

Applicable Safety Precautions 15-4.01-K

KNOW all the applicable safety precautions when performing the following tasks, as presented in the E-PME Study Guide.

- Working on or around machinery
- Using hand and power tools
- Entering or working in tanks, voids, and unventilated spaces
- Performing watch standing duties in machinery spaces
- Working on or around electrical equipment
- Handling Flammable or Toxic Materials
- Working aloft
- Working over the side
- Bio hazardous Material

Applicable Safety Precautions

This chapter addresses applicable safety precautions for the tasks shown below.

- Working on or around machinery
- Using hand and power tools
- Entering or working in tanks, voids, and unventilated spaces
- Performing watch standing duties in machinery spaces
- Working on or around electrical equipment
- Handling flammable or toxic materials
- Working aloft
- Working over the side
- Bio-hazardous Material.

Working On or Around Machinery

Moving machine parts can cause severe workplace injuries such as crushed fingers, hands, or arms; amputations; burns; and blindness, just to name a few.

***Working On or
Around Machinery
(continued)***

When the operation of a machine or accidental contact with it can injure the operator or others in the vicinity, the hazards must be either controlled or eliminated by installing safeguards. These safeguards are essential for protecting workers from needless and preventable injuries.

The most common hazards are flywheels, shafts, clutches, and winches. All of these require safeguards securely fixed to protect workers from contacting them while they are in motion.

A good rule to remember is that any machine part, function, or process that could cause injury must be safeguarded.

***Using Hand and
Power Tools***

While manufacturers produce tools with safety in mind, they are not hazard-free. Most people do not think of hand and power tools as being dangerous. Unfortunately, many people sustain serious injuries each year from hand and power tools. Most hazards strike without warning!

Safety precautions are necessary to remove or prevent these hazards. Hand and power tools are dangerous in part, because everyone is so familiar with them.

Hand Tools

Hand tools are non-powered: axes, hammers, screwdrivers, etc. The greatest hazards posed by hand tools result from misuse and improper maintenance. Misuse involves using tools for things that they are not designed or intended for that purpose.

Some examples include using:

- A screwdriver as a chisel, which can break the screwdriver tip sending fragments flying. These fragments can hit the user or others nearby.
- Hammers or axes with loose, splintered, or cracked wooden handles. These handles can cause the head to fly off.
- Sprung wrench jaws, which can slip.

Power Tools

With electric power tools, there are still more applicable safety precautions to consider. These involve:

- Cords, plugs, hoses, and tool casings
 - Grounding and insulation
 - Personal protective equipment
-

*Cords, Plugs,
Hoses, and Tool
Casings*

Abiding by the following rules will help prevent injuries:

- Always inspect cords, plugs, and tool casings before each use.
 - Never carry tools by the cord or hose.
 - Never yank cords or hoses to disconnect them from receptacles.
 - Keep cords and hoses away from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
 - Always disconnect tools when not in use, before servicing, and when changing accessories like blades, bits, and cutters.
-

*Grounding and
Insulation*

To protect the user from shock, tools must have a 3-wire cord with grounding and be used with grounded receptacles.

Double insulated tools do not require a three-pronged plug. NEVER remove the third prong from the plug.

*Personal
Protective
Equipment*

Eye, face, and ear protection should be worn at all times when using power tools.

Basic Safety Rules

Hazards associated with hand and power tools can be alleviated by following six basic safety rules:

1. Keep all tools in good condition, with regular maintenance and proper guards in place.
 2. Use the right tool for the job.
 3. Examine each tool for damage before use.
 4. Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions.
 5. Provide and use the proper protective equipment. (**This cannot be over-emphasized.**)
 6. Tag defective tools "Do Not Use" and immediately remove from service. (*For example, if an electric drill is missing the grounding prong from the plug, tag it and remove it from service until it can be repaired. If it cannot be repaired, then properly dispose of it.*)
-

*Entering or
Working in Tanks,
Voids, and
Unventilated
Spaces*

Tanks, voids, and unventilated spaces are classified as confined spaces. Confined spaces are any areas that have all three characteristics:

- Large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work
- Limited or restricted means for entry and exit
- Not designed for continuous human occupancy or worked in on a full-time basis

*Entering or
Working in Tanks,
Voids, and
Unventilated
Spaces (continued)*

Confined spaces can increase the risk of injury and death by forcing entrants to work in close proximity to hazards. While it is impossible to determine all the hazards inside the space until the space is opened, most can be anticipated.

