

DLA Safety and Occupational Health Program

Overview

Purpose

As a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) supervisor, you must be able to understand the requirements of the DLA Safety and Occupational Health Program. An understanding of the Program, its requirements, and how they affect your work site will assist in providing a safe and healthful work environment.



Module objectives

You will be able to

- define the supervisor's responsibilities under the DLA Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOH Program), and
- identify the components of the DLA SOH Program.

Given access to the 29 CFR or its excerpts and a regulatory citation, you will be able to identify the subject matter of the citation and label the components of the citation.

In this module

This module covers the following topics:

- Program Goals and Policies
- Responsibilities
- Program Administration
- DLA Safety and Occupational Health Program Elements
- Industrial Hygiene
- Occupational Medical Services
- DLA field activity Oversight and Inspections
- Notices of Unsafe Working Conditions
- OSHA or State Inspections of DLA Facilities

*Let me tell you the secret that has led me to my goal.
My strength lies solely in my tenacity.*

Louis Pasteur

Program Goal and Policies

Goal of prevention

The goal of the DLA SOH Program is the prevention of mishaps caused by physical, chemical, biological, and ergonomic sources having the capability to produce any of the following:



- Death, injury, or illness to DLA civilian employees, including nonappropriated fund employees during the course of their employment, and to military personnel, occurring while on or off duty
- Destruction of or damage to equipment, facilities, or material owned, used, leased, or otherwise under the control of DLA
- Death, injury, or illness to members of the public, including occupants of Government-furnished quarters, as a result of DLA operations
- Destruction of or damage to public or private property as a result of DLA operations

Policies

DLA has established the following policies:

- DLA management and supervisory personnel will execute DLA mishap prevention and health efforts.
- DLA will maintain a comprehensive and effective program in full compliance with Executive Order 12196, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHACT), DODI 6055.1, DLAI 6055.1, and host nation requirements.
- DLA activities, collocated with other Federal agencies, will participate in the host activity safety and health program, in addition to the Program. Commanders of DLA field activities are responsible to require personnel of other agencies to comply with the Program while they are on DLA premises.
- DLA will use feasible safety and industrial hygiene engineering techniques to eliminate unsafe or unhealthful conditions, rather than administrative procedures that normally reduce the exposure or effect of a mishap.
- DLA will ensure that every DLA employee shall be afforded a safe and healthful work environment.
- DLA will consult with recognized labor unions and enlist their help in the furtherance of safety and occupational health.

Mishap prevention concept

Mishaps are preventable. They do not occur without cause. The identification and elimination of mishap causes are the principal objectives of any safety and occupational health program. Mishap prevention is not an after-the-fact activity. The goal is prevention.

Responsibilities

Introduction

The various levels of command and supervision have their own level of responsibility for safety and health, none of which can be delegated. It is important to understand everyone's role and responsibility in the overall Program. This way, no one assumes someone else is responsible for some aspect of the Program. Failure to comply with safety and health rules could result in administrative action at any level. Unfortunately, disciplinary actions may become a necessary part of enforcing rules of safety and health. Minor infractions of these rules must be documented as these may help indicate a more serious problem.

Safety and health personnel

Each field activity is required to staff its safety and health function with sufficient professional personnel to accomplish the requirements of the Program. These personnel provide supervisors with technical expertise on safety and health issues. Only fully qualified safety and health personnel are permitted to perform professional mishap prevention duties.

Safety and health personnel duties

These duties include, but are not limited to

- workplace inspections
- mishap prevention surveys
- job safety and health analyses
- abatement recommendations
- health hazard evaluations
- consultations, and
- mishap investigations.

Supervisor

Supervisors are crucial to the Program because of their contact with employees. No supervisor can be relieved of any part of his or her responsibility for safety and health. Supervisors must accomplish the following responsibilities:

- Furnish a place of employment free of recognized hazards.
- Ensure personnel are trained to work safely.
- Enforce safety and health rules.
- Correct unsafe or unhealthful acts, conditions, and/or procedures.
- Investigate and report mishaps.
- Investigate and correct hazards they observe or that are reported to them, and if they cannot correct them, report them to their safety and health office.
- Take other actions necessary to ensure the safety and health of employees.
- Provide employees with personal protective equipment (PPE).

