



August 2015
Volume 3, Issue 8

II MEF Safety Spotlight



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Save the Date

II MEF Safety Expo
30 Sep 2015
Marston Pavilion
0730 to 1530

The II MEF Safety Expo is open to all Marines, Sailors, Civilians and their families. The Expo will take place during the II MEF Fall Op-Pause (28 Sep – 2 Oct 2015)

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Notes from the II MEF Safety Director

Welcome to this month's edition of the II MEF Safety Spotlight! Sadly, summer is almost over. As we make plans for Labor Day, think "Safety". Now is also the time to think about going back to school. Those big yellow buses will soon be back on the road so take a look at page 5 and you will know when you must stop for them. Lastly, mark your calendars for 30 September 2015 from 0730 – 1530 for our II MEF Safety Expo. There will be more detailed information in next month's Safety Spotlight!

What You Should Know About Shark Attacks

"Between the months of five through nine, go swimming in the ocean from nine to five."

Robert Hueter, Mote Marine Laboratory



Shark attacks have been rising steadily for more than a century.

The Legendary Shark

The number of worldwide unprovoked shark attacks has grown at a steady pace since 1900, with each decade having more attacks than the previous," reports the International Shark Attack File at the Florida Museum of Natural History. The most recent attacks have come in recent days in North Carolina, during the month that marks the 40th anniversary of the movie *Jaws*.

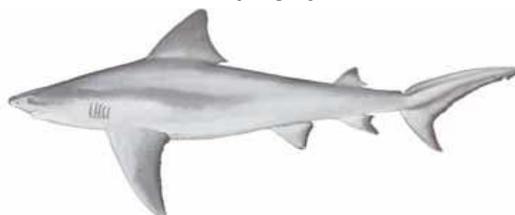
Two teenagers were bit by sharks in separate attacks within hours in Oak Island, North Carolina, south of Wilmington. Both lost their left arms and suffered serious injuries, although they are recovering in a local hospital. The attacks occurred just 30 miles up the coast from where a 13-year-old girl was bitten by a shark three days earlier. That teen suffered cuts on her foot but was not seriously injured. Still, local officials say North Carolina's beaches remain safe to visit, since the incidents are statistically very rare. An ocean swimmer has only a one in 11.5 million chance of being bitten by a shark, according to the museum.

On Tuesday officials continued to patrol the area's beaches and said any shark "acting aggressive," such as swimming within 100 feet of the shore, would be euthanized. "That order prompted criticism from shark experts, who said the shark or sharks involved in the attacks was most likely long gone. Here are some more things you should know about sharks and shark attacks:

What kinds of sharks attack humans?

Based on the damage suffered by the teens in North Carolina, shark expert George Burgess says a large tiger or bull shark is most likely to blame. Those two species are often found right along the coast and are known to occasionally bite people, says Burgess, who studies attacks at the Florida Museum of Natural History. Great white sharks, immortalized by *Jaws*, are also occasionally responsible for attacks on people. Other sharks involved in incidents around the world this year include a mako and a nurse shark. Lemon and spinner sharks are also occasionally known to attack.

Bull Shark



Tiger Shark





Avoiding Shark Attacks

Although the relative risk of shark attacks for humans is very small, swimmers and surfers can help prevent attacks by following these ISAF safety tips:

- Always stay in groups because sharks are more likely to attack a solitary person.
- Do not swim or paddle too far from shore, away from the assistance of lifeguards or friends.
- Do not enter the water if bleeding because a shark's sense of smell is highly sensitive.
- Avoid wearing shiny jewelry because reflected light resembles the sheen of fish scales.
- Avoid being a visual attraction for sharks by using extra caution when waters are murky. Avoid the water if you have uneven tanning and bright colored clothing because sharks see contrast particularly well.
- Refrain from excessive splashing and don't allow pets in the water because of their erratic movements.
- Remember that sightings of porpoises do not indicate the absence of sharks — both eat the same food.
- Exercise caution when occupying the area between the sandbars or near steep drop-offs where sharks hang out.
- Do not enter the water if sharks are known to be around, and calmly evacuate the water if any sharks are seen.
- Do not harass a shark — even nurse sharks can bite.
- Avoid areas where people are fishing or using bait.

www.ncseagrant.org Photos by Chris Crumley

Jellyfish

Jellyfish are brought to shallow water or ashore by the currents or wind. Jellyfish can be difficult to spot due to their see-through bodies. It's important to note that you can be stung by a jellyfish that has been washed to shore. As you're walking along the beach, keep a lookout for jellyfish camouflaged in the sand.