Each confined space has unique contents, configuration, ventilation, temperature variations, etc., and each of the space's hazards can affect the others. Some spaces present entrapment hazards; others contain atmospheric hazards; some contain both.

All confined spaces are to be considered hazardous until proven otherwise. Low oxygen, explosive vapors, and toxic fumes are the most common finding upon initial testing of a confined space. Confined spaces are either a:

- Non-permit confined space. A non-permit confined space does not contain hazards or potential hazards. Once determined a non-permit confined space, no special requirements are necessary for entry by any employee.

– OR –

- Permit-required confined space. A permit-required confined space contains or has potential to contain:
 - ▶ A known or potentially hazardous atmosphere (fuel tanks, CHT tanks, ballast tanks, etc.)
 - ▶ Material capable of engulfing entrants (soil, sand, grain, woodchips, etc.)
 - ▶ An internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a dangerously sloping floor
 - ▶ Any other recognized serious safety or health hazard

Not all confined spaces are permit-required.

Ashore examples

Some examples of permit-required confined spaces ashore include:

- Process vessels, silos, pits, sewers, boilers, vaults, pipelines, and storm drains
 - Open-top permit spaces include pits, degreasers, open water tanks, ship holds, excavations, and trenches
-

Vessel examples

Some examples of permit-required confined spaces on cutters and other vessels include:

- Fuel tanks
 - Cofferdams
 - Double bottoms
 - Ballast tanks
 - CHT storage tanks.
-

Aircraft examples

Examples of aircraft confined space include:

- Wing tanks, fuel cells
 - APO spaces
 - Center tanks
-

Opening Confined Spaces



A Closed Compartment Opening Request Form is not required to open confined spaces. However, it can be an effective tool to communicate the need to open a confined space. Before opening confined spaces:

- Tag out all systems connected to affected space and make entry into DC closure log as per Coast Guard regulations manual. M5000.3 (series).
- Ensure a Gas Free Engineer (GFE) is present at the space opening prior to opening space.
- Ventilate space for 24 hours.

NOTE: After confined space is opened and tested, GFE will issue a gas-free certificate stating the condition of the confined space and the safety precautions to be observed while working in the confined space. Ensure that the gas-free certificate is posted at all space openings bridge or quarterdeck and EOW log.

Opening Confined Spaces (continued) The Closed Compartment Opening Request Form follows.

CLOSED COMPARTMENT OPENING REQUEST FORM	
Division requesting	Date of request
Division P.O.C.	
Compartment #	Reason for opening compartment
Systems connected to compartment.	
Department Head	Signature _____
EOW	Signature _____
EO/DCA	Signature _____
OOD/CO	Signature _____

Performing Watch Standing Duties in Machinery Spaces

Machinery spaces present various hazards to personnel, such as loud noise, moving parts, and high heat. However, it is easy protect yourself and personnel from noise and moving parts.

- **Loud noise.** Hearing protection is essential equipment for watch standing personnel. Protection comes in the form of earplugs or earmuffs.
 - ▶ If personnel are exposed to 85 dB of noise, single hearing protection is required. This can be earplugs or earmuffs.
 - ▶ If a noise level of 105 dB is present (usually in engine rooms), double hearing protection is required. Earplugs and earmuffs both are worn to achieve double hearing protection.

*Performing Watch
Standing Duties in
Machinery Spaces
(continued)*

- **Moving parts.** Flywheels, shafts, generators, and clutches are all common moving parts that can be found in a machinery space. All these parts should have guards to prevent personnel from coming in contact with them while they are moving. For maintenance reasons, these guards are periodically removed. It is imperative that they be properly replaced for the safety of everyone.
 - **High heat.** Lube oils sampling is a frequent task during watch. Personnel must wear safety goggles while drawing lube oil samples. While handling hydraulic oil, gloves, apron, and goggles are required. Uniforms should not be extremely loose as this can pose a safety hazard when working around rotating machinery and petroleum products. Unfortunately, high heat is a byproduct of combustion engines and is also generated through friction of moving parts. Each unit is required to have a heat stress-monitoring program to ensure the safety of the crew.
-

