full-time ASO.

b. Commanders and directors of USAREUR subordinate organizations and any program and project managers with aviation functions that would result in the command being responsible for aviation accidents will—

(1) Publish a personal statement of aviation safety philosophy that provides the basis for the organization's aircraft accident-prevention program.

(2) Ensure that annual aviation accident-prevention surveys of flight activities are conducted. A USAREUR aviation resource management survey may count as such a survey for the annual period in which it is conducted.

(3) Ensure that a method for accountability of all Government, contractor, and personal tools is in effect at the start and finish of each maintenance task. The method selected (for example, shadow boards, canvas layouts with pockets, tool counters, composite tool kits) must effectively allow for timely identification of lost or missing items.

c. The Chief, USAREUR Safety Division, will—

(1) Ensure integration of aircraft accident-prevention procedures and measures, including standardization and RM, into functional areas involving the use and operation of USAREUR aircraft.

(2) Provide a POC for and ensure compliance with SOF messages and ASAMs, in accordance with AR 95-1.

d. The USAREUR ASO will—

(1) Serve as the POC and staff coordinator for USAREUR activities and interests in aviation safety.

(2) Review aviation safety policies and procedures in coordination with the Aviation Operations Branch, G3/3 Operations Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, to ensure sound flight principles and safe practices in all aviation ground and flight operations.



(3) Monitor the USAREUR Aviation Risk Management Program and the overall implementation of command aviation safety programs including the SOF message and ASAM program per AR 95-1 and the United States Army Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command Message Tracking System.

(4) Coordinate and supervise the USAREUR Aviation Standardization Council.

(5) Conduct staff-assistance visits and command inspections.

(6) Monitor subordinate elements' safety programs.

(7) Monitor and ensure implementation of the Army Aviation Accident Prevention Program (DA Pam 385-90) as an essential element of an effective accident-prevention program.

(8) Verify that every command or activity with operational aviation activity or air facilities (including helipads) has an ASO designated in writing.

(9) Verify that ASOs are graduates of at least an accredited ASO course approved by HQ USAREUR. Supporting safety personnel who are appointed to assist the ASO will receive appropriate aviation training in order to carry out their duties. Personnel who do not meet these requirements must request training or a waiver through command training channels from the CG, USAREUR.

(10) Verify that unit ASOs meet minimum flight-experience requirements in accordance with AR 385-10.

e. ASOs should—

(1) Attend the Army's Senior Aviation Safety Officer Seminar after serving 5 years as primary-duty ASO. Personnel currently assigned or anticipating assignment as ASOs who do not meet the safety prerequisites will receive priority consideration for appropriate school training. ASOs must send requests for training to the unit training officer or NCO.

(2) Attend the annual USAREUR Aviation Safety and Standardization Symposium to maintain currency and enhance professional networking with their USAREUR aviation counterparts. This conference will be held at various locations in CONUS. The cost of attendance will be the responsibility of the unit. Travel to assist in conducting USAREUR ARMSs will be funded by HQ USAREUR. Any travel and per diem required to investigate aviation accidents will be the responsibility of the unit experiencing the accident.

#### **15-4. ORGANIZATION AND UNIT AVIATION SAFETY COUNCILS**

a. Aviation safety activities at the HQ USAREUR level will be incorporated into the USAREUR Safety Council. At directorate and test-center levels, the following personnel should be members of the organization or unit aviation safety council:

(1) The organization or unit commander.

(2) The ASO.

(3) The aviation life-support systems manager.

(4) The operations officer (S3).

- (5) The standardization instructor pilot/instructor pilot.
- (6) The senior unit NCO, if assigned.
- (7) The aviation safety NCO.
- (8) The aviation maintenance officer.
- (9) The flight surgeon, if assigned.
- (10) Any other personnel designated by the commander.

b. Safety-council actions should include, but not be limited to, risk-assessment discrepancies found during inspections, assigning RACs to those discrepancies, and adding them to the unit's hazard log (HAZLOG) with action officers and suspense dates assigned in accordance with AR 385-10.

c. The minutes of each council meeting will be forwarded to the commander or equivalent for approval. An information copy will be forwarded to the USAREUR ASO.

#### **15-5. AVIATION PREACCIDENT PLANS**

a. Aviation preaccident plans will be established for all operational aviation facilities in accordance with AR 385-10 and DA Pamphlet 385-90. Accident-notification and -reporting procedures will include notification of HQ USAREUR and the applicable USAREUR MSC. These procedures will be incorporated into the plan in accordance with [chapter 3](#) of this regulation and DA Pamphlet 385-40.

b. A current stand-alone copy of the preaccident plan will be maintained by all participating elements for all USAREUR aviation helipads, heliports, airfields, auxiliary airfields, and remote recurring testing areas and facilities. When in a tenant status, the unit will use the host plan and local unit instructions and procedures published to facilitate activation of the host plan.

c. Coordination will be maintained with host installations or facilities to ensure that unit requirements are adequately accommodated and integrated into the overall plan at that location.

d. Coordination with the supporting aircraft-rescue firefighting element is necessary to ensure that appropriate rescue training and aircraft diagrams are available. Coordination with off-post fire departments, police departments, and other rescue units will be accomplished where appropriate and procedures will be detailed in the preaccident plan.

e. The preaccident plan must detail initial notification procedures. The plan must be activated for any accident or incident occurring at a USAREUR aviation facility, including accidents that are not chargeable to USAREUR MSCs but occur at USAREUR facilities or in airspace within the USAREUR AOR.

f. The preaccident plan will be rehearsed and reviewed for adequacy at least quarterly. The degree of response by elements in the plan can vary; however, an exercise requiring all elements to respond physically must be conducted at least every 3 years. Rehearsals require an AAR to identify shortcomings in the plan and incorporate improvements. The results of the rehearsals and AARs will be documented.

g. Commanders of installations with aviation operations will develop a detailed, written, preaccident or pre-emergency plan specifying duties, responsibilities, and immediate actions for personnel involved in accident-notification procedures, search and rescue, accident investigation, and equipment recovery.

h. Installations without an aviation safety staff will request assistance from the IMCOM-Europe Safety Office.

i. The IMCOM-Europe Safety Office should coordinate with aviation units in accordance with local agreements. USAREUR commanders will coordinate installation support requirements once requests for support are received.

## **15-6. AVIATION SAFETY MEETINGS**

a. All aviators in operational flying-duty positions and aviation maintenance personnel will attend monthly aviation safety meetings. Contractor pilots and maintenance employees must meet the requirements of AR 95-20 and are encouraged to attend unit aviation safety meetings. Timely makeup safety meetings will be offered and documented for individuals unable to attend the scheduled monthly meeting. Units will develop a method for individuals who are unable to attend a regular monthly meeting to receive documented makeup of missed material.

b. In addition to the subjects in AR 385-10, chapter 16, subjects relevant to aviation safety meetings are described in DA Pamphlet 385-90 and may be tailored to accommodate a unit's mission and environment.

c. A copy of the minutes of the aviation safety meetings, including attendance rosters (listing both regular and makeup attendees), will be maintained on file for at least 2 fiscal years. The aviation commander or chief will formally approve the minutes if he or she did not attend the safety meeting or if policy was established during the meeting. A copy of the approved minutes will be forwarded to the next higher level ASO.

d. Policy changes established in monthly safety meetings that affect unit operations will be incorporated into unit SOPs as soon as practicable.

## **15-7. AVIATION SAFETY INSPECTIONS AND SURVEYS**

a. Inspections and surveys will be conducted annually. Surveys will include at least a review of all assigned aircraft hangars, parking ramps, and flight lines to ensure that acceptable OSHA and aviation ground-safety standards are being followed. Surveys will include the following:

- (1) Aircraft grounding.
- (2) Fire extinguishers and flammable material storage.
- (3) First-aid kits.
- (4) Fall protection.
- (5) Foreign-object damage prevention.
- (6) Aircraft parking clearances and tie-down.

- (7) Tool control.
- (8) Hazardous material inventory, storage, and disposal.
- (9) Eye-wash stations.
- (10) Machine guarding.
- (11) Protective clothing and equipment including eye and hearing protection.
- (12) POL inventory and storage.
- (13) Aviation life-support equipment.

b. When possible, facility inspections should be completed in coordination with installation safety personnel. Records of findings and actions taken will be maintained by the ASO. Faults that cannot be corrected on the spot should be recorded in the unit HAZLOG, on DA Form 4754, or in a similar format; discussed at the next safety-council meeting; and be assigned an RAC, action officer, and suspense. If a unit is unable to correct a fault, the fault should be mitigated to the lowest acceptable risk and raised to the appropriate level for resolution.

c. Remote helicopter landing and training areas will be inspected in accordance with locally approved procedures, before their initial use, and at least quarterly thereafter when maintained in an operational status. Assigned flight crews may conduct inspections during operational missions. Written condition reports will be returned to the ASO and debriefed to the unit operations branch on mission completion. Transient aircrews desiring to land at one of these sites will receive a detailed brief by the unit operations branch before conducting their mission.

d. The most current Army regulations, DA pamphlets, TMs, and TBs will be used as references for the execution of the USAREUR ARMS, during aviation accident-prevention surveys (AAPSs), internal command inspection programs, and aviation safety inspections. Units may refer to the United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) ARMS checklist as a guide for tracking commodity areas. The FORSCOM ARMS checklist will not be used as the standard for determining a unit's safety posture. The unit commander or chief will assign personnel from each functional area to assist in these inspections. A memorandum signed by the unit commander or chief will be forwarded to the USAREUR ASO on completion of an AAPS stating the results of the survey and the actions taken to correct discrepancies.