Fortunately, most jellyfish stings aren't serious. Typical reactions include red welts, stinging, and itching. If you are stung by a jellyfish, **1)** wash the area with salt water, **2)** apply white vinegar to neutralize the venom, and **3)** take an over-the-counter pain reliever. If you experience difficulty in breathing, chest pain, or any other serious symptoms seek medical treatment immediately.



What You Should Know About Shark Attacks (Continued from page 1)

Why do sharks attack people? The majority of incidents are “provoked” attacks, in which someone is bitten while spearfishing or while trying to catch a shark or release it from a line or net. Among unprovoked attacks, the fish are most often confusing people with their normal prey, often due to poor visibility. Surfers are most often attacked, most likely because they spend long periods of time in the water and often splash around like prey.

How dangerous are sharks? Although a shark attack is a potential danger for anyone frequenting marine waters, the risk should be kept in perspective. Bees, wasps and snakes are responsible for more fatalities each year. The reality is that, on the list of potential dangers encountered in aquatic recreation, sharks are right at the bottom of the list.

Why are shark attacks rising? Chance for encounters between humans and sharks have increased, while the number of shark attacks have consistently risen, so has the human population. More people are spending time in or near the ocean than ever before. Also, records for tracking shark attacks have become more efficient, contributing to the increased number of reports.

Although individual years have few shark attacks that statistical analysis in the short term is dicey, the long-term trend shows an increase in incidents. Part of that is likely due to better reporting, according to the Florida Museum of Natural History. But beyond that, the most likely explanation for rising numbers of attacks is the “ever-increasing amount of time spent in the sea by humans, which increases the opportunities for interaction between the two affected parties,” according to the museum. A steadily rising human population is also a big factor. So far in 2015, there have been 29 unprovoked shark attacks around the world and 14 in the U.S., according to the Global Shark Attack File. Last year, the world recorded 72 unprovoked shark attacks, down from 75 in 2013.

What should I do if a shark starts attacking me? Hit it in the nose, which is often enough to end the attack, says the museum. Then head for shore. If that doesn't work, claw at its eyes and gill openings, two sensitive areas. “One should not act passively if under attack,” the museum says, because “sharks respect size and power.”

How do I reduce the odds of an attack? People should remember that swimming in the ocean is always a wildlife experience. There are some ways to better your already very low odds of getting attacked. It's a good idea to avoid known shark nursery grounds, and avoiding swimming during or after storms, which can make the water cloudy and churn up the bait fish that lead to shark feeding frenzies. Also avoid swimming at dawn and dusk, for the same reasons, as well as swimming near the presence of seals or other prey species or where fishermen have dumped guts. It's also a bad idea to feed sharks, which can confuse them or teach them to associate people with food.

Do anti-shark wetsuits or repellents work? A number of companies have marketed wetsuits and surfboards designed with patterns said to repel sharks, from killer whales to lionfish. The jury is still out on whether such products actually make a difference. “I seriously doubt that will work,” shark ecologist Bradley Wetherbee of the University of Rhode Island told National Geographic. Other research has investigated the efficacy of chemical and even electrical repellents; though more work needs to be done.

Does the economy affect shark attacks? Yes. The more tourists flock to beaches, the more shark attacks tend to occur, since people and fish have more chances to meet. In 2011, a recession year marked by lower tourism, the U.S. saw 29 unprovoked shark attacks, compared to an average of 39 attacks for the previous decade.