*Working
On/Around
Electrical
Equipment*

Unsafe work practices cause most electrical accidents, so employees must observe safe work practices at all times. Electrical safety basics can prevent injuries to you and your shipmates:

- Never work on electrical equipment alone.
 - Stay a prescribed distance from exposed energized lines. (*Many electrical fatalities are caused by the operation of materials handling equipment, e.g., cranes near overhead power lines, or operating excavation equipment, e.g., backhoes near underground power lines.*)
 - Do not use electrical equipment when the user, work surface, or equipment is damp or wet, unless the equipment is specifically listed for this application, and the workers are protected against electrical shock (lockout tagout, insulating gloves, insulating mats, etc.).
 - Ensure all electrical equipment is grounded.
 - Implement a lockout tagout system to deenergize and secure electrical equipment.
 - Properly secure locking-type connectors after connection.
 - Handle only the insulated portion of energized plug and receptacle connections.
-

*Handling
Flammable or Toxic
Materials*

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required when handling flammable or toxic materials. Before using a product, review container warning labels and respective Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

*Handling
Flammable or Toxic
Materials
(continued)*

The MSDS provides information on proper use, potential hazards, protective measures to be taken, and emergency first aid procedures to be followed. The MSDS for a specific material might specify certain types of hand, face, and respiratory protection.

For example, following is a MSDS excerpt for a general purpose cleaner:



- **Respiratory Protection:** NIOSH CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR WHEN VAPORS EXCEED TLV
- **Ventilation:** LOCAL EXHAUST RECM BY MFG
- **Protective Gloves:** RUBBER,NEOPRENE OR LATEX
- **Eye Protection:** CHEMICAL GOGGLES
- **Other Protective Equipment:** RUBBER APRON,RUBBER BOOTS
- **Work Hygienic Practices:** OBSERVE GOOD WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES FP-N
- **Supplemental Health & Safety Information:** PART NO:16 OZ SIZE

For your safety and the safety of others, ensure the PPE requirements listed are strictly adhered to.

Working Aloft

Before sending a person to work aloft, a Man Aloft Chit must be completed specifying the safety procedures that must be in place. The Chit is routed to the various division involved and must be acknowledged by the appropriate signature.

A sample Man Aloft Chit for performing a safety inspection of the climbing harness, working lanyards, safety lanyard, and safety climbing device is shown on the next page.

MAN ALOFT CHIT		
1. NAME OF PERSON GOING ALOFT: YOUR NAME HERE		2. NAME OF SAFETY OBSERVER:
3. NAME OF WORK SUPERVISOR:	4. EST. TIME UP: CURRENT TIME	5. EST. TIME ALOFT:
6. PERFORM SAFETY INSPECTION OF THE CLIMBING HARNESS, WORKING LANYARDS, SAFETY LANYARD AND SAFETY CLIMBING DEVICE, IAWMRC 6231.001-12		6A. SIGNATURE OF PERSON PERFORMING INSPECTION: YOUR SIGNATURE HERE
7. DESCRIBE WORK AREA: MAST, PORT AND STARBOARD YARDARMS		8. DESCRIBE WORK TO BE DONE: PMS OF UHF ANTENNAS
ROUTE THIS MAN ALOFT CHIT TO THE FOLLOWING:		
DIVISION	ACTION TAKEN	SIGNATURE
9. CSC	ALL RADARS, IFF, AND TRANSMITTERS SECURED AND TAGGED OUT.	
10. COMM CENTER	ALL TRANSMITTERS SECURED AND TAGGED OUT.	
11. FIRE CONTROL	MK-92 AND CIWS LIVE TRANSMIT SECURED AND TAGGED OUT.	
12. BRIDGE	RADAR INDICATORS AND BRIDGE TRANSMITTERS SECURED AND TAGGED OUT.	
13. ENGINEERING	MINIMIZE STACK GASSES, MAN ALOFT NOTICE POSTED AND ENGINEERING WATCH NOTIFIED.	
OTHER SHIPS IN COMPANY		
14. SHIP 1	SECURE ALL TRANSMITTERS, SECURE ALL RADARS, MINIMIZE STACK GASSES, AND PIPE "MAN ALOFT" FOR YOUR UNIT AT 30-MINUTE INTERVALS.	
15. SHIP 2	SECURE ALL TRANSMITTERS, SECURE ALL RADARS, MINIMIZE STACK GASSES, AND PIPE "MAN ALOFT" FOR YOUR UNIT AT 30-MINUTE INTERVALS.	
16. SHIP 3	SECURE ALL TRANSMITTERS, SECURE ALL RADARS, MINIMIZE STACK GASSES, AND PIPE "MAN ALOFT" FOR YOUR UNIT AT 30-MINUTE INTERVALS.	
17. OOD/COMMANDING OFFICER	VERIFY ALL SIGNATURES AND EQUIPMENT SECURED.	
18. QUARTERDECK	HOIST KILO FLAG, PIPE "MAN ALOFT" IN 30-MINUTE INTERVALS, RETAIN THIS SHEET UNTIL MAN ALOFT COMPLETED AND NOTIFY WORK SUPERVISOR IF MAN ALOFT EXCEEDS TIME ALOFT BLOCK.	
19. ACTUAL TIME UP:		20. ACTUAL TIME DOWN:

