SSC Monthly Construction Contractor Meeting

Safety Presentation

VPP Goals

Jan 4, 2024

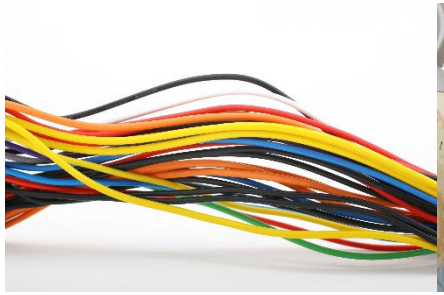
NASA SSC 2024 Safety & Health Goals

Voluntary Protection Programs
An OSHA Cooperative Program

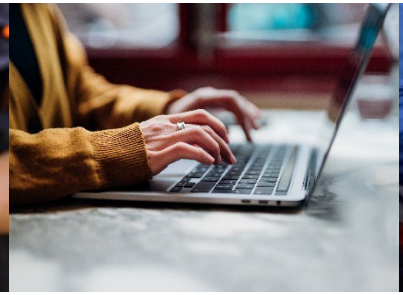
Increase employee awareness of driver safety



Promote employee electrical safety and reinforce quality of electrical workmanship in NASA maintained facilities




Increase employee awareness on how to prevent finger, hand, and arm injuries


Driver Safety

The 2023 Seat Belt Survey identified roughly 8% of Stennis employees (257 out of 3167 surveyed) were not wearing a seat belt or not wearing one properly while driving on site.

- Obey all traffic laws, especially posted speed limits
- Always watch for pedestrians and be extra cautious when backing up
- Yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, making eye contact to indicate that you see them
- Never pass vehicles stopped at crosswalks
- Stay alert – avoid distracted driving – no cell phones
- Wear your seatbelt

Electrical Safety

!!! Electrical Safety Audit Findings at NASA

Recent NSC Electrical Safety audit findings showed the following:

- Discrepancies with the maintenance of single-line diagrams that did not meet NFPA requirements for cable sizes, feeder breakers, transformers and more.
- Hazard analyses (such as arc flash and job hazard analyses) that were not performed.
- Panel directories that were not updated.

Electrical Safety

!!! Electrical Safety Labeling Incidents at NASA

Accurate labeling can help prevent incidents like the following:

- In one mishap, a worker was shocked while cutting into a mismarked energized cable. An arc flash resulted and caused serious burns to the worker's face and hands.
- In one close call, the initial outage submission identified the wrong electrical panel, resulting in the wrong breaker being turned off, leading to unnecessary equipment shutdowns and significant project delays.

Prevent Finger, Hand and Arm Injuries

We know the main causes of hand injuries, but what can do we do to prevent them? There are several practices employers and employees can implement to reduce the risk of hand and arm injury: engineering controls, administrative controls and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls reduce hazards through the use of equipment that has built-in measures to protect the worker, and is always the preferred way to reduce workplace hazards. Some common types of engineering controls include safety guards, electrical proximity limiting devices, emergency stop devices, and ergonomic tools.

Administrative Controls

Administrative controls are procedures management puts in place, and are useful when engineering controls either cannot be implemented or cannot alone effectively reduce risk. Safety training, lock-out tag-out rules, warning signs, product substitution, and attention to ergonomic principles are all forms of administrative controls.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE is worn to minimize hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or sufficient. It is crucial that the appropriate gloves are worn for the specific task.