If many sharks are in trouble, how could attacks increase? A rising number of countries, from the U.S. to the South Pacific, are passing and enforcing bans on shark fishing, and the fish are showing some localized signs of recovery as a result. However, the overall conservation picture remains dim, especially with illegal fishing.

Aren't more sharks killed by humans than the other way around? Yes, by a huge multiple. Experts estimate that around 100 million sharks are killed by people every year, in a haul that many consider unsustainable and which threatens many species. Sharks reproduce slowly so they are particularly vulnerable to overfishing. Sharks are harvested for their fins, considered a delicacy in some Asian countries, and are collected for their meat and skins. They are also frequently ensnared in fishing gear as unwanted “bycatch.”

Stay Safe This Labor Day Weekend

Labor Day safety is the most important and overlooked part of any end of summer bash. While no one Labor Day activity is particularly unsafe, the combination of crowds, alcohol, increased travel and being around water can add an elements of danger to your holiday plans. By thinking about safety and taking the necessary precautions, your Labor Day can be as safe as it is fun.

Labor Day Safety around Water

Whether you're spending the day at the lake, ocean, or swimming pool, Labor Day safety is critical. Make sure young or inexperienced swimmers have floatation devices or life vests to use while in or around the water. When taking children boating, make sure they understand which areas are for boats and which areas are for swimming or floating on rafts. If children are being difficult, turn safety into a game and hold drills for things like who can get into their life vest the fastest.



Labor Day Safety on the Road

No matter where you're going, Labor Day safety on the road is an area you can't afford to ignore because people die during holiday travel each year. To stay safe on the road, avoid distractions, even if you'd normally be able to eat a snack or take a cell phone call while driving, it's best to avoid these things during peak holiday travel times. More people on the road often increase the accident potential for an otherwise safe driver.

Labor Day Safety at Home

You're not immune from Labor Day safety even when spending the holiday at home. Be sure to keep heavy food items away from the edge of counters and tables, as a falling watermelon has the potential to cause a nasty bruise – if not worse – to your foot in addition to making mess on the floor. It's also a smart idea to instruct children to stay away from the grill while you barbeque. Not paying attention while playing can lead to cuts, bruises or burns.



General Labor Day Safety Tips

Remember, even if you aren't a drinker, chances are good that someone else on the road is. As the afternoon goes on, become more conscientious of those around you. It only takes a second for someone with impaired judgment to veer into your lane on the highway or enter the swimming area with their jet ski. While being paranoid isn't a part of Labor Day safety, staying aware is.

Teaching Our Children Safety

Along with teaching them to eat well, read and write, and get along with others, parents also need to be concerned with teaching basic safety parameters to their children. A big part of kids safety education is making your child aware of potential situations and how to react. Your child needn't be afraid of the world, but sometimes things happen and he or she should know the possibilities and have some idea as to how to react appropriately

Basic Kids Safety Information

There are certain things that children need to be taught early on. This includes important information such as their full name, address, and telephone number. They should know how to find a safe adult if they're lost or in need of help and should also be taught how to call 9-1-1 in case they are in trouble.

Fire Safety for Kids

Fire safety for kids goes beyond simply knowing not to play with matches or electrical cords. Kids need to know what to do in the event a fire occurs. This includes such tips as being sure their family has created an escape plan, knowing how to get out of the house fast, staying low to the ground, feeling a door before they open it, and to "stop, drop, and roll" if their clothes catch on fire. This is also where knowing how to dial 9-1-1 comes in really handy as well.

Kids Water Safety

Whether your kids are swimming at a local pool, spending the day at the beach, or riding in a boat, there are a few safety guidelines they really need to remember. The most important is to always swim with an adult watching. This goes hand-in-hand with the main rule of thumb for adults, which is to never swim alone. After all, you never know when you'll need assistance in the water, and you want to be sure they will be someone to help if needed. Other important kids water safety tips include always wearing a life jacket when boating, taking the time to learn how to swim as well as float and tread water, only swimming in designated areas, and never diving in shallow water.

Kids Traffic Safety

There are several topics that can be addressed here. These include the more familiar bicycle and wheel safety information (such as always wearing a helmet), but can also extend to subjects such as public transportation safety, school bus safety, safe walking, and railroad crossing safety. If your child is regularly in any of these situations, then that safety topic needs to be addressed.