Working Over the Side

Numerous safety precautions are applicable when working over the side or aloft using a Bos'n chair or stage. A few safety measures are given here. Consult your unit's SOP to outline your unit's particular requirements.

Working Over the Side (continued)

1. Get permission from the OOD.
 2. Wear a PFD when working over the side as mandated by the Coast Guard Rescue and Survival Systems Manual, COMDTINST M10420.10 (series).
 3. Delegate someone as a safety observer.
 4. Rig a manrope or Jacob's ladder at one end of the stage.
 5. Rig a safety runner (second line) to both ends of the stage when working over a dry-dock bed.
 6. Check the position of the staging to ensure it is clear of scuppers or overboard discharges.
 7. Only use pneumatic tools; do NOT use electric tools.
-

Biohazardous Material

Coast Guard resources, e.g., helicopters, small boats, and cutters, are routinely dispatched to transport persons with serious injuries or life-threatening illnesses. Frequently, the interior decks and rescue/medical equipment are contaminated with biohazardous wastes. These wastes may consist of bodily fluids, bandages, needles, scalpels, ampoules, and equipment used to aid in respiration.

Each unit is required to have a written plan for the decontamination of resources and protection of personnel from biohazardous material. The plan should establish procedures for decontaminating aircraft, vessels, and equipment after exposure to biohazardous wastes. Proper completion of these procedures protects personnel from exposure to infectious agents such as Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

*Universal
Precautions*

Universal precautions shall be used by all members whenever the potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens exists. Personnel shall adhere rigorously to infection control precautions to minimize risk of exposure to all blood and other body fluids, all of which shall be considered infectious materials.

Universal precautions is an infection control approach developed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) that assumes every direct contact with body fluids is potentially infectious. The precautions require that employees who may be exposed to direct contact protect themselves as though such body fluids were HIV or HBV infected.

Potentially infectious blood and body fluids include blood, semen, vaginal secretions, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, joint (synovial) fluid, chest (pleural) fluid, abdomen (peritoneal) fluid, and heart (pericardial) fluid.

These fluids may be released and mixed with blood as the result of an injury or other natural process. Since it is difficult to distinguish between body fluid types, ALL body fluids are considered potentially infectious and universal precautions must be taken.

Protective measures to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to infectious materials include:

- Engineering controls
- Work practice controls
- Use of personal protective equipment to minimize the risk of acquiring HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne diseases in the occupational setting.
- Appropriate personnel trained in the application of universal precautions.

*Sample
Documents*

The following sample documents are found on the following pages:

- Sample Air Station Biohazard Decontamination Plan
 - Sample Station Biohazard Decontamination Plan
 - C-130 Decontamination Checklist
-

NOTE: If the crew was exposed to an illness that is transmitted by air, all crewmen shall have their clothing sanitized and cleaned by the _____shop.

8. The supervisor or watch captain shall assign up to three petty officers to complete the disinfection of vessel and equipment. The team's senior petty officer shall ensure that the cleanup team is constantly protected from exposure, that no unprotected personnel are allowed near the vessel prior to decontamination, and that all biohazardous wastes are properly removed. The corpsman/EMT should be a team member, if available.
9. The decontamination team will assemble the following items for cleaning vessel surfaces and equipment:
 - a. Mop bucket of hot water and bleach (2 cups of bleach per gallon of water) and mop.
 - b. Paper towels.
 - c. Red biohazard bags.
 - d. Cibrex virucidal disinfectant cleaner or equivalent
 - e. Spray bottles.

