



Mission Success Starts With Safety



SSC Construction Contractor Safety Meeting

August 05, 2021



Mission Success Starts With Safety



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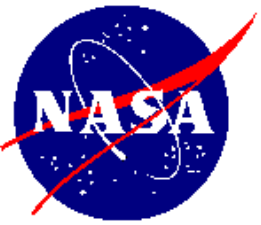
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Construction Safety

SSC Construction Inspection
Safety Findings/Stats

July 2021



Construction Safety Report: 01 July – 31 July 2021

Findings: 0

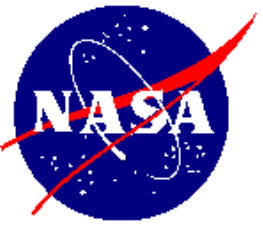
Level 1 Severity : 0

(Corrected on the spot)

Level 2 Severity : 0

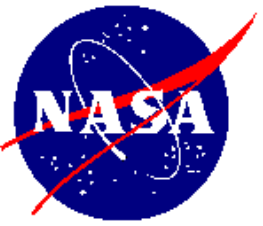
(Corrective action documented)

Mishaps: 0 / Close Calls: 0



Discussion Topics

- SSC Safe at Work Protocol Updates
 - <https://sscsos.com/>
- Competent Persons
- Other



SSC Safe at Work Protocol Updates

DATE: July 29, 2021 8:29:52 am CDT

Updated Guidelines for Face Masks

Stennis Space Center Updated Guidelines for Face Masks

The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) recently issued [updated guidance](#) on face masks and social distancing that factor in local pandemic conditions. Given local conditions in the surrounding Mississippi and Louisiana communities and in accordance with this updated guidance, Stennis Space Center guidelines have been updated.

Effective immediately (July 29, 2021), all employees, vaccinated or unvaccinated, must wear face masks and practice physical distancing in indoor common areas (such as lobby areas, hallways, stairwells, elevators, conference room/meeting areas, B-1100 Cafeteria, B-1100 Atrium, etc.).

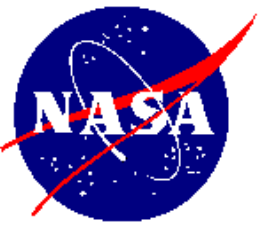
When deciding whether to come on-site, please keep in mind the status of the federal government remains “open with maximum telework flexibilities to all current telework eligible employees.” Employees who are able to perform their work and conduct meetings virtually are encouraged to continue doing so.



Competent Person

OSHA:

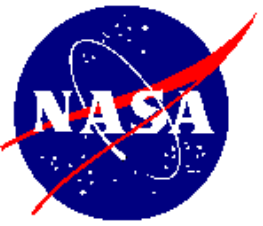
The term "Competent Person" is used in many OSHA standards and documents. An OSHA "competent person" is defined as "one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them" [29 CFR 1926.32(f)]. By way of training and/or experience, a competent person is knowledgeable of applicable standards, is capable of identifying workplace hazards relating to the specific operation and has the authority to correct them. Some standards add additional specific requirements which must be met by the competent person.



Recent Safety Observations



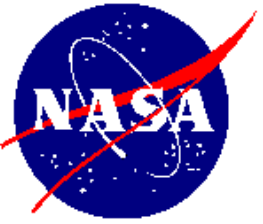
Synthetic sling left in the weather.



Recent Safety Observations



Trench box missing safety pins.



Recent Safety Observations



Before



After

Preventing Hand and Arm Injuries

Assess job hazards to determine if personal protective equipment is required:

- Gloves - protect against lacerations, chemicals, and extreme temperatures (heat and cold).
- Equipment guards – protect personnel from having direct contact with moving parts and other dangerous areas of a equipment.

Assess clothing and jewelry before work:

- Remove rings, watches and bracelets when working with tools, machinery or if they could get caught on anything.
- Make sure sleeves or other loose clothing can't get caught in or on anything.
- Select the right work glove for the job and make sure they fit properly – not too tight and not too loose.
- Inspect gloves for tears, holes and wear.

Preventing Hand and Arm Injuries

Contact Hazards

Blind reaching is a common way to injure hands. This includes reaching *into, under, over, between or behind* something when you can't see where your hands will be. Blind reaches can cause your hands to:

- Get burned on something hot or cold.
- Be cut on a sharp edge.
- Come in contact with moving parts.

If you can't see:

- Get down on your hands and knees to look under something.
- Use a flashlight or mirror to assess the area not readily visible.
- Shut down equipment and lockout before removing the guard to perform work or retrieve a fallen item.

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the U.S.

One in five Americans will develop skin cancer in their lifetime, and nearly 20 Americans die from melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, every day.



Since exposure to the sun's harmful UV rays is the most preventable risk factor for skin cancer, protect your skin by:



- Seeking shade
- Wearing sun-protective clothing
- Applying sunscreen to all skin not covered by clothing

The American Academy of Dermatology recommends choosing a sunscreen that says:

Broad spectrum

Means a sunscreen protects the skin from ultraviolet A (UVA) and ultraviolet B (UVB) rays, both of which can cause cancer.

SPF 30 or Higher

How well a sunscreen protects you from sunburn.

Water resistant or very water resistant

For up to 40 or 80 minutes. Sunscreens are not waterproof or sweatproof and need to be reapplied every two hours or after swimming or sweating.



Wear sun protection gear like a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses to protect your eyes from UV rays.



Don't forget your feet!
When wearing sandals, flip-flops, or going barefoot, apply sunscreen to all exposed skin.



Wear a long-sleeved shirt and pants made of tightly woven fabrics (ones you can't see through). For more effective sun protection, select clothing with an ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) number on the label.



One ounce of sunscreen, enough to fill a shot glass, is considered the amount needed to cover the exposed areas of the body.

Make sunscreen your Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) every time you are outdoors!!



Questions



<http://constructionsafety.ssc.nasa.gov/>