## **15-8. SAFETY RECORDS AND FILES**

a. Safety office administrative records and files will be maintained in accordance with AR 25-400-2. These records and files may include items such as internal and external communication, performance measurement data, and coordinating instructions.

b. Continuity files may also be maintained to allow for an easy review of the documentation process and to provide written procedures for incoming safety personnel.

## **15-9. AVIATION SAFETY STAND-DOWN**

a. At least 2 aviation safety stand-down days will be held during each fiscal year to review and reinforce a unit's aviation safety program and required safety training. No flights will be scheduled on these days, and all aviation personnel will attend. Contractor employees will be encouraged to participate.

b. An AAR providing detailed information on the stand-down days will be submitted to the USAREUR ASO no later than 20 workdays after the event.

c. The safety stand-down may meet the requirements of the monthly aviation safety meeting for the month in which it is conducted.

## **15-10. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) SAFETY PROGRAM**

a. UASs operate in the same environment and encounter the same hazards as manned systems; therefore, users must test UASs in the same manner as manned aviation systems to maintain an equivalent level of safety.

b. The Chief, USAREUR Safety Division, will ensure that UAS operations are treated similar to manned aviation systems with regard to hazard analysis and risk assessment and that UAS operations are inspected for regulatory compliance during USAREUR ARMSs or under command inspection programs for UAS operations.

c. The USAREUR ASO will—

(1) Serve as the SME and staff coordinator for UAS safety policy and procedures.

(2) Review policy developed by subordinate organizations and make recommendations to the command staff regarding UAS safety.

(3) Monitor UAS operations at subordinate organizations to identify trends in accidents and incidents.

d. Subordinate organizations that conduct UAS testing and training will—

(1) Follow the procedures in AR 95-23, TC 3-04.61, and TC 3-04.62, as applicable.

(2) Develop policy that ensures an equivalent level of safety and standardization when conducting tests, test support, or training with UASs that do not belong to their organizations or are not under their operational control. Customers using test-center facilities and airspace must provide the test-center commander required documentation showing that air-vehicle operators, payload operators, and ground-support personnel are trained and qualified to perform their functions.

(3) Have a certified UAS test director oversee initial test and training operations to ensure range and aviation safety. A qualified test officer may oversee UAS tests or training events thereafter. A test officer must be on site whenever the range clearance is open.

(4) Develop UAS-specific individual development plans (IDPs) for UAS test officers and require annual certification. These IDPs must include aviation safety practices and aviation risk-assessment processes.

(5) Develop a UAS site-specific preaccident plan in accordance with DA Pamphlet 385-90 and ensure that all participants in the plan know their responsibilities in case of an accident.

(6) Require the preaccident plan to be briefed during pretest planning and risk assessment.

(7) Review the preaccident plan at least quarterly and perform a full rehearsal with all participants physically responding at least every 3 years.

e. Directors of UAS operations will—

(1) Coordinate UAS test and training plans to ensure that all SMEs are involved in the planning process. If the test center has an assigned ASO, he or she will be included in the planning process.

(2) Ensure that a preaccident plan is developed and an accident chain of authority is established. Directors will brief and test the preaccident plan before starting a test or training event. Preaccident plans that cover UAS operations should be site-specific and address how essential services that are needed in the event of an accident will respond. ASOs assigned to test centers conducting UAS testing will provide assistance in developing the UAS preaccident plan. If UAS operations are conducted only at an airfield, these operations may be included in the airfield preaccident plan.

(3) Continually monitor test sites for safety hazards and conduct continuous composite risk management as conditions at the site change (for example, weather, wind, visibility).

(4) In the event of an accident or incident—

(a) Stop the test or training when an accident or incident occurs and execute the preaccident plan.

(b) Ensure that the accident scene is secured and gather information required for initial notification.

(c) Ensure that the test or training is not resumed until the test-center commander is satisfied with the investigation and corrective measures are taken to preclude a similar incident.

(d) Provide details of the accident or incident through the command staff to the next higher headquarters as soon as possible. This will be accomplished by telephonic notification (DA Form 7305) or following CCIR procedures, as appropriate.

## **CHAPTER 16**

### **OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAMS—WORKPLACE SAFETY**

#### **16-1. GENERAL**

The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division. This chapter prescribes policy and responsibilities for USAREUR to implement OSHA programs mandated by Federal regulations to reduce the risk of accidental losses, injuries, and occupational illness to the military and DA civilian workforce as required by Executive Order 12196, 29 CFR 1960, and DOD Instruction (DODI) 6055.1. OSHA programs will be implemented in all USAREUR operations with the exception of military-unique operations as defined below.

## **16-2. POLICY**

USAREUR safety programs must be in compliance with OSHA programs and national consensus standards as prescribed by AR 385-10, chapter 16, and DA Pamphlet 385-10.

## **16-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

Commanders and DA civilian supervisors will implement OSHA programs, functions, and written procedures as part of the USAREUR Safety and Occupational Health Program in accordance with AR 385-10, chapter 16, paragraph 16-2d.

## **SECTION I HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)**

### **16-4. GENERAL**

This section prescribes the implementation of HAZCOM in the Army in Europe. The proponent of this section is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **16-5. POLICY**

AR 385-10 and DA Pamphlet 385-10 prescribe Army HAZCOM policy and requirements.

### **16-6. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The USAREUR Safety Division will supervise execution of the Army in Europe HAZCOM program.

b. The USAREUR G4 will ensure that materials procured for distribution in the European theater are procured and distributed with safety data sheets (SDSs) and European SDS equivalents.

c. The Commander, PHCR-E, will assist tenant commanders—

(1) With identifying and quantifying chemical and other health hazards and defining risk-minimization alternatives and procedures.

(2) By surveying and monitoring hazardous operations to ensure implemented controls are working.

d. Garrison commanders will—

(1) In coordination with PHCR-E and medical activities, ensure that facility-owned hazard-minimization devices are functioning properly.

(2) Support tenant units with recommendations for using, storing, and disposing of HAZMAT.

e. Commanders at all levels will—

(1) Ensure that job-hazard analyses are performed and documented for all jobs in coordination with the garrison, the PHCR-E, and the Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC) to identify hazards and required mitigation materials and procedures.

(2) Adjust health surveillance accordingly.



(3) Adjust civilian job descriptions accordingly.

(4) Ensure that supervisors train subordinates in the hazards involved in the use, storage, and disposal of materials, required mitigation actions, and actions to be taken during emergencies.

(5) Develop a written HAZCOM program that complements the installation HAZCOM program.

(6) Ensure that supervisors and employees who handle, use, or are potentially exposed to HAZMAT in the course of their official duties are provided training on the HAZCOM program, including training on workarea- and shop-specific hazards, before using hazardous chemicals. Training will address the areas required by 29 CFR 1910.1200 and be documented.

(7) Ensure that supervisors conduct a hazard assessment to determine if hazards are present, or likely to be present, that necessitate the use of PPE. If hazards are present or likely to be present, supervisors will conduct and document training on the PPE to be used to safeguard personnel. The hazard analysis must be sent to the garrison safety office, the PHCR-E, and the MEDDAC for review.

f. Unit or garrison safety staffs and the PHCR-E will determine the effectiveness of the HAZCOM training during standard Army safety and occupational health inspections (SASOHI). HAZCOM is a performance-based standard. Therefore, the effectiveness of worker training will be measured by assessing the workers' knowledge of basic HAZCOM concepts. The assessment will include, but not be limited to, the workers' knowledge about—

(1) The Global Harmonizing System and standardized SDSs.

(2) What processes and chemicals present hazards in their workareas or workshops and the nature of those hazards.

(3) How to gain access to SDSs for any chemicals they use.

(4) How to find information on an SDS.

(5) How to interpret hazard symbols or the wording on hazard labels and what precautions (for example, engineering controls, PPE) must be taken when working with hazardous chemicals.

g. Supervisors will—

(1) Assess their employees' workplaces to determine if hazards are present, or likely to be present, and provide each affected employee training as needed. As a minimum, training will provide—

(a) Information on—

1. When PPE is necessary.

2. How to put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE.

3. The limitations of PPE.

4. How to take care of, maintain, and dispose of PPE.

5. The shelf life of PPE.



(b) An opportunity for each employee to demonstrate understanding of the training and the ability to use PPE properly (hands-on training before work).

(2) Ensure that employees are retrained when—

(a) They exhibit a lack of understanding or skill with regard to the required PPE.

(b) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete.

(c) Changes in the types of PPE used render previous training obsolete.

(3) Develop and implement a written workplace HAZCOM program that addresses the elements required by 29 CFR 1910.1200.

(4) Ensure that SDSs are available in English and also in the HN language where LN employees are employed.

## **SECTION II RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

### **16-7. GENERAL**

The proponent of this section is the IMCOM-Europe Safety Office.

### **16-8. POLICY**

Army Respiratory Protection Program (RPP) policy and requirements are prescribed by AR 385-10, DA Pamphlet 385-10, and AR 11-34, and based on 29 CFR 1910.134 RPP standards.

### **16-9. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The IMCOM-Europe Safety Office will—

(1) Provide policy and guidance on the RPP.

(2) Evaluate the effectiveness of installation and tenant RPPs during scheduled visits.

(3) Train installation respiratory protection specialists on the selection, care, use, and limits of respiratory protective equipment (RPE).

b. Garrison commanders will appoint a qualified individual from the garrison staff to serve as the installation respirator specialist.

c. All commanders with personnel using respirators will appoint a respiratory protection monitor (RPM) who will be responsible for—

(1) Establishing the unit RPP in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, AR 11-34, and this regulation.

