

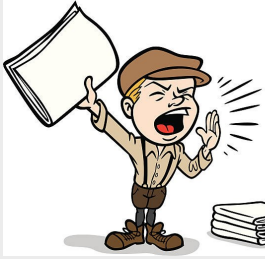


Safety and Environmental Newsletter

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FY2024

Environmental Management System (EMS) High Priorities adopted !



Each year, the environmental risk or opportunity of upcoming fiscal year (FY) projects and activities are scored. On September 14, 2023, Wallops Senior Management adopted the EMS High Priorities for FY 2024.

The FY24 High Priorities are listed below with a snap shot of activities which are planned (P), needed (N), or will be a opportunity (O):

Natural and Cultural Resources

- Update the Programmatic Biological Opinion (P)
- Divest Coast Guard Station (P)
- Monitor acoustic deterrent at USAF tower (P)
- Perform survey to detect presence/ absence of newly listed endangered bat species (N)



Site Restoration

- Continue treatability studies to reduce PFAS migration to surface water (P)
- Complete South WI Perchlorate Investigation Report (P)
- Determine extent and migration pathways to surface water of PFAS and find viable cost effective treatment (N)



Water Quality

- Update cross-connection and back-flow prevention document (P)
- Install secondary injection site for chlorination to reduce disinfection byproducts (P)
- Require funding to renovate five potable water tanks (N)



Sustainability

- Fund Existing Building Commissioning, 44 buildings at WFF (P)
- Install 7 EV charging stations (P)
- Complete Envision certification for Causeway Bridge project (P)
- Cost savings and cost avoidance (O)



Environmental Planning

- Plan Wallops Island Southern Expansion (WISE) EA (P)
- Complete Shoreline and Causeway Bridge EA (P)
- Cooperate with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (O)
- New business growth (O)

Tank Management

- Resolve Energy and Environmental Functional Review findings (P)
- Require funding for removal of D-50B closed tank (N)
- Inspector Training (N)





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National Aeronautics and Space Administration



**KNOW
WHAT TO DO
WHEN WIND
AND RAIN BLOWS
THROUGH!**

hurricanes



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- Know your area's risk of hurricanes. Hurricanes can happen along any U.S. coast or in any territory in the Atlantic or Pacific oceans and can affect areas more than 100 miles inland.
 - Build an emergency go-kit that includes enough food and water for at least three days, a battery-powered or crank radio, flashlight, extra batteries, charging devices, medications, and first-aid supplies. Also remember to include supplies for anyone or anything that depends on you (pets, children, elderly family members).
 - Become familiar with your area's evacuation zone, evacuation routes and shelter locations. Develop plans for evacuating or sheltering in place. With your family, determine where you will go if you need to evacuate and how you will get there.
 - Sign up for local emergency alerts. Visit ready.gov/alerts for national alerts info.
 - Prepare as the storm approaches. Turn on a TV or radio to get the latest weather updates. Listen to the Emergency Alert System and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio for emergency alerts and instructions.
 - Turn off electrical power when there is standing water or fallen power lines or before you evacuate your home, and turn off gas and water supply lines as well. Bring loose, lightweight objects indoors and cover windows with permanent storm shutters or marine plywood.
 - Have a communications plan in place to reach family members or loved ones if you become separated. Keep mobile devices charged and plan how to communicate with family members should you lose power.
-
- Never walk, swim or drive through flood waters. Just 6 inches of fast-moving water can knock a person down, and 1 foot of moving water can sweep a vehicle away.
 - Evacuate immediately if told to do so. If sheltering during high winds, go to a storm shelter or an interior windowless room or hallway on the lowest floor.
 - Go to the highest level with an exterior opening if trapped in a building by flooding. Go on the roof, only if necessary.
-
- Listen to authorities for special instructions and information. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
 - Be careful during clean up and wear protective clothing. Avoid wading in flood water, which can contain dangerous debris or be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
 - Check gas, water, and electrical appliances for damage. Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or if you are standing in water and never touch downed power lines.
 - Use caution when turning power back on in your house, as the power lines could be a potential fire hazard or cause personal harm.
 - Use texts or social media to communicate with family and friends. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. If possible, contact your supervisor to let them know you are safe.



Know how to check your NASA center's operating status and sign up for your center emergency alerts. Update your emergency contact information at id.nasa.gov and have at least one non-NASA phone number listed to receive emergency messages from NASA's Emergency Notification and Accountability System if away from the office.

Make sure you review your center's emergency handbook and ask your supervisor if you have any questions related to disaster preparedness at NASA.