Internet Safety for Kids

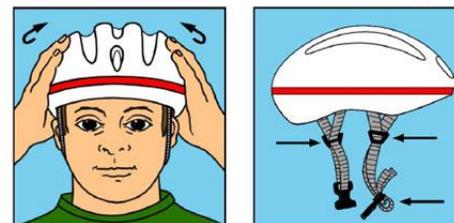
Kids are on the Internet younger and younger these days and need to be aware of the dangers the web presents, both in the form of predators and viral or inappropriate downloads and content. Basic tips that kids should be aware of before they start exploring the web include never giving out personal information online, never arranging to meet with anyone they don't know, never giving out their schedule, and never downloading content without permission.

There are many kids safety topics that may be appropriate to discuss with your child, including knives and guns safety, stranger danger, and even weather safety. Fortunately, there are many resources for parents on the Internet that provide basic information, important tips, and current guidelines.

<http://enlightenme.com/kids-safety/>



Wear the helmet flat on the head, not tilted back at an angle!



Make sure the helmet fits snugly and does not obstruct the field of vision. Make sure the chin strap fits securely and that the buckle stays fastened.

The 10 Most Dangerous States for Pedestrians

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2014/08/10/24-7-wall-st-danger-to-pedestrians/13693795/>

Nearly all Americans are pedestrians at some point during the day and must rely on traffic infrastructure and competent drivers to avoid accidents. Of the 33,561 traffic fatalities in 2012, 4,743 were pedestrians, a 9.4% increase from 2010. While some states have improved pedestrian safety, pedestrian traffic fatalities increased in most states. According to data released by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1.51 pedestrians were killed in traffic accidents for every 100,000 U.S. residents in 2012. Pedestrians in some states are at a considerably higher risk than in others. Delaware led the nation with nearly three pedestrian fatalities for every 100,000 residents. South Dakota had just 0.24 pedestrian deaths per 100,000 people, the lowest rate nationwide.

A variety of factors can put pedestrians at greater risk, from proper infrastructure, to personal choices both drivers and pedestrians make. Engineering decisions such as creating overpasses, creating safe routes, better roads, as well as providing funding for law enforcement to enforce safety laws on seat belts, impaired driving, and speeding can prevent pedestrian fatalities. Ultimately, the safety of everyone on or near our roadways is dependent upon personal responsibility and compliance with all traffic laws. External distractions such as cell phones and loud music should also be put away or turned down so that the eyes and ears of both pedestrians and drivers remain focused on traffic and traffic signals. Individual choices are a central driver of traffic incidents. Texting and driving is probably the biggest factor that's impacting fatalities, The proliferation of mobile devices have people on phones constantly, which lowers both a pedestrian and a driver's awareness and reaction time. High alcohol use rates are also a major component in traffic accidents. A longer commute may also increase the risk of pedestrian fatalities because people are either walking on the road for longer periods of time, or driving in cars for greater portions of the day. The percentage of residents who spent less than 15 minutes commuting, on the other hand, was relatively low compared to the national rate. Road safety is dependent upon factors other than the number of cars on the road. Unsurprisingly, many of the most dangerous states for pedestrians had cities that were also among the worst rated for walkability. Seven of the 10 lowest-rated large cities for walking are in states on the list.

To identify the most dangerous states for pedestrians, the study reviewed traffic-related fatality rates from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. They also reviewed commuting data and poverty figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. Walkability ratings come from Walk Score, which measures pedestrian friendliness on a scale of 0-100 in U.S. cities based on distance to amenities, access to public transit, and other road metrics. These are the 10 most dangerous states for pedestrians.



