

Logistics Solutions for the Warfighter



Marine Corps Logistics Command
Albany, Georgia

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FY16 MARCORLOGCOM Safety Stand-down 101 Critical Days of Summer





Administrative Information

- **In the event of a fire or emergency**
 - Know where the closest emergency exit is to your location.
 - Be prepared to use an alternate exit if your primary becomes unavailable.
 - Factors such as wind direction and the magnitude of the event may dictate your actions. Remain flexible.
 - Follow the instructions of emergency responders.
- **Emergency evacuation and gathering place**
 - Exit towards the back (North Side) of BLDG 3700 and muster in the grassy area on the other side of the smoking hut.
- **Emergency phone #s**
 - Phone 911
 - Cell Phone 639-5911
- **Location of heads**
 - Male: Exit the East door, turn right, then turn right down 2nd hall, head is on right near the water fountain.
 - Female: Exit the West door, turn left, walk straight, head is in front of you.
- **Location of Vending areas drinks/snacks**
 - Snacks/Vending Machines are located on the 1st floor lobby area.
- **Please silence your cell-phones.**



Why We Are Here

- **History of 101 Critical Days of Summer**

- From Friday before Memorial Day through Labor Day each year which equals 101-days.

Critical Days



Playin' Safe, Havin' Fun

- Largest vacation period of the year.

- It's hot, which primarily promotes water sports as well as many other hazardous outdoor activities.

- Generally speaking, Summer is a time of celebration, recreation, long distance traveling, and lack of sleep.



The UGLY truth about Summer?

It's killing us every year!

- We lose too many valued personnel from recreational and off duty mishaps every year.
- From FY14 and 15, 214 DOD personnel were involved in a CLASS A Mishap.
- 190 of them were fatalities, 105 of which resulted from recreational and off duty activities.



Agenda

- **Motorcycle Fatalities**
- **Watercraft Fatalities**
- **Drowning Fatalities**
- **ATV Fatalities**
- **Take Home**
- **Questions**



Motorcycle Fatalities

LESSONS LEARNED

Primary cause: Impairment due to alcohol

Secondary cause: Complacency

- Wearing a helmet makes sense, but doesn't guarantee you won't get hurt.
- Situational awareness is paramount while driving. The accident could have been avoided had either paid closer attention.
- Never drink and drive, whether you feel intoxicated or not.
- Training is paramount in the absence of experience.