Note: See Chapter 3-B.4.f.(1) for recommended disinfectant solutions. Choose the one most appropriate for your situation. If you wish to use one not listed, contact MLCP (kse) for approval.

10. The decontamination team leader will ensure that the team is dressed out in the following items:
 - a. Disposable non-permeable coveralls
 - b. Sanitary disposable face mask
 - c. Plastic face shield
 - d. 18 mm latex gloves
11. See enclosure () for the Vessel Decontamination Checklist.

SAMPLE AIR STATION (Name) BIOHAZARD DECONTAMINATION PLAN

ACTION:

At the conclusion of missions where patient transport was performed, Maintenance Control Supervisors and/or Watch Captains shall question the aircrew (particularly rescue swimmers and/or flight corpsmen) on the likelihood that the aircraft was contaminated with biohazardous wastes. Contamination shall be considered likely if:

1. Bodily fluids have come in contact with aircraft surfaces, rescue or medical equipment, or personnel.
2. Medical personnel used, or attempted to use any syringes, IV needles, or scalpels.

The following procedures shall be completed if the aircrew or maintenance supervisors suspect that aircraft contamination was likely:

1. As soon as the contaminated aircraft is completely shutdown, it will be immediately pulled into the appropriate hangar. The aircrew shall brief the appropriate maintenance control supervisor or watch captain on the type of exposure, possible locations of concentrated quantities of bodily fluids (e.g. on cabin deck, on rescue equipment, on bulkheads or soundproofing), and any use of syringes, IV needles, or scalpels. The watch captain should obtain a confirmation from the flight corpsman and/or rescue swimmer that the medical kits have been inventoried, and that all used equipment has been accounted for.
2. The contaminated aircraft shall be isolated and no equipment removed until declared decontaminated by the maintenance control supervisor or watch captain. Operations shall be informed that the aircraft is in a CHARLIE status until the cleanup is complete.
3. All exposed crewmen shall lay to the Ready Crew Berthing (RCB) shower room and perform the following steps (Exposed is defined as actual contact with any of the patient's bodily fluids):
 - a. Remove all clothing that has been exposed to any of the patient's bodily fluids; place in a plastic bag.
 - b. Shower immediately.
 - c. Bring exposed clothing to AST Shop for sanitizing and cleaning.
 - d. Have personnel report to Medical for appropriate medical record entry. If direct skin contact was made, testing, and follow-up may be required.

NOTE: If the aircrew was exposed to an illness that is transmitted by air, all members shall have their clothing sanitized and cleaned by the AST shop.

4. The maintenance control supervisor or watch captain shall assign up to three petty officers to complete the disinfection of aircraft and equipment. The team's senior petty officer shall ensure that the cleanup team is constantly protected from exposure, that no unprotected personnel are allowed near the aircraft prior to decontamination, and that all biohazardous wastes are properly removed. The rescue swimmer and flight corpsman should be team members, if they are available.
5. The decontamination team will assemble the following items for cleaning aircraft surfaces and equipment:
 - a. Mop bucket of hot water and bleach (2 cups of bleach per gallon of water) and mop
 - b. Paper towels
 - c. Red biohazard bags
 - d. Cibrex virucidal disinfectant cleaner or equivalent
 - e. Spray bottles

Note: See Chapter 3-B.4.f.(1) for recommended disinfectant solutions. Choose the one most appropriate for your situation. If you wish to use one not listed, contact MLCP (kse) for approval.

6. The decontamination team leader shall ensure that the team is dressed out in the following items:
 - a. Disposable non-permeable coveralls
 - b. Sanitary disposable face mask
 - c. Plastic face shield
 - d. 18 mm latex gloves
7. For HH-60J or HH-65A aircraft, clean as directed in the Helicopter Decontamination Checklist, enclosure (). For the HC-130H Decontamination Checklist, enclosure ().