Responsibilities, Continued**Performance evaluation**

Safety and health is an integral part of every supervisor's performance and must be considered as part of their annual performance evaluation. Field Activity Commanders and Administrators must ensure that supervisors' performance standards contain SOH performance requirements in accordance with DLAD 1434.1.

Additional Duty Safety Monitor (ADSM)

For work locations where there is a varying degree of risk involved, safety monitors who are not qualified safety health personnel may perform some mishap prevention duties. However, these personnel must possess sufficient training and/or experience in safety and health to carry out the required mishap prevention duties, as determined by the Safety and Occupational Health Official (SOHO). The field activity Commander appoints these personnel, preferably after consultation with the SOHO.

ADSM responsibilities

ADSMs work closely with supervisors. Supervisors should specifically outline the duties of the safety monitors that work for them. The duties of a safety monitor may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use safety and health checklists to conduct inspections of local work areas.
- Follow-up on corrective actions, work orders, etc.
- Monitor mishap reporting to ensure timeliness and completeness.
- Coordinate occupational health program requirements, i.e., immunizations, blood donations.
- Serve as the first level of safety and health support for employees and supervisors.
- Conduct limited safety training.
- Participate in safety and health meetings.

Employee

As a condition of employment, each employee must

- adhere to all safety and health rules
- use and maintain the PPE, safety equipment, or other devices provided
- report for correction any unsafe and unhealthful acts, conditions, or procedures, and
- report all on-the-job mishaps, injuries, and illnesses.

Check Your Knowledge

The goal

What is the goal of the DLA SOH Program?

Supervisor's responsibilities

Identify supervisor's responsibilities for safety and health by checking the appropriate box (es).

- Furnish a place of employment free of recognized hazards.
- Investigate and report mishaps.
- Conduct health hazard evaluations.
- Use safety and health checklists to conduct inspections of local work areas.
- Enforce safety and health rules.
- Serve as the first level of safety and health support for employees and supervisors.
- Provide funds to support safety and health activities.
- Correct unsafe or unhealthful acts, conditions, and/or procedures.

Program Administration

Introduction

Administration includes those record keeping elements we often overlook, but which are so very important to the support of any program. As a DLA supervisor, it is important that you understand the administrative aspects of the Program. Understanding these requirements will help you to be prepared for evaluations and have a better program. The major record keeping requirements are discussed below.

Safety and Health Information Reporting System (SHIRS)

Federal law mandates the tracking and reporting of mishaps. DLA uses SHIRs to meet this mandate. Detailed information explaining how SHIRS works is available in the SHIRS Users' Guide. SHIRs is a database used to

- report and monitor mishaps
- calculate associated costs of mishaps
- report hazards and track abatement, and
- track inspection and accident investigation results.

Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA requires that a Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses be maintained at all work areas. Within DLA, this Log and Summary is maintained at the field activity SOH Offices. The Log and Summary may be obtained through SHIRS.

Summary Report of Federal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA requires the annual Summary Report of Federal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to be posted on the bulletin board no later than 45 calendar days after the close of the fiscal year and left in place at least 30 days, or otherwise disseminated to all employees. The supporting SOH Office provides this report to each work area.

DoD Poster

29 CFR 1903.2(a)(1) requires each employer to post a notice informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the OSHAct. DLA activities, with workplaces subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12196, shall post DoD Form 2272, DoD Occupational Safety and Health Protection Program Poster.

This poster informs employees of the

- substance of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, EO 12196, and 29 CFR 1960
- Director, DLA Support Services (DLA–DSS), the DLA Designated Agency Safety and Health Official (DASHO)
- Field activity SOHO, the safety and health designee, and
- names and phone numbers of the local safety and health points of contact (POCs).

Program Administration, Continued

ISSAs, MOUs, and contracts

When safety and health services cannot be provided within DLA field activities, authority is granted to enter into

- Inter-Service Support Agreements (ISSAs)
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), or
- negotiated contracts.