(2) Providing sufficient funds, facilities, and qualified personnel to effectively and efficiently perform all duties required by the RPP.

d. Garrison safety-office managers will—

- (1) Perform the duties and responsibilities outlined in AR 11-34.
- (2) Provide guidance and assistance to unit commanders and supervisors as requested.
- (3) Oversee and monitor RPPs within the garrison AOR.
- (4) Conduct garrison-wide worksite surveys in conjunction with tenant commanders to ensure that respirators are approved and properly used, stored, cleaned, and maintained.
- (5) Serve as the final authority for determining local requirements for escape-only respirators.
- (6) Help develop and implement written installation RPPs.

e. Directorate of public works (DPW) facility engineers will—

- (1) Perform the duties and responsibilities outlined in AR 11-34.
- (2) Correct identified respiratory hazards with ventilation systems and local exhausts through the Installation Hazard Abatement Program.
- (3) Work to eliminate respiratory hazards, which will eliminate the need for respiratory protection.

f. Directorates of emergency services (DESS) will ensure that fire-department supervisors meet their RPP obligations regarding the use of emergency-use respirators, escape-only respirators, and self-contained breathing devices.

g. The PHCR-E will—

- (1) Provide guidance on RPP medical and health issues.
- (2) Through its Industrial Hygiene Office, determine and advise commanders on correct respiratory protection for specific hazards.
- (3) Conduct worksite surveys in coordination with garrison safety-office and tenant-unit SOH personnel to determine whether or not the respirators that are being used are approved and properly used, stored, cleaned, and maintained.
- (4) Train the installation respirator-protection specialist in the capabilities and limitations of respirators; the criteria for selecting the proper respirator; and the use, care, and storage of respirators.
- (5) Provide periodic technical reviews of worker respiratory-protection-training materials through the installation RPP manager.
- (6) Provide the installation safety office and the occupational health nurse (OHN) data that identifies workers who are in the RPP.
- (7) Ensure the RPP is in compliance with the applicable provisions of 29 CFR 1910.134 (c) and AR 11-34.

h. Supporting OHNs will—

- (1) Coordinate medical evaluations to determine if workers are physically and psychologically able to wear a respirator.
- (2) Inform RPMs in writing of workers who are able to wear a respirator and perform required duties.
- (3) Ensure that LN civilian employees comply with the respective laws recognized by labor agreements.
- (4) Ensure that medical clearance notifications for respirator use are placed in employees' medical records, except in cases where labor physicians are responsible for LN employee recordkeeping.

i. Installation respirator specialists will—

- (1) Provide training to RPMs and supervisors of units that require the use of RPE.
- (2) Perform periodic reviews of unit RPPs in coordination with the garrison safety manager.

j. Commanders at all levels will use job hazard analyses and workplace-hazard-assessment results to—

- (1) Identify biological, chemical, and radiological hazards in workareas to determine requirements for respiratory protection.
- (2) Appoint an RPM if the unit uses respirators or if the Industrial Hygiene Office, PHCR-E, recommends that unit employees wear respirators for certain operations.
- (3) Ensure that required equipment is procured to support the RPP.

k. Civilian personnel advisory centers (CPACs) will—

- (1) In coordination with supervisors responsible for hiring actions, ensure that personnel that are considered for employment in positions requiring the use of RPE are referred for respiratory use evaluation specific to the job requirements.
- (2) Provide administrative and disciplinary support to supervisors and other individuals who are responsible for enforcing unit RPP requirements.

l. Procurement officers at all levels will procure RPE and replacement parts as specified by the ordering organization.

m. Appointed RPMs will—

- (1) Serve as the primary POC for respiratory-protection issues within their unit and as the unit liaison with the installation respirator-protection specialist.
- (2) Familiarize workers with SOPs on respirator use.

(3) Develop or help supervisors develop respiratory-protection SOPs.

(4) Perform periodic evaluations of unit operations that require the use of respiratory equipment to ensure compliance with guidance on the use, care, and maintenance of the equipment.

(5) In coordination with the installation respiratory-protection specialist, issue respirators and respirator-user cards after determining that all requirements for medical evaluation, training, and fit testing have been met.

(6) Maintain necessary inventory levels of respirators, accessories, and spare parts to support RPE users.

(7) Complete AE Form 385-7A to document fit-test results and types of authorized RPE.

n. Respirator users must—

(1) Know and understand their worksite SOP and local implementing regulations.

(2) Know what respirators are available for use.

(3) Use and take care of their RPE in accordance with instructions and training.

**NOTE:** Employees may voluntarily use respirators even when recognized inhalation hazards are not present. A full RPP is required for voluntary use of RPE.

## **16-10. RESPIRATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

a. Soldiers and DA civilian employees will use only respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

b. LN employees in EU countries will use respirators recognized by the harmonized EU NORM 529 standard, showing the CE conformity symbol, in accordance with HN legislation.

## **SECTION III CONFINED SPACE PROTECTION**

### **16-11. GENERAL**

The proponent of this section is the IMCOM-Europe Safety Office.

### **16-12. POLICY**

Confined Space Program (CSP) requirements are prescribed by AR 385-10, chapter 16, and DA Pamphlet 385-10, and based on 29 CFR 1910.146.

### **16-13. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The IMCOM-Europe Safety Office will—

(1) Provide policy and guidance on the CSP.

(2) Evaluate the effectiveness of installation CSPs during scheduled visits.

(3) Provide confined space (CS) and permit-required confined space (PRCS) training to garrison safety-office managers.

b. Commanders at all levels will—

(1) Appoint a confined-space manager (CSM) if the unit has any CS or PRCS under its control.

(2) Use job-hazard analyses and workplace hazard-assessment results to identify physical, biological, chemical, and radiological hazards in workareas to determine requirements for CSs and PRCSs.

(3) Ensure that a current list of all CSs, both permit-required and non-permit-required, under the control of the unit or organization is maintained and copies of the list are provided to the garrison safety office, fire department, and the PHCR-E.

(4) Review all non-permit-required CSs within their AOR at least once a year to ascertain that no changes occurred that would affect the original classification.

(5) Ensure required equipment is procured to support entering CSs.

c. Garrison safety-office managers will—

(1) Evaluate the effectiveness of installation and unit CSPs during scheduled visits.

(2) Provide CS and PRCS training to CSMs.

(3) Maintain a complete inventory of all facility and mobile CSs on the garrison.

(4) In coordination with the DES (fire department) and the PHCR-E, serve as the central point for installation CSPs, establishing policy and guidance on access to PRCSs.

d. DPW facility engineers will provide the installation safety office a list of all CSs and PRCSs that are facility-based (not aircraft or vehicle fuel cells).

e. The DES will—

(1) Ensure that fire-department supervisors fulfill their RPP obligations regarding the use of emergency-use respirators, escape-only respirators, and self-contained breathing apparatuses.

(2) In coordination with the garrison safety office and garrison and unit CSMs, serve as the central point for the rescue portions of installation and unit CSPs.

(3) Ensure personnel assigned to the CS rescue team are equipped for and proficient in providing the rescue services for the types of CSs they are tasked to support. All rescue-team members will receive hands-on practice in removing simulated victims (dummies, mannequins, or actual persons) from actual or representative CSs that have openings and portals like the types from which rescue is to be performed. This practice training will be conducted initially for each team member and at least once every 12 months thereafter as long as the individual remains on the rescue team.

f. The PHCR-E will—

- (1) Provide guidance on CS medical and health issues.
- (2) Help commanders identify confined workspaces, CS hazards, and measures to mitigate hazards.
- (3) Review the CSP annually to ensure it includes the necessary safeguards to protect against health hazards.
- (4) Assist in the selection of RPE and other PPE for operations in CSs.
- (5) Through the supporting industrial-hygiene (IH) office, determine the type of instrument that is required for air-monitoring appropriate to the CS or PRCS.

g. The supporting OHN will—

- (1) Coordinate medical evaluations to determine if workers are physically and psychologically able to enter and work in a CS or PRCS.
- (2) Inform CSMs in writing of workers who are able to enter and perform required duties in a CS or PRCS.
- (3) Ensure that LN employees comply with respective laws recognized by labor agreement.
- (4) Ensure that medical clearance notifications for respirator use are placed in employee medical records, except in cases where labor physicians are responsible for LN employee recordkeeping.

h. CSMs will—

- (1) Be responsible for ensuring that a written CSP is developed in coordination with the garrison safety office, the fire department, and the PHCR-E.
- (2) Designate entry supervisors who will be responsible for helping the CSM develop the CS/PRCS SOP.
- (3) Ensure that all personnel who are assigned duties and responsibilities that support PRCS program tasks (for example, attendants, entrants, air monitors) are properly trained, equipped, and qualified, and that training is documented.
- (4) Ensure that danger signs are posted at or on PRCSs that workers and other employees could inadvertently enter and that personnel are informed of the existence and location of those PRCSs and the danger they pose. A sign reading “DANGER—PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER” in English and the HN language meets this requirement.

i. CPACs will—

- (1) In coordination with supervisors responsible for hiring actions, ensure that civilian personnel who are considered for employment in positions requiring entry into CSs or PRCSs are referred for medical evaluation specific to the job requirements.
- (2) Provide administrative and disciplinary support to supervisors and other individuals who are responsible for enforcing unit CS and PRCS requirements.

j. Procurement offices at all levels will procure CS/PRCS equipment and replacement parts as specified by the ordering organization.