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Dirty Dozen #9 Psychological Condition

Factors when an individual or team experience a psychological event that compromises performance, and this condition contributes to an error

Dumpster Fire

- Contents of a dumpster located next to a construction trailer caught fire.
- A waste management team lead was on site. He mentioned that a cigar or cigarette tossed into the dumpster was reportedly the cause as per one of the contractors. He also saw a few aerosol cans and a paint cans in the dumpster.
- One of the contractors informed the Safety Officer that he tossed a cigar into the dumpster but thought he had it snuffed out before doing so.
- Safety Representatives arrived and noticed that the dumpster was adjacent to the trailer air intake. Both trailer doors were open - the Safety Officer and Industrial Hygienist entered the trailer - a slight odor was evident. The Industrial Hygienist recommended an air filter change. No soot was visible.



Mitigation Strategies

- Utilize awareness tools to mitigate the impact of psychological influence: signage, recurring review of rules/guidelines
- Job/Task rotation to prevent monotony – counter complacency
- Incorporate hazard analysis and risk mitigations into employee training

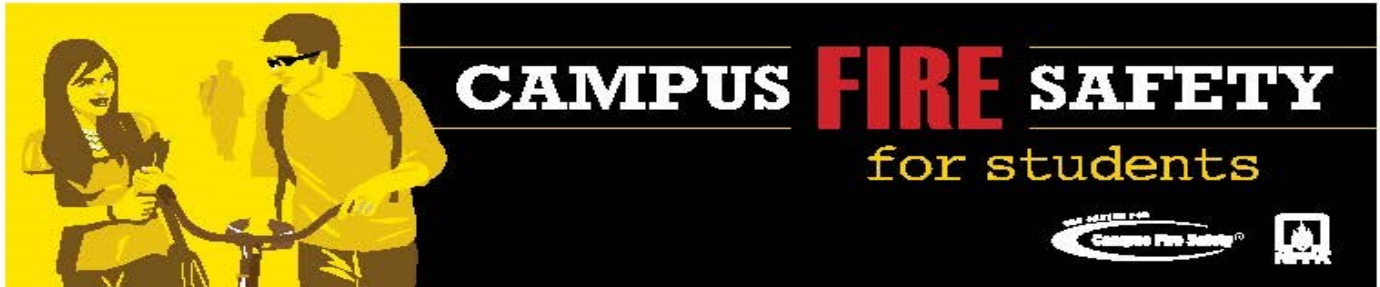
Human Factors Findings

- Complacency was noted as a contributory factor in this event.



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FIRE SAFETY TIPS TO SHARE WITH FRIENDS

PRACTICE KITCHEN FIRE SAFETY

If a fire starts in your stove, toaster oven or microwave, keep the door closed and unplug the unit until the fire burns out. Do NOT use water on a grease fire – it only makes the fire worse and hot oil can splatter and burn you. If you're sleepy or drowsy, don't cook a meal that requires turning on appliances.



WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDS ... GET OUT

Fire doubles in volume every 30-60 seconds. In just a couple of minutes, an entire room or multiple rooms can be engulfed in flames and smoke. When the fire alarm sounds, get out of the building - FAST and NEVER, no matter what, delay or go back inside the building to get your "things". Ask yourself, is a cell phone or computer more important than your life? No way. You can always buy a new cell phone; but you can't buy your life back.

BE CHOOSY WHERE YOU LIVE

Smoke alarms and sprinkler systems save lives. When it comes time to look for housing, don't choose just ANY place. Check out a number of locations to make sure the room or apartment you want has WORKING smoke detectors installed. If you're looking on-campus, be sure your building has a fire sprinkler system.

KEEP EXITS CLEAR

We get it, there's not a lot of space in your dorm room or apartment but that doesn't mean you should store your bikes or suitcases or whatever in halls and stairwells – and especially NOT in front of exit doors. You need these areas free and clear so you can make a fast escape in case of a fire. If stuff is blocking your exits, you could easily get trapped inside the burning building.



RESPECT YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR

Too many fire deaths have occurred when a smoke detector has been disabled. Always LEAVE the batteries in the smoke detector, NEVER undo the cover, and DON'T take the smoke detector off the wall or ceiling. If you do, the detector can't warn you about a potential fire.



Fire Safety Outreach provided by:
The Center for Campus Fire Safety Student Committee
and the National Fire Protection Association
campusfiresafety.org | nfpa.org



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KNOW WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF A FIRE

Get Out Alive

If you get caught in a fire situation, survival is your first priority.

- Know two ways out.
- Feel the door.
 - 1) If it's hot - don't open it. Instead, use your second way out, or go to a window and call for help.
 - 2) If it's cool - stay low and open it slowly. Check for smoke and fire before going out.
- Get out before calling 911.
- If a fire alarm is available, pull it on the way out.
- Keep the fire from spreading by closing the door behind you.
- Knock on doors and yell "FIRE" as you leave.

Crawl low to the floor

- Thick smoke can make it impossible to see. Toxic chemicals in the smoke can become deadly in seconds.
- Heat and smoke rise—the freshest, safest air is close to the floor. Even fire fighters crawl low.

What if you can't get out?

- Use your cell phone and call for help.
- Try to get someone's attention.
- Close and seal your door to keep smoke out.
- Hang or wave something from the window to get attention.
- Yell out the window.



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