DLA SOH Program Elements

Introduction

The DLA SOH Program covers many different aspects of the safety and occupational health world. The Program actually consists of a variety of program elements. As a supervisor you are not expected to know all of the technical aspects of these elements, but you should know what they are.

Basic program elements under 29 CFR Part 1960

29 CFR Part 1960, Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters, requires each Federal Agency to establish a SOH program. The following list outlines the basic program elements required under this OSHA standard.

- Administrative requirements include
 - adequate resources for safety
 - education/training, and
 - performance Evaluation in Safety.
- Hazard detection, reporting & abatement includes
 - mishap reporting & investigation
 - hazard reporting & investigation
 - inspections, and
 - hazard abatement procedures.
- Compliance with OSHA Standards for specific programs areas.

DLA SOH Program Elements, Continued**Compliance with OSHA Standards**

In order to comply with specific OSHA standards DLA has developed programs as identified in the following table.

Program Element	Description	Page
Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine Services	Outlines medical services afforded employees and evaluation of workplace health hazards	10
Ergonomics	Protects employees from developing musculoskeletal disorders	Error! Book mark not defined.
Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)	Provides guidance on how to protect employees from exposure to BBPs and comply with OSHA regulatory requirements	Error! Book mark not defined.
Hazard Communication	Covers OSHA requirements regarding communicating chemical hazards to employees	Error! Book mark not defined.
Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)	Addresses the practices and procedures necessary to disable machinery or equipment, thereby preventing the release of hazardous energy while employees perform servicing and maintenance activities.	Error! Book mark not defined.
Powered Industrial Truck (PIT) Operator Training	Describes the program required to prevent injuries and damage from using powered industrial trucks	Error! Book mark not defined.
Respiratory Protection	Provides procedures and requirements regarding operations in an area that requires respiratory protection	Error! Book

		mark not defined.
Hearing Conservation	Protects employees from high noise levels	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Radio-frequency Radiation	Directs the use of DoDI 6055.11, Protection of DoD Personnel from Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation and Military Exempt Lasers	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Ionizing Radiation	Directs use of DoDI 6055.8, Occupational Radiation Protection Program	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Permit-Required Confined Spaces	Describes how to comply with OSHA's confined space regulations and protect employees from hazards of restrictive entry	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Describes how to protect employees from a variety of workplace hazards	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Note: In the next section, we will cover the details of Industrial Hygiene and Medical Services. Subsequent units of this course will cover details of the other elements. (Details of all the elements can be found in DLAI 6055.1, Safety and Occupational Health Instruction.)

Industrial Hygiene

Introduction

The DLA Industrial Hygiene Program ensures the availability of a healthy work environment. DoD 6055.1 states that it is DoD policy to provide each employee with a healthful work environment free from recognized chemical, physical, or biological hazards that cause, or are likely to cause, death or illness.



To this end, health hazards must be identified, evaluated, and controlled. Consistent, meaningful occupational health and environmental surveillance programs must be implemented to ensure that controls adequately protect the health of DoD personnel. Accomplishing this policy is the job of our industrial hygienists.

What is industrial hygiene?

Industrial hygiene is that science and art devoted to the recognition, evaluation, and control of those environmental factors or stresses arising in or from the workplace, which may cause sickness, impaired health and well being, or significant discomfort and inefficiency among workers.

Environmental factors and stresses

The environmental factors and stresses in the workplace which influence the health of the worker are

- chemicals in the form of liquids, dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, and gases
- physical agents, such as ionizing radiation, lasers, microwaves, noise, vibration, extremes of temperature and illumination
- biological agents, such as insect bites, molds, fungi, and bacteria, and
- ergonomic factors, including monotony, repetitive motion, and fatigue.



Who are industrial hygienists?

An industrial hygienist can be a DLA civilian employee meeting the requirements of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) standard for the Industrial Hygiene GS-690 series. An industrial hygienist may also be a DLA contractor employee having a degree(s) in engineering, chemistry, physics, medicine, or related physical and biological sciences, and who, by virtue of special studies and training, acquired competence in industrial hygiene.

Industrial Hygiene, Continued

What can an industrial hygienist do for me?