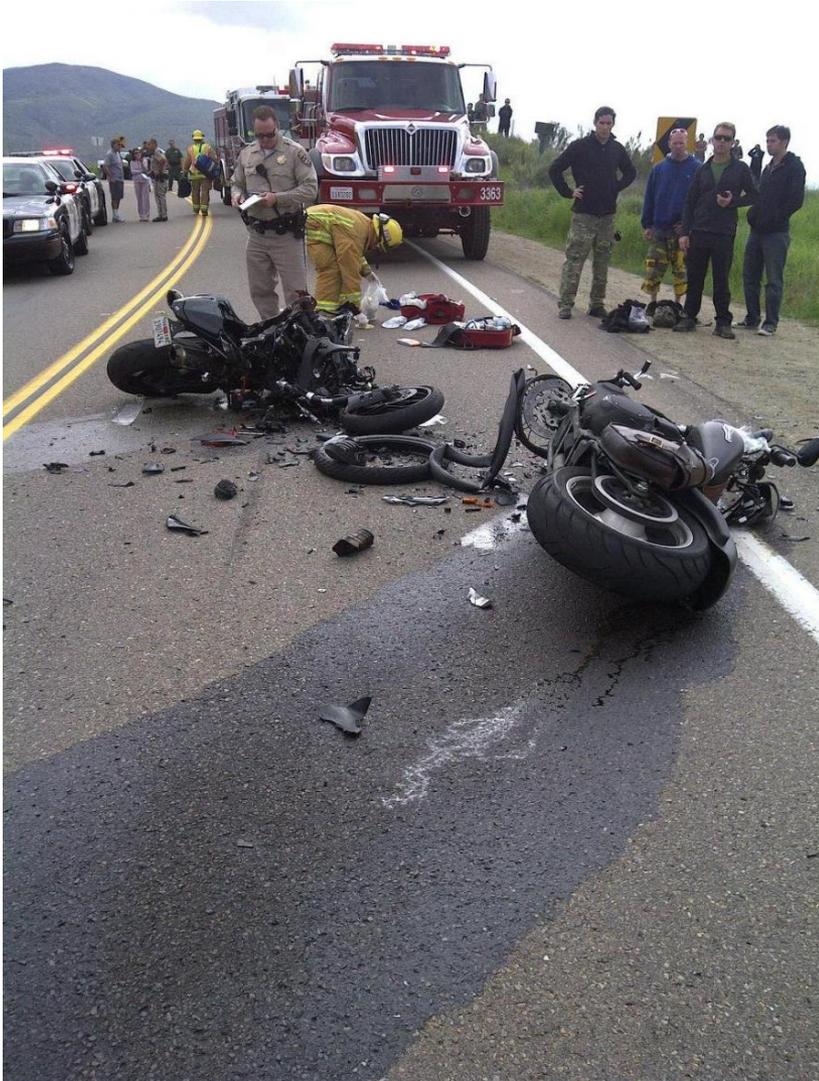
Accident Details

- Two person fatality; husband and wife.
- Headed north, two-lane Rd; Posted speed limit of 45 mph.
- Took curve too tight, swerved over the center line and hit car head-on.
- Speed at time of impact: Estimated 40 mph.
- Victims thrown 20 yards from impact site.
- Victim Ages: Riders:38; SUV: 34, 6, & 9 years old.
- Occurred at 5:45 P.M., shortly after leaving bar; BAC .205.
- Both wearing helmets; not required in state of accident.
- SUV passengers wore seat-belts and were uninjured.
- Rider had approximately 12-months experience riding with minimal training.





Motorcycle Fatalities



Accident Details

- Two motorcyclists killed in head-on collision.
- At-fault rider age 27; Collateral victim age 62.
- Two riders headed North; one rider headed South.
- Collision was at crest of hill on a curve.
- At fault rider heading north crossed the double line and collided with southbound rider at estimated 50+ mph.
- Posted speed limit 45-mph.
- At-fault rider recently purchased motorcycle and had no experience or training.

Lessons Learned

Primary cause: Excessive speed/crossed into traffic

Secondary cause: Lack of experience/training

- Inexperience and lack of training can kill you!!
- Overaggressiveness for traffic/road conditions.
- Peer to peer judgement was poor.
- No motorcycle endorsement on license.
- Basic and advanced rider course is required for active duty; highly recommended for civilian personnel.



Watercraft Fatalities

Accident Details

- Individual was hit by boat propeller which caused deep laceration to inner thigh.
- Victim's age: 38. Married with two kids.
- He was swimming behind the boat when he was struck by the boat propeller; operator was intoxicated.
- Motor was running while swimmer was in the water.
- Individual was air-lifted to nearest medical facility where he later died from injury.



Lessons Learned

Primary cause: Lack of attention by both parties

Secondary cause: Lack of experience/ intoxication

- Drinking while on the water can get you killed.
- Extreme caution should be used while swimming around boats.
- Operator (including anyone who could physically operate) should be trained on basic watercraft functionality.
- Never swim near boat motor unless motor is off.



Watercraft Fatalities



Accident Details

- Individual drowned after vessel capsized; victim's age: 29.
- Two individuals departed in a small boat for a short excursion.
- The operator (survivor) was the owner of the boat and became overly confident of its capabilities.
- Boat was traveling at excessive speeds on rough water when it began to take on water.
- There were no life jackets onboard.
- Boat sank and both individuals attempted to swim to shore, but victim was a weak swimmer and operator did not know it.
- Victim's body was found weeks later; autopsy revealed drowning as death. No alcohol was involved.

LESSONS LEARNED

Primary cause: Inadequate real-time risk management

- Use equipment only as intended. (bass boats and ocean swells don't mix)
- Check the weather before excursions.
- Ensure enough lifejackets for everyone on board are readily available.
- Let someone know when/where you are going out; develop float plan.
- If disaster strikes, make every effort to stay together.
- If boat has not completely capsized, stay with it until help arrives, but use good judgement.