1. Delaware: Nowhere in America was it more dangerous to cross the street than in Delaware, where nearly three pedestrians died in traffic accidents per 100,000 residents in 2012. There were just 27 pedestrian fatalities in 2012. Nevertheless, pedestrians seem to be more especially vulnerable in Delaware. A pedestrian was the victim of nearly one in every five fatal traffic-related accidents, a greater proportion than in all but two other states.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.94
Total pedestrian fatalities: 27 (15th lowest)

2. New Mexico: New Mexico had 2.92 pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 residents in 2012, an 82.5% increase from two years earlier. New Mexico also had one of the highest rates of traffic fatalities per 100,000 licensed drivers in the country, perhaps indicating that driving in New Mexico is particularly dangerous.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.92
Total pedestrian fatalities: 61 (24th highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 365 (20th lowest)

3. South Carolina: There were 18.3 traffic-related deaths per 100,000 South Carolina residents in 2012. Like most dangerous states for pedestrians, a relatively high proportion of South Carolina's workforce - 41% - spent between 15 minutes to 30 minutes commuting to work increasing the likelihood of traffic accidents.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.60
Total pedestrian fatalities: 123 (11th highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 863 (13th highest)

4. Louisiana: The rate of pedestrian fatalities in Louisiana rose by 57% between 2010 and 2012, from 1.63 fatalities per 100,000 residents to 2.56, well above the 1.51 fatalities per 100,000 residents nationwide. In 2012, pedestrian fatalities accounted for 16.3% of total fatalities, exceeding the national rate by more than two percentage points.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.56
Total pedestrian fatalities: 118 (13th highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 722 (19th highest)

5. Florida: With one of the highest shares of the population in the country commuting more than 30 minutes per day — most of which will travel by car — Florida has a lot to gain from ensuring pedestrian safety. Florida's high pedestrian death rate may be due to its large elderly population, which accounts for 18.2% of the state's total residents and is the highest proportion in the country. According to one recent study, residents over 65 years old account for a relatively large proportion of pedestrian deaths, and are more likely than other groups to be involved in accidents.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.46
Total pedestrian fatalities: 476 (3rd highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 2,424 (3rd highest)

6. North Carolina: North Carolina is one of the nation's most densely populated states, with 363.7 people per square mile as of 2012. Perhaps as a result, there were 1,292 traffic-related deaths in 2012, **the fifth highest number of fatalities in the country**. Nearly 200 of the victims were pedestrians, also among the highest nominal figures. The pedestrian fatality rate increased by more than 14% between 2010 and 2012, among the higher rates nationwide. Additionally, among the 10 U.S. cities with the lowest Walk Score rating, four were located in the state. In turn, pedestrians may need to walk a long way to reach basic needs, which increases the likelihood of pedestrian fatalities.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 2.02
Total pedestrian fatalities: 197 (5th highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 1,292 (5th highest)

7. Nevada: Major cities in Nevada are car-dependent. Meaning those without cars need to walk long distances to reach basic amenities, which also explain the state's high pedestrian fatality rate. The pedestrian fatality rate increased by 47.4% between 2010 and 2012.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 1.96
Total pedestrian fatalities: 54 (24th lowest)
Total traffic fatalities: 258 (16th lowest)

8. Hawaii: Of the 126 traffic deaths in the state, 20.6% were pedestrians. Hawaii's police department, reported overall increases in drug and alcohol-related traffic accidents, which may partly explain the high pedestrian fatality rate in Hawaii.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 1.87
Total pedestrian fatalities: 26 (13th lowest)
Total traffic fatalities: 126 (7th lowest)

9. Arizona: In past years, Arizona was one of the nation's most dangerous states for pedestrians and bikers. Arizona retrofitted many of its streets with wider sidewalks, pedestrian refuge islands, and additional landscaping to make travel safer for pedestrians. As a result, the number of pedestrians per 100,000 residents killed in motor vehicle.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 1.86
Total pedestrian fatalities: 122 (12th highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 825 (15th highest)

10. Texas: Texas is the nation's second-most populous state. This may explain the high numbers of cars in Texas, potentially putting the state's pedestrians at greater risk. Vehicles in Texas travelled a combined 237.8 million miles in 2012, more than in every state except for California.

Pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people: 1.83
Total pedestrian fatalities: 478 (2nd highest)
Total traffic fatalities: 3,398 (the highest)

Onslow County Schools Begin August 24th

Only YOU Can Prevent Negligent Discharges



For two-lane roads with a center turning lane, all traffic must stop on both sides.



For four-lane roads without a median, all traffic must stop on both sides



On divided highways with four lanes or more and there is a median, only the traffic on the side of the bus must stop.



On roads with four lanes or more and there is a center turning lane, only drivers on the same side of the bus have to stop.



There has been a recent rise with personal weapon negligent discharge mishaps resulting in both serious injuries and loss of life within the Navy and Marine Corps. These mishaps often occur during weapons cleaning or during subsequent functional tests of a weapon after cleaning with live ammunition present. Complacency is also a primary causal factor in many of



these mishaps, Marines, Sailors and our family members must get "back to basics" and follow the simple rules of safe weapons handling.

Leaders at all levels should never consider any weapons-related activity to be low risk. Safe weapons handling procedures are critical at all times - on the range, in combat, and at home. If proper weapons handling procedures are not followed, a Marine potentially risks his or her own life and the safety of their fellow Marines and family members.

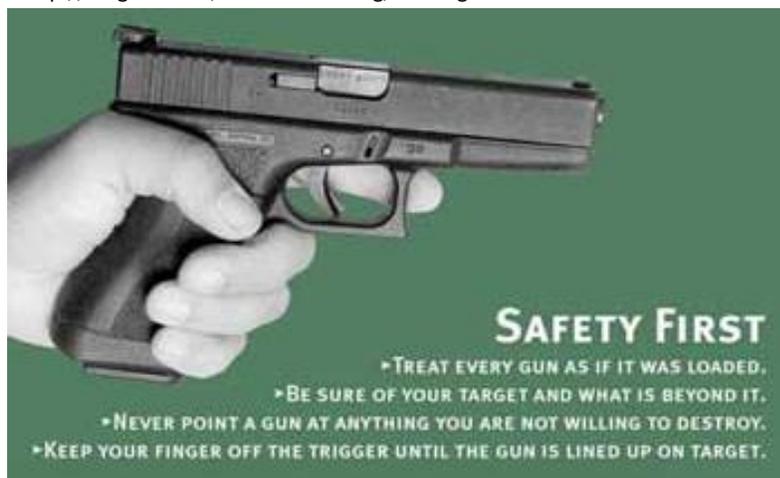
During combat, Marines must react quickly, safely, and be mentally prepared to engage targets. However, they must also utilize the same safe weapons handling procedures they are taught on the range at home when handling or cleaning weapons to avoid becoming one of the statistics.

SAFE WEAPON HANDLING -- RULES TO LIVE BY

- Treat every weapon as if it were loaded at all times.
- Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.
- Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you are ready to fire.
- Keep the weapon on safe until you intend to fire.
- Know how to operate your weapon and know its safety features.
- Keep guns unloaded, locked, and out of reach of children at home.
- Keep ammunition stored separately and secured in a locked container.

GUN SAFETY & TRAINING LINKS

- www.nssf.org (National Shooting Sports Foundation)
- www.protectchildsafe.org
- www.wheretoshoot.org
- <https://www.concealedcarryonline.com/north-carolina>
- <http://csaguns.com/firearms-training/training-classes>



Around the Corps....

Usually, when we mention the word “balcony” in a message as a Risk-O-Matic op check, the verb “fell” isn’t far behind. If you could have suspended the faller on midair to check his BAC, he’d usually flunk.

The Sailor in the following account, forwarded as a local news item from one of our tireless correspondents scattered around the globe, reportedly didn’t fall, he jumped. The good news was that he splashed down in a swimming pool. The bad news was that it was eight stories below.