An industrial hygienist can provide technical support to a supervisor in the following ways:

- Recognize the workplace factors and understand their effect on people.
- Evaluate, on the basis of experience and with the aid of quantitative measurement techniques, the magnitude of those stresses in terms of ability to impair human health and well being.
- Establish a control measure in the workplace. Control measures include: substituting a less toxic material, enclosing a process, separating the worker from exposure, providing ventilation, wetting dust-laden operations, and ensuring good general housekeeping practices.



Industrial hygiene records

Industrial hygienists collect and maintain comprehensive baseline industrial hygiene data (identified health hazards) on each workplace, and the information is updated periodically. Sufficient records are maintained on each workplace to ascertain the nature and degree of occupational health hazards present.

Action level

An action level for medical monitoring is that level of exposure (below the established exposure limit) warranting inclusion of workers in a medical surveillance program. DLA adopted an across-the-board action level of one-half the permissible exposure limit. This level was adopted to provide an extra degree of protection to employees.

Exposure limits

There are two exposure limits used in DLA:

- OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), which is the legal limit.
- American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), which is only a recommended level, unless OSHA opts to use the TLV as its legal limit.

DLA will comply with the more protective of SOH standards for chemical substances.

Occupational Medical Services

Introduction

Occupational medical services ensure a healthy workforce capable of accomplishing the DLA mission. Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medical Services work together to provide a variety of services for DLA employees.

Emergency health services

Emergency treatment of illness or injury on the job includes emergency diagnosis and first treatment of injury or illness that becomes necessary during working hours, regardless of whether the injury was sustained by the employee while in the performance of duty or whether the illness was caused by his employment.



At locations with medical treatment capability, emergency treatment will be provided for all DLA employees, contractors, and visitors in accordance with locally developed procedures. At locations without medical treatment capabilities, emergency treatment will be provided by outside sources (e.g., contract, local emergency medical services).

First aid and CPR training

Use this table to determine whether your installation must provide training:

IF an infirmary, clinic, or hospital is . . .	THEN the installation . . .
within 4 minutes of the workplace	commander decides if he or she wants to provide Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), first aid and response training.
more than 4 minutes from the workplace	must provide employees trained in CPR and first aid. One to 25 must be trained in first aid and a sufficient number must be trained in CPR. The determination of sufficiency is up to the commander.

First aid kits

DLA organizations will provide first aid kits according to local policy.

Primary treatment

The Federal Employees Compensation Act provides that medical care for an injury in the performance of duty is to be provided by a U.S. Government medical officer or hospital, or any duly qualified local physician or hospital of the employee's choice.



Occupational Medical Services, Continued

Subsequent treatment

Subsequent treatment for an injury or illness sustained by an employee on the job is also to be provided by the Government or physician of the employee's choice. However, the employee can only use his or her own physician for subsequent treatment if it is an approved worker's compensation case.

Supervisor referrals

Supervisors should refer employees to the health unit for evaluation, treatment, or referral before leaving work during duty hours for reasons of illness or injury.

Immunizations

DLA occupational health programs may include immunizations for civilian employees. Flu immunizations may be offered to employees on a voluntary basis. DLA employees will receive appropriate immunizations at DLA expense prior to official travel outside the United States. The Centers for Disease Control are the Federal authority for recommending immunizations for each country visited (DoD Instruction 6205.2, Immunizations Requirements).

Periodic medical examinations

Periodic medical examinations are conducted when

- an Industrial Hygiene Evaluation provides information indicating that an employee is potentially exposed to a hazardous material or condition exceeding the action level as defined in DLA Guidance
- medical examinations are specified by OSHA regulation or in DoD 6055.5–M, Occupational Health Surveillance Manual, and
- the position description of an employee requires a periodic medical examination.

Supervisors must ensure that employees meeting the listed requirements receive appropriate medical examinations.

Check Your Knowledge

DLA Program Elements

In order to comply with specific OSHA standards DLA has developed a variety of programs. The program elements are listed below. Using this list write the program element name with its description.

Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)	Permit-Required Confined Spaces
Ergonomics	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Hazard Communication	Powered Industrial Truck (PIT) Operator Training
Hearing Conservation	Radio-frequency Radiation
Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine Services	Respiratory Protection
Ionizing Radiation	Traffic Safety
Mishap and Hazard Reporting	

Program Element	Description
	Provides procedures for reporting mishaps and identifying, classifying, and abating hazards.
	Protects employees from high noise levels.
	Provides procedures and requirements regarding operations in an area that requires respiratory protection.
	Protects employees from developing musculoskeletal disorders.
	Describes how to comply with OSHA's confined space regulations and protect employees from hazards of restrictive entry.
	Describes how to protect employees from a variety of workplace hazards.
	Covers OSHA requirements regarding communicating chemical hazards to employees.
	Describes the program required to prevent injuries and damage from using powered industrial trucks.
	Provides guidance on how to protect employees from exposure to BBPs and comply with OSHA regulatory requirements.
	Directs use of DoDI 6055.4, DoD Traffic Safety Program.
	Directs use of DoDI 6055.8, Occupational Radiation Protection Program.
	Directs the use of DoDI 6055.11, Protection of DoD Personnel from Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation and Military Exempt Lasers.
	Outlines medical services afforded employees and evaluation of workplace health hazards.

DLA Field Activity Oversight and Inspections

DLA on-site evaluations

DLA–DSS–E conducts on-site evaluations of each field activity’s safety and health program every 3 years. The evaluations

- always include a review of all of the major program elements, and
- may include visits to secondary or lower field activities.

Field activity oversight responsibility

Field activity SOHOs will conduct on-site SOH Program evaluations of their subordinate activities annually. Field activities may establish agreements to have these evaluations conducted by organizations that are geographically closer or have the needed technical expertise.

Supervisor responsibilities

Conducting a DLA field activity inspection (one made by a Safety and Health professional) **IS NOT** the duty of a supervisor. Supervisors must and do perform SOHO-approved inspections of their work areas.

Field activity inspection program

Each field activity establishes a systematic and documented program ensuring an annual inspection is conducted of every workplace, including offices, by a safety and health professional. Exceptions include the following:

- Workplaces in contractor installations where fewer than 25 DLA personnel are employed are at the discretion of the SOHO at the field activity.
- For workplaces where there is an increased degree of risk because of the nature of the work being performed, inspections must be performed more frequently, as determined by the field activity SOHO.
- The field activity SOHO shall conduct inspections of contractor operations that take place within areas under the control of the field activity as necessary to enforce compliance with those specific safety and occupational health standards over which the field activity exercises control.

Right of entry

Right of entry shall be provided to safety and health professionals to ensure free and unlimited access to all work areas, unless they do not meet entry requirements, i.e., security clearance.

Right of accompaniment

Employees or their union representatives are authorized and are provided an opportunity to accompany safety and health professionals during the annual workplace inspection, and to participate in any closing conference.

Denying right of accompaniment

The field activity SOHO or his designated representative is authorized to deny the right of accompaniment to any person whose presence or conduct interferes with a fair and orderly inspection.

DLA Field Activity Oversight and Inspections, Continued

Inspection of security areas

Inspections of areas containing classified information are conducted following policies outlined in local field activity security regulations.

Consulting with employee and union representatives

Safety and health personnel should consult with employees and union representatives at the work location to the extent necessary to ensure an effective and thorough inspection. Employees and union representatives must be afforded the opportunity to bring to the attention of the safety and health personnel any unsafe or unhealthful work condition that they have reason to believe exists at the work location.

Notices of Unsafe Working Conditions

Notice of unsafe or unhealthful working condition

For each deficiency which is not corrected immediately onsite, a “Notice of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Condition” is prepared as part of the inspection report.

Posting of notices

The posting of notices is at or near each place where an unsafe or unhealthy condition exists. Postings are based on Risk Assessment Codes (RACs) assigned to the condition.

RAC 1, 2, or 3 deficiencies are required to be posted. If it is not practicable to post the notice at or near the hazard, it is posted in a prominent place where it will be readily observable by all affected personnel.

Posting of RAC 4 and 5 deficiencies is not required.