## **SECTION IV EYE PROTECTION**

### **16-14. GENERAL**

This section prescribes the implementation of the Army Vision Conservation and Readiness Program in the Army in Europe. The proponent of this section is the IMCOM-Europe Safety Office.

### **16-15. POLICY**

The guiding requirements are prescribed by AR 385-10, primarily chapter 1, paragraph 1-5, which requires the use of all PPE provided based on workplace hazards revealed by hazard analyses. The Army Vision Conservation and Readiness Program (DA Pam 40-506) requires personnel engaged in operations that involve eye hazards to wear eye protection.

### **16-16. RESPONSIBILITIES**

a. The Commander, United States Army Medical Materiel Center, Europe, will provide technical guidance and logistic support in support of the Prescription Industrial Safety Glasses (PISG) Program.

b. The Commander, PHCR-E, will help garrison commanders identify eye-hazard areas.

c. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, in coordination with the PHCR-E and MEDDACs, will ensure that—

(1) Facility-owned hazard-minimization devices are functioning properly.

(2) Garrison commanders identify eye-hazardous facilities and areas.

d. The IMCOM-Europe Safety Office will supervise execution of the Army in Europe PISG Program.

e. Commanders at all levels will—

(1) Perform and document job-hazard analyses and hazard assessments of workplaces as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.132 in coordination with the garrison safety office, the PHCR-E, and the MEDDAC to identify hazards and required mitigation materials and procedures and subsequently adjust job descriptions and health surveillance accordingly.

(2) Provide appropriate eye protection to subordinate Soldiers, DA civilian employees, and LN employees who are exposed to hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, corrosives, caustics, chemical gases, vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation (that is, ionizing or non-ionizing radiation). Eye protection will also be provided to management officials, supervisors, and visitors while in a hazardous area.

(3) Ensure that personnel are trained on the use, inspection, and care of protective equipment as needed.

f. Soldiers and DA civilian employees will use regular safety glasses or prescription safety glasses while in industrial eye-hazardous areas. Over-the-counter nonprescription safety glasses or goggles are designed for workers who do not require prescription glasses. Workers minimally exposed to eye-hazardous areas (that is, not exceeding 10 hours a week or 3 hours a day) should be issued nonprescription safety glasses or goggles that cover prescription glasses, provided the goggles do not cause a safety problem or are unduly uncomfortable.

## **SECTION V SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OF LOCAL NATIONAL EMPLOYEES**

### **16-17. GENERAL**

The proponent of this section is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **16-18. POLICY**

Commanders will apply the requirements and procedures applicable to LN employees employed under HN oversight in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

## **CHAPTER 17 WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS**

### **17-1. GENERAL**

The proponent of this chapter is the IMCOM-Europe Safety Office.

### **17-2. POLICY**

The guiding requirements are prescribed by AR 385-10, primarily chapter 17; DA Pamphlet 385-10; DA Pamphlet 385-16, chapter 6, for facility risk-level definitions; and pertinent HN laws, ordinances, and guidelines. All high-hazard areas will be professionally assessed at least twice a year. All medium-risk-assessed areas will be professionally assessed at least annually. All low-risk-assessed areas will be professionally assessed at least every 2 years.

### **17-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### a. Senior commanders will—

- (1) Help garrison commanders assess tenant facility hazards.
- (2) Determine who is responsible for hazard-abatement actions when differing opinions exist.

#### b. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Perform cyclic facility fire and safety inspections as requested by senior commanders. High-risk facilities and operations will be inspected more frequently. Inspections of tenant units without qualified safety personnel will be conducted in accordance with the interservice support agreement, memorandum of understanding, or memorandum of agreement between the garrison and the unit. (NOTE: Tenant units with full-time qualified safety personnel will carry out all program elements not performed by the garrison safety office and conduct their own assessments, inspections, and accident investigations.)

(2) Establish SASOHI teams to perform garrison-wide annual SASOHI in accordance with DA Pamphlet 385-10.



(3) Maintain, in cooperation with tenant units and the PHCR-E, the master abatement plan for facility hazards identified and actions taken.

(4) Perform integrated safety, fire, and IH inspections of Department of Defense Dependents Schools facilities.

c. The Industrial Hygiene Office, PHCR-E, will perform routine IH and OH in coordination with garrison commanders, garrison staff and activities, and tenant unit commanders.

d. Commanders at all levels will—

(1) Routinely perform SOH surveys for their operations and for parts of facilities in which those operations occur.

(2) Participate in annual garrison-organized SASOHIs in cooperation with the garrison safety office and the PHCR-E, or in cooperation with organizations with similar responsibilities when participating in SASOHIs outside their garrison.

(3) Coordinate in advance for assistance from the first safety professional in the chain of command for inspections requiring an SOH professional.

(4) Risk-assess and report facility hazards to the garrison commander, and coordinate infrastructure RAC 1 and 2 facility findings with the garrison safety office to ensure inclusion in the installation master hazard-abatement plan.

(5) Risk-assess and inform the chain of command of nonfacility hazards that are beyond their ability to resolve.

(6) Maintain DA Form 4754 or an equivalent form to document hazards identified and actions taken in cooperation with the garrison and the PHCR-E.

## **CHAPTER 18**

### **INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONAL SAFETY**

IMCOM Regulation 385-10 prescribes policy, responsibilities, and procedures regarding industrial operational safety.

## **CHAPTER 19**

### **EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE**

#### **19-1. GENERAL**

This chapter prescribes USAREUR safety policy for planning emergency response to save lives; protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers; and to exchange information. Installation emergency-management programs (IEMPs) meeting the requirements set forth in DODI 6055.17, the DOD IEMP, and AR 525-27 are maintained at each garrison in USAREUR to support emergency-response requirements. A key element of these programs is the integration of HN first responders and local government officials for all communities in which installations are located.

#### **19-2. POLICY**

Within USAREUR, emergency planning and response is centralized at the garrison level where it can be coordinated between USAREUR operational units, IMCOM-Europe supporting elements, and HN officials and first responders.

### **19-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

USAREUR commanders at all levels will—

- a. Develop preaccident plans in accordance DA Pamphlet 385-1, appendix B. The preaccident plan must address the unit's mission and unique equipment.
- b. Ensure that all unit preaccident and other emergency response plans are coordinated through the higher headquarters for integration into the battalion's or brigade's preaccident plan.
- c. Ensure that brigade preaccident plans are coordinated with the IEMP for their AO. When a brigade is not located on the same garrison as its subordinate units, subordinate units (companies and battalions) will ensure that this coordination is completed and their specific preaccident plan fits within the framework of the IEMP for the installation with which they are associated.
- d. Ensure that when their unit is deployed outside the home-station garrison area, their preaccident plan is modified to reflect the unique requirements of the specific area in which they are operating. This may be accomplished by coordinating with the garrison in the AO for specifics of its IEMPs or may require coordinating directly with HN officials and first-responder agencies. This coordination must be conducted as early as possible in the planning cycle to preclude any gaps in coverage for emergency preparedness.
- e. Ensure that their preaccident plans are briefed as part of Soldier inprocessing procedures. Additionally, preaccident plans must be widely disseminated within units and be part of staff-duty or charge-of-quarters instructions.

### **19-4. MUNITIONS INCIDENTS AND CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR RESPONSE**

a. All incidents involving munitions as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents must be handled at the lowest possible organizational level. Commanders must, however, have a clear understanding of their unit's capabilities to effectively deal with such incidents. It is critical that these types of incidents are reported promptly to garrison officials in accordance with the IEMP to ensure that the appropriate first responders are given timely notification to minimize and contain the adverse effects of the incidents.

b. A particular hazard in USAREUR is the potential for Soldiers coming into contact with UXO resulting from combat operations in past wars. While the potential for such an incident is present in all garrisons within USAREUR, the risk increases when Soldiers are operating in the major training areas at Grafenwöhr and Hohenfels. This unique hazard should be part of newcomer briefs for all individuals on assignment to their units and be reemphasized in OPORDs when units are planning for operations at Grafenwöhr or Hohenfels.

### **19-5. AVIATION EMERGENCY PLANNING**

Aviation-unit commanders will ensure that their preaccident plans are coordinated with the Army Flight Operations Detachment and with the garrison safety office to ensure compliance with the IEMP. This step is critical to ensuring the proper notification of unit leaders of aviation units in the event that an Army aircraft is involved in an accident outside the installation.

## **CHAPTER 20**

### **MARINE ACTIVITIES**

#### **20-1. GENERAL**

This chapter establishes USAREUR requirements for safety-boat and watercraft operations. The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

#### **20-2. POLICY**

Marine-activity training requirements are prescribed by AR 385-10, chapter 22, and DA Pamphlet 385-10, chapter 12. Due to the complexity of Army watercraft operations, units should also refer to USCG regulations and the USACE requirements in EM 385-1-1 and Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-500 for additional safety criteria.

#### **20-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

In addition to the requirements in AR 385-10, chapter 22, the following requirements must be met:

a. Units conducting marine activities will have an SOP that addresses at least the following:

(1) The requirement for personnel to test watercraft for leaks before using them for the first time of each work period.

(2) The controls to be applied if personal flotation devices will not be used during tactical water operations.

(3) Responses to marine emergencies such as fire, sinking, severe weather, man overboard, and hazardous material incidents.

(4) Vessel and watercraft emergency signals.

(5) Required PPE.