Drowning Fatalities

Accident Details

- Individual drowned from blackout while free diving; age 20.
- Three friends planned to go free-dive spear fishing together.
- Victim was last one in the water, which meant he was on the bottom by himself for some time while two friends departed area.
- Victim dove in long sleeve shirt, shorts, fins, mask/snorkel, and five lbs. of weights.
- When the victim did not check in, the two friends came back to look for him and found all of his personal belongings still locked in vehicle.
- Body remains were recovered in 40-feet of water about 500-yards offshore with several fish attached to gig line.

Lessons Learned

Primary cause: Inexperienced personnel/human factors

Secondary Causes: No certification/training (not required); deliberate and frequent act of pushing bottom time limit; lone diving

- Use the appropriate recommended weight while free diving and dress appropriately.
- Never dive alone.
- Seek out training prior to diving.
- Know your limits; don't tempt nature.





Drowning Fatalities

Accident Details

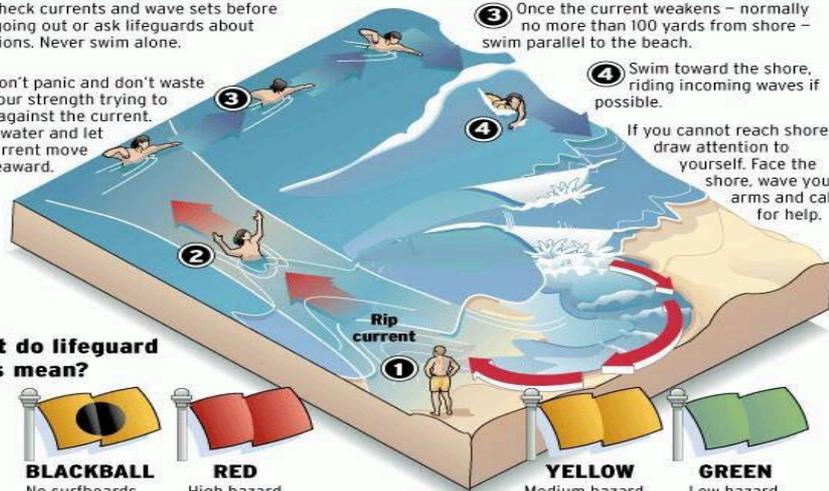
- Individual drowned as a result of being caught in rip-tide; body found days later, several hundred yards from shore.
- Victim age: 29yrs old. Married with two children.
- Four friends set out to spend some time in the waves body-surfing and swimming (shoes-on to protect from coral).
- As the evening progressed, the waves got bigger and bigger and the rip-tide became very strong.
- Individual was caught by a rip-curl and sucked under by the rip-tide.
- Three friends witnessed the event and attempted to save him but were unable to beat the current.



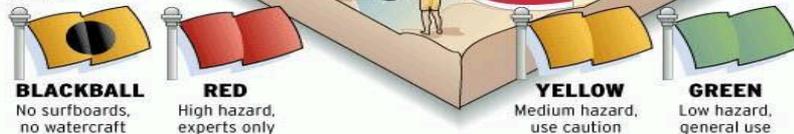
How to escape a rip current

Rip currents are created when waves break strongly and weakly in different locations causing the water to move in a circle and then out to sea in a narrow, fast-moving current. A common mistake by swimmers in a rip current is trying to swim straight to shore. Here is a way to escape:

- 1 Check currents and wave sets before going out or ask lifeguards about conditions. Never swim alone.
 - 2 Don't panic and don't waste your strength trying to swim against the current. Tread water and let the current move you seaward.
 - 3 Once the current weakens – normally no more than 100 yards from shore – swim parallel to the beach.
 - 4 Swim toward the shore, riding incoming waves if possible.
- If you cannot reach shore draw attention to yourself. Face the shore, wave your arms and call for help.



What do lifeguard flags mean?



Source: National Weather Service

Sonya Quick and Scott Brown/The Register

LESSONS LEARNED

Primary cause: Drowning

- High levels of risk are sometimes accepted with dangerous activities; we must weigh the costs.
- Adequate understanding of rip current behavior and how to respond can save your life.
- Know the meanings of the flag conditions for beach surf.
- Ensure that proper PPE is worn to avoid injury.