Notice timeframes

Upon completion of the inspection, the delivery and posting of notices takes place within

- 15 calendar days for safety violations, and
- 30 calendar days for health violations.

Notices remain posted for 3 working days or until correction, whichever is later, and shall be kept on file for 5 years thereafter.

Notice distribution

Copies of each notice are given to the workplace supervisor for posting and, upon request, to the participating civilian employee union representative. This practice applies to all workplaces, except military unique, whether staffed by civilian or military personnel.

OSHA and State Inspections of DLA Facilities

Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12196, OSHA officials, acting as representatives of the Secretary of Labor, and State officials are authorized to conduct announced or unannounced inspections of all DoD workplaces, except military-unique workplaces and workplaces staffed with military personnel.



When to expect an OSHA/State inspection

Such inspections may be

- conducted as a result of a fatality or a major catastrophe
- scheduled as part of OSHA's annual evaluation of agency programs (OSHA targets certain field activities for inspections or assistance visits)
- in response to a complaint from a DoD civilian employee or employee representative, or
- solely at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.

Supervisor responsibilities

If OSHA or the State comes to your organization to conduct an inspection, you should:

- Immediately contact your SOHO. (They, in turn, will contact DLA.)
- Contact Public Affairs if the inspector requests taking of photographs.

OSHA inspection formalities

OSHA inspectors should

- report to the DoD Installation Commander or his other representative
- state why they are there
- be accompanied at all times by the field activity SOHO or a designated representative
- show proof of appropriate security clearance if entry into closed areas is required
- out brief the installation Commander or designee, and
- include employee representatives during all phases of the inspections.

Working With Contractors

Introduction

In the current DLA environment, supervisors need to know how to manage or perform contractor surveillance in regard to safety procedures. Contractors may be working on site at a DLA facility or DLA personnel may work at contractor facilities. While contract management and surveillance is under the responsibility of the Contracting Officer, supervisors are ultimately responsible for the safety and health of their workforce.

Supervisor responsibility

Supervisors will ensure that their employees are provided the same SOH protection whether working at DLA or at contractor facilities. The field activity SOHO will provide SOH Program support to the commanders/senior directors/managers of DLA personnel working at contractor facilities, and will develop specific written procedures that implement the SOH Program for these personnel.

If the field activity SOHO seeks to obtain corrective action at a contractor facility or work site, the request will be sent via the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) or the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) who will inform the contractor of the need for corrective action.

Local field activity policies vary, the local field activity SOHO should be contacted for specific guidance.

Dangerous operations

If an employee working at a contractor facility believes he or she is being placed in serious jeopardy by operations or working conditions, the employee has the right to withdraw from the area or the facility. The incident should be reported, through channels, to the SOHO.

The SOHO will review the incident and make two possible determinations as identified in the following table.

The SOHO determines that...	Then...
An imminent danger exists	a recommendation shall be made to the field activity commander to withdraw any and all DLA employees from the premises until the contractor has abated the hazard.
A lesser, but none-the-less significant, hazard exists	SOHO shall determine interim measures to protect the health and well-being of the DLA employee(s) and shall make a recommendation to the Administrative Contracting Officer to have the contractor take such corrective actions as will be needed to abate the hazard.

Summary

In this module

We have discussed various aspects of a comprehensive Safety and Health Program.

- Program Goals and Policies
- Responsibilities
- Regulations
- Parts of the CFR
- Finding Information in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- Learning Activity
- Program Administration
- DLA SOH Program Elements
- Industrial Hygiene
- Occupational Medical Services
- DLA field activity Oversight and Inspections
- Notices of Unsafe Working Conditions
- OSHA or State Inspections of DLA Facilities
- Working with Contractors

Module objectives

You should be able to

- define the supervisor's responsibilities under the DLA Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOH Program), and
- identify the components of the DLA SOH Program.

Given access to the 29 CFR or its excerpts and a regulatory citation, you should be able to identify the subject matter of the citation and label the components of the citation.

Looking forward

In the next modules, we will discuss hazard recognition and abatement. Understanding, identifying, and controlling hazards will assist you in reaching our primary goal of mishap prevention.