(6) Procedures to identify non- and weak swimmers.

b. Each crewmember must be familiar with marine-operation emergency procedures. “Abandon ship (or boat)” and “person overboard” procedures will include instructions for mustering personnel for post-incident accountability.

c. All vessels and watercraft will be inspected and tested annually for seaworthiness and safe operating conditions by qualified personnel. The inspection will be documented in maintenance logs. In addition to the annual documented inspection, a periodic inspection will be conducted to ensure that safe operating conditions are maintained. Qualified personnel are any individuals who have demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the operator of the vessel or watercraft, that they are physically and mentally capable of adequately performing the duties they may be required to perform.

d. Throwable, tethered devices (for example, ring buoys, life rings, ropes) will be provided on all vessels and watercraft in accordance with the USCG directives and EM 385-1-1, section 5.

e. Personnel aboard nontactical vessels or working on or over water will wear personal flotation devices (PFDs). PFDs will be inspected before and after each use for defects that might alter their strength or buoyancy. For operations at night or during hours of limited visibility, PFDs will be equipped with reflective tape, chemlight, or have a waterproof light attached.

f. Each boat will have a designated capacity that will provide sufficient room and stability to safely carry a specific number of passengers. A boat's capacity will be adjusted based on the weather and water conditions in which the boat will be operated. The maximum number of personnel and weight that can safely be transported will be posted on vessels, watercraft, and motorboats. The number of personnel (including operators and crewmembers) must not exceed the number of available PFDs.

g. Operators of nontactical Army vessels must be licensed in accordance with AR 600-55 and, where applicable, in accordance with EM 385-1-1 or by the USCG for the specific type of vessel or equipment.

h. USACE-owned and -operated vessels, plants, and equipment must be of a design that is approved by the USACE Marine Design Center.

## **CHAPTER 21 MEDICAL SAFETY**

### **21-1. GENERAL**

Providing healthcare services requires strenuous activities including lifting, pulling, sliding, and turning patients; transferring patients; moving equipment; and standing for long periods. These requirements create environments conducive to accidents and injuries. This chapter provides—

a. The additional practices and procedures that constitute a safety program in Army medical treatment facilities (MTFs) and supplement other codes, standards, and laws.

b. Guidance for commanders and supervisors in the medical field, MTF safety personnel, and other MTF personnel to provide a safe, functional, supportive, and effective environment for patients, visitors, staff members, and other individuals in an MTF.

### **21-2. POLICY**

An effective medical-safety program must go beyond the minimum requirements defined in regulations, codes, and standards. Therefore, the requirements published by The Joint Commission (TJC) in the book titled *Environment of Care Essentials for Health Care* are mandatory in addition to those prescribed by AR 385-10, chapter 23.

### **21-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **a. Army Medical Safety Program Management.**

(1) MTFs will comply with the HN safety programs.

(2) Accident-reporting and recordkeeping procedures and responsibilities of MTF safety managers are prescribed by 29 CFR 1904, chapter 3 of AR 385-10, and TJC environment-of-care standards.

#### **b. Hospital and MTF Safety.**

(1) Hospital commanders have overall responsibility for the safety in MTFs. An SOHAC or an environment-of-care committee will be organized in accordance with AR 385-10.

(2) MTFs will have written safety policies including procedures for ensuring the safety of patients and accident-reporting procedures for patients, visitors, volunteers, and staff.

(3) Safety training must be provided. A safety orientation and ongoing safety education programs will be conducted in accordance with AR 385-10.

**c. Medical Systems Safety and Health.**

(1) Significant exposure to safety and health hazards that are unique to MTFs can affect patients, visitors, and staff with potentially lethal consequences. MTF safety managers will work with preventive-medicine, engineering, and maintenance personnel to coordinate the identification and elimination of hazards.

(2) Hazards must be identified and abated.

(a) All findings must be entered on DA Form 4754.

(b) Any hazard that cannot be abated within 30 days will automatically have a hazard-abatement plan developed along with a plan for improvement.

(3) Environment-of-care committees and SOHACs will be briefed on all abatement activities.

**d. Safety Manager Functions.** Safety managers at all levels will perform the following functions:

(1) Provide subject-matter expertise to the Joint Commission Environment of Care Committee.

(2) Ensure that MTFs have an SOHAC or an environment-of-care committee established.

Agendas for SOHAC or environment-of-care committee meetings will include the following items:

(a) Accidents or incidents of patients, visitors, and staff.

(b) Hazard surveillance (environmental inspections).

(c) Staff training.

(d) Review of medical-safety program content.

(3) Conduct hazard surveillance for all areas required. The results of these inspections will be documented and briefed at SOHAC or environment-of-care committee meetings.

(4) Record deficiencies discovered during inspections on DA Form 4754 and track them until they are abated.

(5) Ensure that all MTF personnel receive annual safety and fire training.

(6) Oversee the documentation of all training provided.

## **CHAPTER 22 FACILITY REUSE AND CLOSURE**

### **22-1. GENERAL**

Due to changing unit missions and ongoing transformation, USAREUR will be required to close or reutilize several bases, kasernes, barracks, and facilities. This chapter covers the basic policy for safely performing these actions.

### **22-2. POLICY**

a. AR 385-10, chapter 24, and DA Pamphlet 385-10, chapter 13, detail the policies and procedures associated with base, camp, and facility closures. USAREUR will adhere to all policies and guidelines prescribed by these references when closing bases, kasernes, and facilities. Radioactive material storage, use, and maintenance areas will be decommissioned in accordance with United States Army Materiel Command (AMC) memorandum, 5 April 2004, subject: Guidance on Radiological Decommissioning Survey for Areas Where U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Licensed Commodities Were Used, and the USAREUR facility closure checklist.

b. Detailed plans will be developed for each closure. Plans will specifically address the following:

- (1) Closure requirements.
- (2) Munitions and explosives of concern.
- (3) Recovered chemical warfare material.
- (4) Contaminated structures.

(5) Risks associated with mitigating identified hazards. For each base closing, all risks associated with mitigating identified hazards will be recorded and tracked until mitigated.

(6) Decontamination surveys of locations where radioactive material is used, stored, and maintained.

### **22-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

USAREUR commanders will comply with installation commanders' requirements to close, vacate, or relocate from garrison facilities that their units occupy.

## **CHAPTER 23 RANGE OPERATIONS**

### **23-1. GENERAL**

This chapter establishes USAREUR requirements for range safety. The proponent of this chapter is the USAREUR Safety Division.

### **23-2. POLICY**

Range safety-training requirements are prescribed in AR 385-63. [Appendix B](#) of this regulation provides guidance on preparing and maintaining range journals. [Appendix C](#) provides construction requirements for NAF activity ranges.

### **23-3. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- a. The Commander, JMTC, is responsible for all USAREUR range activities.
- b. Commanders of units using USAREUR range facilities will comply with all requirements established in AE Regulation 385-63 and required by the Commander, JMTC.
- c. The USAREUR Safety Division will help the JMTC Safety Director oversee USAREUR range activities.
- d. The JMTC Safety Director is responsible for overseeing safety for all USAREUR range activities and certifications. The JMTC Safety Office is responsible for all out-of-sector (outside Central Europe) mission range surface danger zones (SDZs) in coordination with the United States Army Training Support Activity Europe (TSAE).
- e. The TSAE is responsible for the safety of local training areas (LTAs). LTA range control will coordinate deviations from requirements (b above) directly with the JMTC Safety Office for approval.
- f. The Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) G3 is responsible for managing all GTA range activities.
- g. Unit SOs will—
  - (1) Coordinate with the JMTC Safety Director before each unit range training event to ensure they are current on any safety-related range issues and procedural updates.
  - (2) Coordinate with training area (TA) range-control offices before using LTAs.
  - (3) Provide a completed risk assessment to the TA range control and the JMTC Safety Office before using any range or LTA.

## **APPENDIX A REFERENCES**

### **SECTION I PUBLICATIONS**

NATO Status of Forces Agreement and Supplementary Agreement

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation

International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions

European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road

European Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

Executive Order 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees

29 CFR 1904, Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness

29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards

29 CFR 1960, Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, part 223, subpart 223.370, Safety Precautions for Ammunition and Explosives

DOD Instruction (DODI) 6055.1, DOD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program

DODI 6055.17, DOD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program

DOD 4145.26-M, DOD Contractor's Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives

DOD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part 2

DOD 6055.05-M, Occupational Medical Examinations and Surveillance Manual

Military Standard 882E, System Safety

AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protection Program

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System

AR 95-1, Flight Regulations

AR 95-20, Contractor's Flight and Ground Operations



AR 95-23, Unmanned Aircraft System Flight Regulations

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

AR 385-63, Range Safety

AR 525-27, Army Emergency Management Program

AR 600-20, Army Command Policy

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

AR 690-11, Use and Management of Civilian Personnel in Support of Military Contingency Operations

DA Pamphlet 40-506, The Army Vision Conservation and Readiness Program

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

DA Pamphlet 385-10, Army Safety Program

DA Pamphlet 385-16, System Safety Management Guide

DA Pamphlet 385-24, The Army Radiation Safety Program

DA Pamphlet 385-30, Mishap Risk Management

DA Pamphlet 385-40, Army Accident Investigations and Reporting

DA Pamphlet 385-90, Army Aviation Accident Prevention Program

DA Pamphlet 690-47, DA Civilian Employee Deployment Guide

Army Doctrine Reference Publication 3-37, Protection

Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 5-19, Risk Management

Technical Bulletin (TB) MED 507, Heat Stress Control and Heat Casualty Management

TB MED 508, Prevention and Management of Cold-Weather Injuries

FM 3-05.70, Survival

FM 21-60, Visual Signals

FM 90-13, River-Crossing Operations

Technical Manual 38-250, Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments

Training Circular (TC) 3-04.61, Unmanned Aircraft System Commander's Guide and Aircrew Training Manual

TC 3-04.62, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Aircrew Training Manual

TC 21-305-2, Training Program for Night Vision Device Driving Operations

IMCOM Regulation 385-10, Safety Program

[AE Regulation 55-4, Safe Movement of Hazardous Goods by Surface Modes](#)

[AE Regulation 55-50, Command Dangerous Goods Program](#)

[AE Regulation 95-1, General Provisions and Flight Regulations by Army Aviation](#)

[AE Regulation 95-23, Unmanned Aircraft System Flight Regulations](#)

[AE Regulation 190-1, Driver and Vehicle Requirements and the Installation Traffic Code for the U.S. Forces in Germany](#)

[AE Regulation 385-64, Explosives Safety](#)

[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 Checklist and Risk Assessment](#)

[AE Pamphlet 385-15-4, Sea and Supercargo Operations Checklist and Risk Assessment](#)

[AE Pamphlet 600-8-109-2, Soldiers, Civilians, and Family Members Reintegration Guide](#)

[AE Pamphlet 690-47-1, Civilian Deployment Handbook](#)

[AE Pamphlet 690-100, Worker's Compensation Handbook for Supervisors](#)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Instruction PER 04-00-005, OSHA Medical Examination Program

Reference Book, The Joint Commission, Environment of Care Essentials for Health Care

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Manual 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements

USACE Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-500, Project Operations—Partners and Support (Work Management Guidance and Procedures)

United States Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity (USATA)  
External SOP 700-48, Radioactive Material Processing Facility and Health Physics Laboratory

Naval Support Activity Naples Instruction 11240.29D, Allied Forces Italy Driver License Policy

Air Force Manual 24-204 (Interservice), Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments

## **SECTION II FORMS**

DA Form 348, Equipment Operator's Qualification Record

DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log

DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request

DA Form 4754, Violation Inventory Log

DA Form 4756, Installation Hazard Abatement Plan

DA Form 7305, Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Aviation Accident/Incident

DA Form 7306, Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Ground Accident

DA Form 7632, Certificate of Risk Acceptance

[AE Form 385-7A, Qualitative Fit-Test Record](#)

[AE Form 600-8-109A, USAREUR Reintegration Checklist](#)

OF 346, U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card

OSHA Form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA Form 300A, Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

## **APPENDIX B**

### **PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A RANGE JOURNAL**

**B-1.** The range-scheduling unit will maintain a firing-range journal using DA Form 1594 for operational local training area firing ranges under its control. The journal will be kept in loose-leaf form to permit easy reproduction of separate pages. The journal will be maintained at least 6 months.

**B-2.** Range journals will include at least the following information:

- a. Dates and times of firings.
- b. The using unit's designation and telephone number.
- c. The name and grade of the safety officer and the officer in charge (OIC) of firing.
- d. The types of weapons fired including caliber and type of ammunition.
- e. A record of accidents or incidents.
- f. A record of safety inspections.
- g. The number of deviations, deviating conditions, and dates of deviations (if any).
- h. DA Form 4283 for required repairs that are beyond the capability of the using or scheduling unit.
- i. The name, grade, and SSN of the OIC or noncommissioned OIC who presented the safety orientation before firing.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR NONAPPROPRIATED FUND ACTIVITY RANGES**

**C-1.** Nonappropriated fund (NAF) activity ranges are subject to the provisions of AR 385-10 and this regulation. This appendix provides requirements for the operation of NAF ranges. Construction criteria are provided for skeet, trap, and archery ranges.

**C-2.** NAF activities will not construct ranges without prior approval of the Commander, Seventh Army Joint Multinational Training Command. Modifications and major repairs to existing facilities must also be approved before they are executed.

**C-3.** Because rod-and-gun-club activities generally have social functions, the scheduling unit or area coordinator must enforce strict controls to ensure personnel under the influence of alcohol do not fire weapons and are not in any locations where weapon-firing is conducted.

**C-4.** Privately owned pistols and other weapons will not be carried into sales, bar, dining, or social areas of the club. Weapons may be brought into the sales area only to conduct exchanges or to secure service or repair.

**C-5.** Children younger than 17 years old will not be allowed on ranges unless supervised by an adult at all times. BB guns and pneumatic pistols (that is, air pistols) will be handled as firearms.

**C-6.** Children will be subject to the same rules as adults. A responsible adult (that is, a club member in good standing) will supervise the firing of weapons by teenagers.

**C-7.** Plinking (that is, shooting at bottles, tin cans, or similar objects) is prohibited. Hip shooting is prohibited and is a serious violation of range safety rules.

**C-8.** The possibility of fires must be considered before firing on skeet or trap ranges. Grass will be mowed and brush removed up to the maximum range of the ammunition.

**C-9.** Ammunition that may damage range facilities or surrounding areas will not be fired. This includes tracer, armor piercing, and incendiary-type ammunition. Commercial or reloaded ammunition in excess of 2,130 foot pounds of muzzle energy at 100 meters will not be fired.

**C-10.** Clubs will obtain the help of the district engineer in laying out their range facilities on U.S.-controlled real estate. The local directorate of public works will be consulted in developing range drawings of sufficient quality for the various submissions and for proper construction.

**C-11.** [Table C-1](#) provides the maximum range of shot for skeet- and trap-range facilities. The entire danger zone must be contained within U.S.-controlled real estate.

**C-12.** Clubs using NAF ranges will appoint a range safety officer (SO) or SOs and establish a safety standing operating procedure (SOP) for each type of range. SOPs will be posted prominently and enforced by club employees, members, and SOs. Range SOs will inspect each range weekly and close any range found to be in an unsafe condition. Community safety personnel will inspect NAF ranges quarterly.

**C-13.** When archery-range surface danger zones (SDZs) overlap rifle, pistol, or shotgun SDZs, or vice versa, firing will not occur on the ranges at the same time unless the ranges are baffled.

**C-14.** A safety zone will be established for archery ranges or courses.

- a. The clear zone will extend for a minimum of 30 meters.
- b. The clear zone will be the width of the range, plus a minimum of 10 meters on each side.
- c. The entire clear zone must be contained within U.S.-controlled area.
- d. Personnel will not enter the clear zone during archery practice.

**C-15.** Injuries caused as a result of firing on NAF ranges will be reported in accordance with chapter 3 of the basic regulation. The range will be closed immediately after an accidental injury caused by live firing or archery practice.

**C-16.** Only the local community commander may reopen NAF ranges after an appropriate investigation of the accident has been conducted and safety deficiencies have been corrected.

**C-17.** Personnel firing weapons, as well as coaches and observers, will wear hearing protection during weapons firing.

**C-18.** Commanders of scheduling units and area coordinators may impose rules that will deny individuals access to range facilities if the individuals violate range safety rules.

<b>Table C-1 Maximum Range of Shot</b>		
<b>Shot Size</b>	<b>Diameter (mm)</b>	<b>Maximum Range (meters)</b>
12-ga round ball	16.38	1,298
16-ga round ball	15.49	1,225
20-ga round ball	13.84	1,097
410-ga round ball	9.65	777
00 buckshot	8.64	684
0 buckshot	8.13	644
1 buckshot	7.62	604
1 shot	4.06	322
2 shot	3.81	302
3 shot	3.56	282
4 shot	3.30	262
5 shot	3.05	241
6 shot	2.79	221
7 ½ shot	2.41	191
8 shot	2.29	181
9 shot	2.03	161
12 shot	1.27	101

## APPENDIX D ROAD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

### D-1. DETERMINING ROAD CONDITIONS

Road conditions are determined by each individual garrison commander in coordination with the garrison director of emergency services. Road-condition criteria are applicable only to military vehicles. Personnel operating privately owned vehicles should take road conditions into consideration before operating their vehicles. Late work and work cancellations will be determined by commanders or direct supervisors in coordination with the employees.

### D-2. ROAD CONDITIONS

[Table D-1](#) defines road-condition characteristics.

**a. Green.** Unrestricted vehicle dispatches are authorized. Ideal road, temperature, and visibility conditions exist. Drivers will observe normal precautions and speed limits.

**b. Amber.** Ideal road, temperature, and visibility conditions do not exist. If a road condition marked with an asterisk in the Amber category is reported, commanders will declare Amber road conditions. Increased driving times, hazardous road conditions, and driver experience must be considered when dispatching vehicles under Amber conditions. Under Amber conditions, unit commanders (captains and above), garrison directors of public works, and primary staff (S1, S2, S3, and S4) may authorize dispatches for their vehicles.

**c. Red.** Only mission-essential and emergency-essential vehicle dispatches are authorized. Road, temperature, and visibility conditions are equal to or worse than those noted in [table D-1](#). If one or more of the conditions marked with an asterisk in the Red category are reported, commanders will declare road conditions Red. The dispatch record for mission- and emergency-essential vehicles must be marked “mission- and emergency-essential.” Garrison commanders and battalion-level commanders may authorize dispatches of mission-essential vehicles. Directors of public works and chiefs of buildings, grounds, and operation maintenance may approve mission-essential dispatches during Red road conditions to provide emergency support and support for snow and ice removal. A risk assessment must be completed before dispatch.

**NOTE:** Drivers of military vehicles passing through areas with Red road conditions should contact their chain of command and evaluate the risk of continuing the mission. Weather and road conditions must be part of all mission risk-management (RM) decisions.