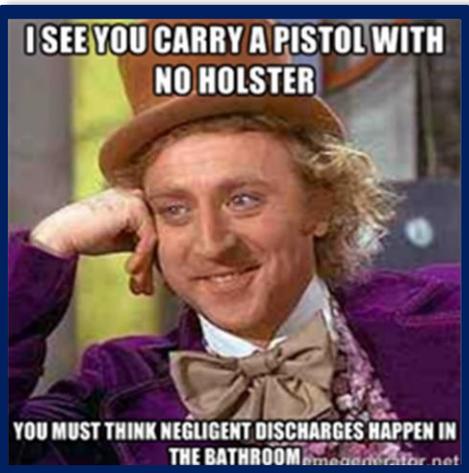
He had been involved in what the news account described as a “loud and possibly drunken argument with a woman in a tenth floor room” before jumping. He broke both legs and was “very abusive towards the hotel staff member” who tried to help him.

Talk about a persona non grata. Must have been a heck of an argument. Wonder who won?

An E-5 was giving what the report described as “an intoxicated person” (but whom we’ll refer to as “a drunk guy”) a ride home. Apparently the vehicle lacked a back seat, which is the proper venue for drunk passengers, but for whatever reason, the drunk guy was up front. He leaned on the center console to get a head start on sleeping it off (given the fact that it was 0430, who could blame him?). His inebriated noggin, however, interfered with the driver, who promptly tried to shove the drunk guy out of the neutral zone. The attempted shove took at least one hand and too much of his attention away from steering, allowing the car to drift into a ditch. Maintaining speed, he tried to wrestle the car out of the ditch and back onto the pavement.

Might have made it, too, if a culvert hadn’t intervened. The next few seconds were a loud, disorienting blur, highlighted by air bags deploying and the car doing the automotive equivalent of a barrel roll.

Navy Safety Center Summary of Mishaps 7-10-15



What’s new on SharePoint

- * Spring & Summer Resource Training Material
- * Upcoming Training

II MEF Safety SharePoint Address:
<https://intranet1.iimef.usmc.mil/Safety/default.aspx>

Safety Training

The below safety courses are available for all II MEF personnel. Detailed information for each course is located at <https://intranet1.iimef.usmc.mil/Safety/default.aspx> under the Safety, Motorcycle, and Radiation Training Announcements. Contact your Safety Manager for all your safety related concerns & registration. To enroll in Alive at 25 (DIC), sign up through ESAMS www.navymotorcyclerider.com. The location is Lejeune Learning Center, Bldg 825, Stone Street (Education Center) Room 220. Uniform of the day. Walk-ins are accepted; registration is preferred.

DATE(S)	COURSE TITLE	LOCATION
12 Aug 2015	Respiratory Protection, Lock Out/Tag Out, Hearing Conservation, Sight Conservation, Blood Borne Pathogens, Non-Supervisor Safety (0800-1600)	CamLej (Bldg 524)
13 Aug 2015	Supervisor Safety, Permit Required Confined Space Refresher (PRCS), Radiation Safety, Ergonomics, Hazard Communication, Lead Safety (0800-1600) 2 hours each	CamLej (Bldg 524)
27-28 Aug 2015	OSHA 10 Hour Course General Industry	CamLej (Bldg 1003)
14-18 Sep 2015	Mishap Investigation Course (0730-1630)	CamLej (Bldg 524)
14-25 Sep 2015	Ground Safety for Marines (GSM) (0730-1630)	CamLej (Bldg 1003)
18-25 Sep 2015	Mishap Investigation Course (0730-1630)	CamLej (Bldg 524)
24-25 Sep 2015	OSHA 10 Hour Course (Construction) (0800-1600) & (0800-1200)	CamLej (Bldg 1003)
18 Nov 2015	Respiratory Protection, Lock Out/Tag Out, Hearing Conservation, Sight Conservation, Blood Borne Pathogens, Non-Supervisor Safety (0800-1600)	CamLej (Bldg 524)
19 Nov 2015	Supervisor Safety, Permit Required Confined Space Refresher (PRCS), Radiation Safety, Ergonomics, Hazard Communication, Lead Safety (0800-1600) 2 hours each	CamLej (Bldg 524)
19-20 Nov 2015	OSHA 10 Hour Course General Industry	CamLej (Bldg 1003)
7-18 Dec 2015	Ground Safety for Marines (GSM) (0730-1630)	CamLej (Bldg 1003)