ATV Fatalities



LESSONS LEARNED

Primary cause: Massive internal injury/lack of PPE

Secondary cause: Poor visibility

- Never ride alone. You never know when the unexpected will happen.
- Wear PPE at all times.
- Don't ride while under the influence.
- Be familiar with the terrain and operating limits of your ATV.
- Plan for the excursion ahead of time.
- Ensure your equipment has adequate tools for task at hand (e.g. tire type, size, lights, winch, tool kit, etc.).

Accident Details

- Fatality due to massive internal injury: victim age 21.
- Individual was on a camping trip in an unfamiliar area with rough terrain.
- Individual went to get more fire wood at approximately 2100-hours on his ATV.
- ATV was old and had poor lighting system.
- Individual ran ATV off the side of the trail he was on and landed at the base of a tree.
- Victim was drinking and did not wear any PPE.





ATV Fatalities



Accident Details

- Fatality due to significant head trauma; victim age: 34.
- Individual was aggressively riding his ATV in a known trail park.
- Was attempting a large jump at high speed when a mechanical failure caused the ATV to rapidly dart off top of hill.
- Rider was thrown and tumbled several 100-feet.
- ATV flipped many times causing extensive damage.
- No PPE was worn at time of accident.
- BAC at time of accident was over the limit.

Lessons Learned

Primary cause: Equipment failure/lack of PPE

- ATV must be equipped for the task.
- Ensure PM is completed prior to riding.
- Wear PPE at all times.
- Don't drink and ride.
- Know your limits and be familiar with terrain.



Take Home



Heat Injury Prevention

- Drink more liquid than you think you need and avoid alcohol.
- Wear loose, lightweight clothing and a hat.
- Replace salt lost from sweating by drinking fruit juice or sports drinks.
- Avoid spending time outdoors during the hottest part of the day, from 11A.m. to 3 p.m.
- Wear sunscreen; sunburn affects the body's ability to cool itself.
- Pace yourself when you run or otherwise exert your body.

Venomous Snakes



Cotton Mouth



Diamond Back

- Do not attempt to handle wild snakes.
- Avoid tall grass and debris piles.
- Snakes move most often at night and during warm weather.
- Wear leather gloves, work boots, and long pants when working outdoors.
- Get immediate medical attention if bitten.

Common Venomous Spiders



Brown Recluse



Black Widow

The Black Widow and Brown Recluse are two common venomous spiders.

- These spiders will seek out areas that are normally undisturbed. Examples are; Outdoors - woodpiles, rubble piles, under stones, and sheds and garages.
- Indoors - undisturbed, cluttered areas in basements, attics, crawlspaces, and closets.



Fire Safety

The heat of summer brings a heightened risk of fire in homes, yards, and fields.

- Clear leaves and debris from roofs, gutters, porches and decks.
- Remove flammables from under the house.
- Remove flammable materials within 30 feet of your home's foundation and outbuildings.
- Keep your lawn watered and maintained.
- Safely dispose of trash and debris.
- Safely store flammable liquids and aerosols.



Take Home



Fireworks Safety

- Never allow children to play with or ignite fireworks.
- Read and follow all warnings and instructions.
- Be sure people are out of range before lighting fireworks.
- Only light fireworks on a smooth, flat surface away from the house, dry leaves, and flammable materials.
- Never try to relight fireworks that have not fully functioned.
- In case of a malfunction or fire, keep a bucket of water/garden hose and/or fire extinguisher readily available.

Insects Bites

- Wear light-colored clothes. Mosquitoes are attracted to darker colors.
- Wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt that has a collar.
- Avoid thick woods, dense grass, and mud puddles.
- Check yourself for ticks when you return.
- If you get bitten, treat the area with a topical antibiotic. If you get a rash and have flu-like symptoms, see a doctor.
- If you use a bug repellent, read and follow the instructions.
- Some other tips about bug repellents:
 - Don't let kids apply them by themselves.
 - Don't apply to a child's lips, mouth, hands or eyes, or over a cut or irritated skin.





Closing Remarks

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