**d. Black.** Only emergency-essential vehicle dispatches are authorized. Road, temperature, and visibility conditions are equal to or worse than those noted in [table D-1](#). If one or more of the conditions marked with an asterisk in the Black category are reported, commanders must declare road conditions Black. The dispatch record for emergency-essential vehicles (for example, ambulances, emergency engineer vehicles, fire trucks, military police vehicles) must be marked “emergency-essential.” Chiefs of appropriate offices (for example, directorates of public works, fire departments, medical activities, provost-marshal offices) may authorize dispatches of emergency vehicles. Garrison and brigade-level commanders and above may authorize dispatches of their emergency vehicles. A risk assessment must be completed before dispatch.

**NOTE:** Drivers of military vehicles passing through garrisons with Black road conditions should contact their chain of command and evaluate the risk of continuing the mission. Weather and road conditions must be part of all mission RM decisions.

### D-3. WEATHER- AND ROAD-CONDITION DEFINITIONS

#### a. Road Surfaces.

(1) **Dry.** Road surfaces are not wet or damp from residual moisture caused by overnight accumulations of dew or ground fog, drizzle, or light rain.

(2) **Wet.** A significant amount of moisture is standing on the roadway. The moisture is caused by moderate to heavy rain or melting snow. Wet conditions are characterized by the presence of puddles that require caution by vehicle operators.

(3) **Flooded.** Flooded conditions are characterized by significant volumes of water on the road surface. The water is a result of rain or melting snow. Normal runoff capabilities are exceeded and cause a hazard to vehicle traffic.

(4) **Heavily Flooded.** Heavily flooded conditions are characterized by excessive volumes of water on the road surface. Normal runoff capabilities are exceeded and some roads are closed, either by civilian or military authorities, to all vehicle traffic.

#### b. Snow.

(1) **Blowing Powder.** Blowing powder is light snow that blows across the roadway. Blowing powder conditions are characterized by minor accumulations of snow during a light snowfall or in the early stages of a heavy snowfall.

(2) **Packed.** Packed snow is characterized by major portions of the road being covered by a hard-packed snow surface. The road surface has been plowed, but not enough to remove snow completely, or vehicle traffic has compacted snow to form a hard surface on which vehicles can still be driven. Packed snow is a surface on which vehicle movement can be controlled by low speeds and proper caution.

(3) **Slush.** Slush is a mixture of melting snow and water. Slush conditions are characterized by periods of rising temperatures or road-salting operations after snow has accumulated. When slush is present, road surfaces are mostly free of significant accumulations of sheet ice or ice patches. Slush is a road-condition factor when enough slush exists to require operators to exercise increased caution.

(4) **Drifting.** Drifting is large accumulations of blowing snow across road surfaces. Drifts or piles of snow completely block portions of the road that are sheltered from the wind while unsheltered portions are covered with less snow or may be completely free of snow.

(5) **Heavy Drifting.** Heavy drifting conditions exist when drifts or piles of snow completely block roads and thoroughfares.

#### c. Ice.

(1) **Patches.** Ice patches are small areas of ice on otherwise ice-free roads. The ice requires operators to exercise increased caution. Ice patches usually accumulate in low-lying areas, on bridges, and under overpasses.

(2) **Slush.** Icy slush generally is defined the same as snow slush (b(3) above). Slush usually freezes overnight when temperatures drop, causing a crystallized icy surface. Icy slush can cause steering difficulties.



**(3) Black Ice.** Black ice covers the road surface with a thin coat of ice that greatly reduces tire traction over major portions of the road. Black ice is difficult to see because of its dull appearance. Black ice accumulates in shady spots, on bridge surfaces, and in low-lying areas.

**(4) Sheet Ice.** Sheet ice is a solid accumulation of ice covering large areas of the road. Vehicle tires do not make contact with the road surface on sheet ice. Traction on sheet ice is lost for 50 to 75 percent of the linear distance traveled in the area observed. Sheet-ice conditions generally follow periods of freezing rain and cause significant hazards to traffic.

**(5) Extreme Sheet Ice.** Extreme sheet ice is a solid accumulation of ice covering all areas of the road. Traction on extreme sheet ice is lost for more than 75 percent of the linear distance traveled in the area observed.

**d. Snow Depth.** Snow depth should be measured in areas of the road not affected by the clearing or drifting actions of the wind.

**e. Visibility.** Fog, haze, heavy rain, or heavy snow can affect a driver’s range of vision. Choice of a condition status in [table D-1](#) depends on a driver’s ability to distinguish objects clearly (such as obstructions, parked vehicles, pedestrians, road-edge markers) using only natural light or the vehicle lighting systems. At night, visibility is the ability to determine the identity, direction of travel, and rate of travel of observed light sources at the distances indicated. German law (50/50 Law) states that if visibility is reduced to 50 meters (164 feet) or less, the maximum speed limit is 50 kilometers (30 miles) per hour.

**f. Temperatures.** Temperatures are used to determine the likelihood of observed conditions to stay the same, improve, or get worse.

<b>Table D-1 Road-Condition Status Characteristics</b>						
<b>Road Condition</b>	<b>Road Surface</b>	<b>Snow</b>	<b>Ice</b>	<b>Snow Depth</b>	<b>Visibility</b>	<b>Temperature</b>
Green	Dry	None or blowing powder	None	None	More than 164 ft (50 m)	Above 35 °F (+2 °C)
Amber	Wet	*Packed *Slush	*Patches *Black ice *Slush	*Less than 4 in (10 cm)	*Between 65.5-164 ft (20-50 m)	Between 30 °F (-1 °C) and 35 °F (+2 °C)
Red	*Flooded	*Drifting	*Sheet ice	*Between 4-8 in (10-20 cm)	*Between 50-65.5 ft (15-20 m)	Between 10 °F (-12 °C) and 30 °F (-1 °C)
Black	*Heavily flooded	*Heavy drifting	*Extreme sheet ice	*More than 8 in (20 cm)	*Less than 50 ft (15 m)	Less than 10 °F (-12 °C)
*When one or more of the road conditions marked with an asterisk are noted, the corresponding road-condition status must be declared.						

## APPENDIX E

### ARMY IN EUROPE MILITARY-VEHICLE CONSPICUITY PROGRAM

#### E-1. PURPOSE

This appendix explains how to use military-vehicle delineators (MVDs). Using MVDs helps prevent rear-end collisions by making military vehicles conspicuous.

#### E-2. APPLICATION

The policy in this appendix applies to every tactical tracked, wheeled, and trailer vehicle in the Army in Europe. Only the retro-reflective markings specified this appendix may be used on the rear of vehicles operating in the Army in Europe.

#### E-3. REQUIREMENTS

**a. Policy.** Each tactical tracked, wheeled, and trailer vehicle must have at least two 15.75-inch (in) square MVDs affixed to the rear of the vehicle, regardless of the size of the vehicle.

**b. Other Retro-reflection Requirements.** Oversized and special-use vehicles must have military conspicuity stripes (MCSs) affixed to the entire width of the rear of the vehicle. These MCSs must be made from diamond-shaped, prismatic-lens, retro-reflective sheeting. Convoy safety-escort vans and tractors operating without trailers are examples of special-use vehicles.

#### E-4. MVD DESCRIPTION

a. The MVD is a type 3900G diamond-shaped, prismatic-lens, retro-reflective sheeting that makes vehicles conspicuous, both during the day and at night. This sheeting causes the lights of a following vehicle to reflect in a way that enables the driver of the following vehicle to see them, which, in turn, enables the rear motorist to clearly delineate the boundaries of the vehicle in front.

b. Since red is the universal color for danger, the normal driver reaction is to drive either to the left or right, rather than straight ahead. This tendency is reinforced by the arrow shape of the red design, which points the following driver away from the center of the military vehicle. Yellow, the color that indicates caution, is used to contrast with the red and catch the following driver's attention well in advance.

#### E-5. ORDERING

MVDs and military-vehicle delineator plates (MVDPs) are available through the supply system and can be ordered using the information in [table E-1](#).

<b>Table E-1 MVD and MVDP Ordering Information</b>	
<b>NSN</b>	<b>Description</b>
9390-01-382-8308	Item: SHEETING, REFLECTIVE Description: (MVD) 25 each 7.87-in square red/yellow delineator, self-adhesive, no backing plate
9390-01-382-8369	Item: SHEETING, REFLECTIVE Description: (MVD) 25 each 15.75-in square red/yellow delineator, self-adhesive, no backing plate
9390-01-382-8325	Item: SHEETING, REFLECTIVE Description: (MVDP) 25 each 7.87-in square red/yellow delineator, self-adhesive, mounted on a polycarbonate backing plate
9390-01-382-8460	Item: SHEETING, REFLECTIVE Description: (MVDP) 25 each 15.75-in square red/yellow delineator, self-adhesive, mounted on a polycarbonate backing plate

**E-6. PLACEMENT**

Specific placement locations for the more common Army tactical vehicles are shown in [figure E-1](#).

a. Two MVDs must be mounted on the rear of each vehicle, as close to the outside corners as possible, with the red portion to the inside, preferably within 6.5 feet (ft) (2 meters (m)) above the ground. The absence of fenders may require mounting the MVD on the back of the cab. Mud-flap-mounting is possible only with plate-mounted MVDs and bolts.

b. MVDs that adhere directly to vehicle surfaces may not be removed for repositioning. The vehicle surface where the MVDs are to be affixed must be clean, dry, and free of any surface contaminants such as grease or oil.

c. Plate-mounted MVDs can be affixed to vehicle surfaces by using sheet-metal screws, bolts, or rivets. Nylon washers should be used to prevent damage to the sheeting.

d. If quick removability is needed, type SJ3531 dual-lock 400 fasteners can be used to secure the plates to the vehicles. These fasteners have an acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive for adherence to surfaces treated with military polyurethane paint. The SJ3531 dual-lock 400s must be affixed to a vehicle surface that is clean, dry, and free of surface contaminants such as oil or grease.