WARNING

PERSONNEL REMOVING EQUIPMENT (BASKETS, RAFTS, SEATS, ETC.) SHALL EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN EXTENDING ARMS OR LEGS IN AREAS NOT IN PLAIN SIGHT. USED NEEDLES, SYRINGES, AND SCALPELS MAY BE PRESENT, AND CAN CAUSE INJURY AND/OR SERIOUS INFECTION.

8. Once the checklist is complete, the aircraft may be post-flighted, as appropriate. The decontamination team shall complete the following:
 - a. Place all paper towels, gloves, disposable face masks and disposable coveralls used to clean the aircraft in the red biohazard bags and seal with rubber bands or ties.
 - b. Thoroughly clean all non-disposable items such as mops and face shields with hot water and bleach solution.
 - c. Transport all items in red biohazard bags to Medical for disposal.
 - d. Decontamination team leader shall sign of the CG-4377 Flight Safety Maintenance Document

C-130 DECONTAMINATION CHECKLIST

1. Determine if aircraft is contaminated (interview flight corpsman and/or rescue swimmer; if they are not available seek out the aircraft commander).

1. Determine if aircraft is contaminated (interview flight corpsman and/or rescue swimmer; if they are not available seek out the aircraft commander).

Yes No

A. Did any bodily fluids contact the aircraft or its rescue equipment? ___ ___

B. Did a corpsman, doctor, or rescue swimmer use IV needles, syringes, or scalpels in the aircraft? ___ ___

C. Known areas of contamination: _____

(If there is contamination, continue with the checklist; if none, stop here and complete a normal thru-flight/post-flight inspection as necessary.)

Initials

2. Pull aircraft into hangar and isolate from maintenance personnel. _____

3. Confirm from flight corpsman/rescue swimmer that all used medical equipment is accounted for. _____

4. Inform Operations that aircraft is in CHARLIE status for decontamination _____

5. Inspect flight crew for contaminated clothing; send any crewmen who have been exposed to the Ready Crew Berthing; once they are finished, have them bring clothes to AST Shop and report to Medical. _____

6. Assign personnel to decontamination team.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Initials

7. Assemble decontamination equipment: _____
(Use of pre-assembled kit is advised)
- A. Mop & bucket of hot water and bleach (2 cups/gal).
 - B. Paper towels.
 - C. Red biohazard bags.
 - D. Cibrex virucidal disinfectant cleaner.
 - E. Spray bottles.
8. Ensure team members are properly dressed out in the following: _____
(Use of pre-assembled kit is advised)
- A. Disposable non-permeable coveralls.
 - B. Sanitary disposable face mask.
 - C. Plastic face shield.
 - D. 18 mm latex gloves.

WARNING: EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN EXTENDING ARMS OR LEGS INTO AREAS NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE. USED NEEDLES, SYRINGES, AND SCALPELS MAY BE PRESENT; ACCIDENTAL CUTS CAN CAUSE INJURY AND/OR SERIOUS INFECTION.

9. Remove medical pallet (if used), any exposed rails, seats, and/or personal gear that was in the vicinity of the medical pallet or seat where patient rested. area near aircraft. _____
10. Inspect appropriate section of cargo compartment for exposure potentials and the presence of any used medical equipment. _____
11. Spray medical pallet and other applicable rescue equipment with virucidal cleaner and let it sit for 15 minutes before washing. _____
12. Liberally spray appropriate sections of the cargo compartment with virucidal cleaner. Mop deck with water and bleach solution; let the aircraft sit for 15 minutes. _____
13. If cloth seats were exposed, remove seat cushions for immersion washing by AST Shop personnel. _____

Initials

14. While the cabin disinfectants are allowed to sit, complete the following; _____

A. Screen all removed items for exposure. Place all exposed trash in red biohazard bags, seal with a rubber band or tie.

B. Wash rescue equipment and leave to dry.

15. Reenter aircraft and wipe down all surfaces with virucidal cleaner and paper towels. _____

16. Notify Operations that the decontamination is complete and finish the aircraft post-flight as needed. _____

CAUTION: Anyone handling used and/or full biohazard bags shall wear latex gloves.

17. Place all paper towels, gloves, disposable face masks and coveralls in the red biohazard bags; seal and take all bags to Medical for disposal. _____

18. Thoroughly clean all non-disposable items such as mops and face shields with hot water and bleach. _____

19. Sign off a CG-4377 Part III entry noting compliance with this CAMI. _____