**E-7. MAINTENANCE**

Delineators and other vehicle reflective systems must be cleaned with clear water before vehicles depart an installation or encampment. Vehicle maintenance rest-stop instructions to drivers of tactical wheeled and tracked vehicles must include a requirement to wipe dirt and mud from delineators and other lighting and reflective devices.

### MVD Description and Mounting Instructions

1. Apply MVDs to the rear of the vehicle only.
2. When viewing the vehicle or trailer from the rear, choose mounting locations no more than 6.5 ft (2 m) from the ground, as close as possible to the outside edges of the vehicle, and as vertical as possible.
3. When viewed from the rear, the outside corner of the yellow reflective portion of the MVD must always point down and outward, as shown below.
4. The standard (large) MVD size is 15.75 square inches. When it is impossible to apply MVDs of that size, 7.87-inch (small) square decals or plates may be used.

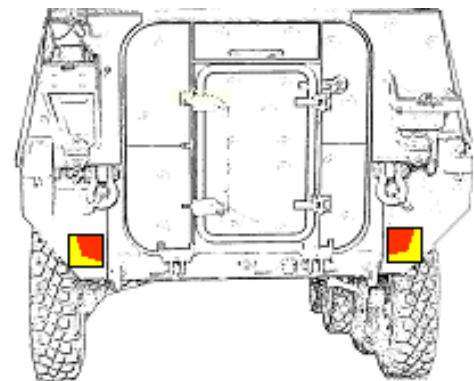
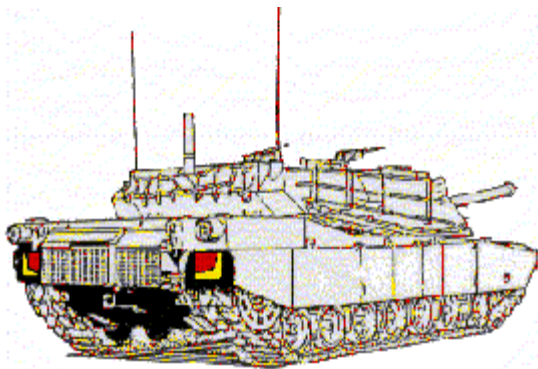
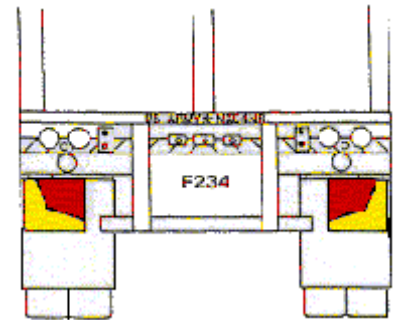
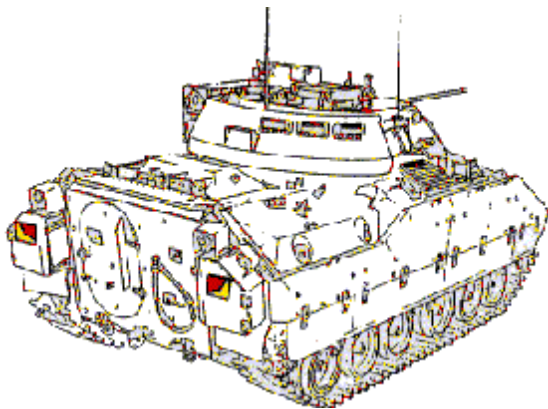
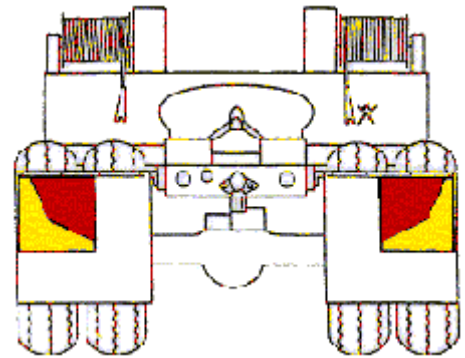
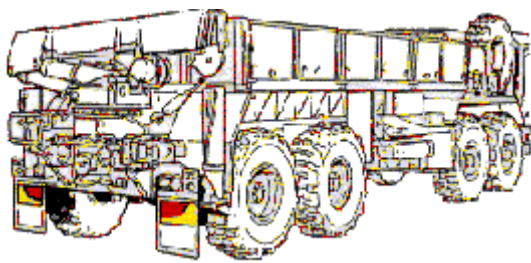


Figure E-1. MVD Description and Mounting Instructions

## GLOSSARY

1SG	first sergeant
21st TSC	21st Theater Sustainment Command
A&E	ammunition and explosives
AAPS	aviation accident-prevention survey
AAR	after-action report
ACH	advanced combat helmet
AE	Army in Europe
AEPUBS	Army in Europe Library & Publishing System
AE RSC	Army in Europe Radiation Safety Council
AO	area of operation
AOR	area of responsibility
AR	Army regulation
ASAM	aviation safety action message
ASO	aviation safety officer
AT/FP	antiterrorism/force protection
ATP	army techniques publication
ATSTP	Army Traffic Safety Training Program
BAIUDBw	<i>Bundesamt für Infrastruktur, Umweltschutz und Dienstleistungen der Bundeswehr</i> (German Armed Forces Infrastructure, Environmental Protection, and Service Agency)
°C	degrees Celsius
CATC	Combined Arms Training Center
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG, USAREUR	Commanding General, United States Army Europe
CLS	common levels of support
cm	centimeter
CONUS	continental United States
CORA	Certificate of Risk Acceptance
CoS, HQ USAREUR	Chief of Staff, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP-12	[USAREUR Civilian] Career Program 12
CPAC	civilian personnel advisory center
CS	confined space
CSC	Commanders Safety Course
CSM	confined-space manager
CSP	Confined Space Program
CSURG	Command Surgeon, United States Army Europe
DA	Department of the Army
DCG, USAREUR	Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Europe
DES	directorate of emergency services
DFARS	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
DOD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense instruction
DOL	United States Department of Labor
DPW	directorate of public works

DU	depleted uranium
EM	United States Army Corps of Engineers manual
ENDEX	end of exercise
EU	European Union
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FM	field manual
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
ft	feet
ga	gauge
G3	deputy chief of staff, operations
GCMCA	general court-marshal convening authority
GS	General Schedule
GSA	General Services Administration
GTA	Grafenwöhr Training Area
HAZ-11	Hazardous Material Driver Training Course
HAZ-12	Hazardous Material (-2) Certification Course
HAZ-15	European Hazardous Material Certification (Road/Rail)
HAZCOM	hazard communication
HAZLOG	hazard log
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HN	host nation
HQ IMCOM	Headquarters, United States Army Installation Management Command
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
IDP	individual development plan
IED	improvised explosive device
IEMP	installation emergency-management program
IH	industrial hygiene
IMCOM	United States Army Installation Management Command
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
JMTC	Seventh Army Joint Multinational Training Command
KO	contracting officer
<i>KompZBauMgmt</i>	<i>Kompetenzzentrum Baumanagement</i> (Building Center of Excellence)
LN	local national
LRSO	local radiation safety officer
LSO	laser safety officer
LTA	local training area
m	meter
MCS	military conspicuity stripe
MEDDAC	medical department activity
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
mm	millimeter
MTF	medical treatment facility
MVD	military-vehicle delineator
MVDP	military-vehicle delineator plate
NAF	nonappropriated fund
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NSN	national stock number



NVD	night-vision device
O3	captain
O5	lieutenant colonel
O6	colonel
OCONUS	outside continental United States
OF	optional form
OH	occupational health
OHN	occupational health nurse
OIC	officer in charge
OJA	Office of the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
OPORD	operation order
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PC	pilot in command
PCS	permanent change of station
PFD	personal flotation device
PHCR-E	Public Health Command Region–Europe
PISG	Prescription Industrial Safety Glasses [Program]
PLR	preliminary loss report
POC	point of contact
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POV	privately owned vehicle
PPE	personal protective equipment
PRCS	permit-required confined space
RAC	risk assessment code
RF	radio frequency
RM	risk management
RPE	respiratory protective equipment
RPM	respiratory protection monitor
RPP	Respiratory Protection Program
RSO	radiation safety officer
RSSO	radiation safety staff officer
S3	operations officer
SA	Supplementary Agreement [to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces Agreement]
SASOHI	standard Army safety and occupational health inspection
SDS	safety data sheet
SDZ	surface danger zone
SME	subject-matter expert
SO	safety officer
SOC40	Safety Officer/Noncommissioned Officer Course
SOF	safety of flight
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOH	safety and occupational health
SOHAC	Safety and Occupational Health Advisory Council
SOP	standing operating procedure
SSN	Social Security number
TA	training area
TC	training circular
TDY	temporary duty

TJC	The Joint Commission
TM	technical manual
TMDE	Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment
TMP	transportation motor pool
TriPS	Travel Risk Planning System
TSAE	United States Army Training Support Activity Europe
U.S.	United States
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USACR/SC	United States Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center
USAREUR G1	Deputy Chief of Staff, G1, United States Army Europe
USAREUR G3/5/7	Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, United States Army Europe
USAREUR JA	Judge Advocate, United States Army Europe
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USATA	United States Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Activity
USCG	United States Coast Guard
UXO	unexploded ordnance