Marshall Space Flight Center

Science & Engineering Directorate

Performance Evaluation Profile (PEP) Survey Results

April 1999

Safety & Total Health

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•Code EL

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Safety and Health Training MORT
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•Code ES

Employee - Managers Plot
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PEP SURVEY RATING EXPLANATION

- RATINGS OF 1 - 5 CONSISTENT WITH OSHA PEP RATING SYSTEM
- DEFINITIONS
  - Level 1: No program or ineffective program
  - Level 2: Developmental program
  - Level 3: Basic program. Represents minimal acceptable compliance level for OSHA for a safe and healthful workplace.
  - Level 4: Superior program. Represents safety and health programs that have a planned strategy for continuous improvement and a goal of achieving an outstanding program level.
  - Level 5: Outstanding program. Represents safety and health programs that are comprehensive and are successful in reducing workplaces hazards.

MORT ANALYSIS LEGEND

NUMBER INSIDE CIRCLE OR HEX CORRESPONDS TO QUESTION NUMBER ON SURVEY

NUMBER BELOW CIRCLE OR HEX IS AVERAGE OF ALL RESPONSES TO THAT QUESTION

QUESTIONS WITH AVERAGE RESPONSE SCORES LESS THAN 3.0 ARE FLAGGED AND DESIGNATED "CHECK"

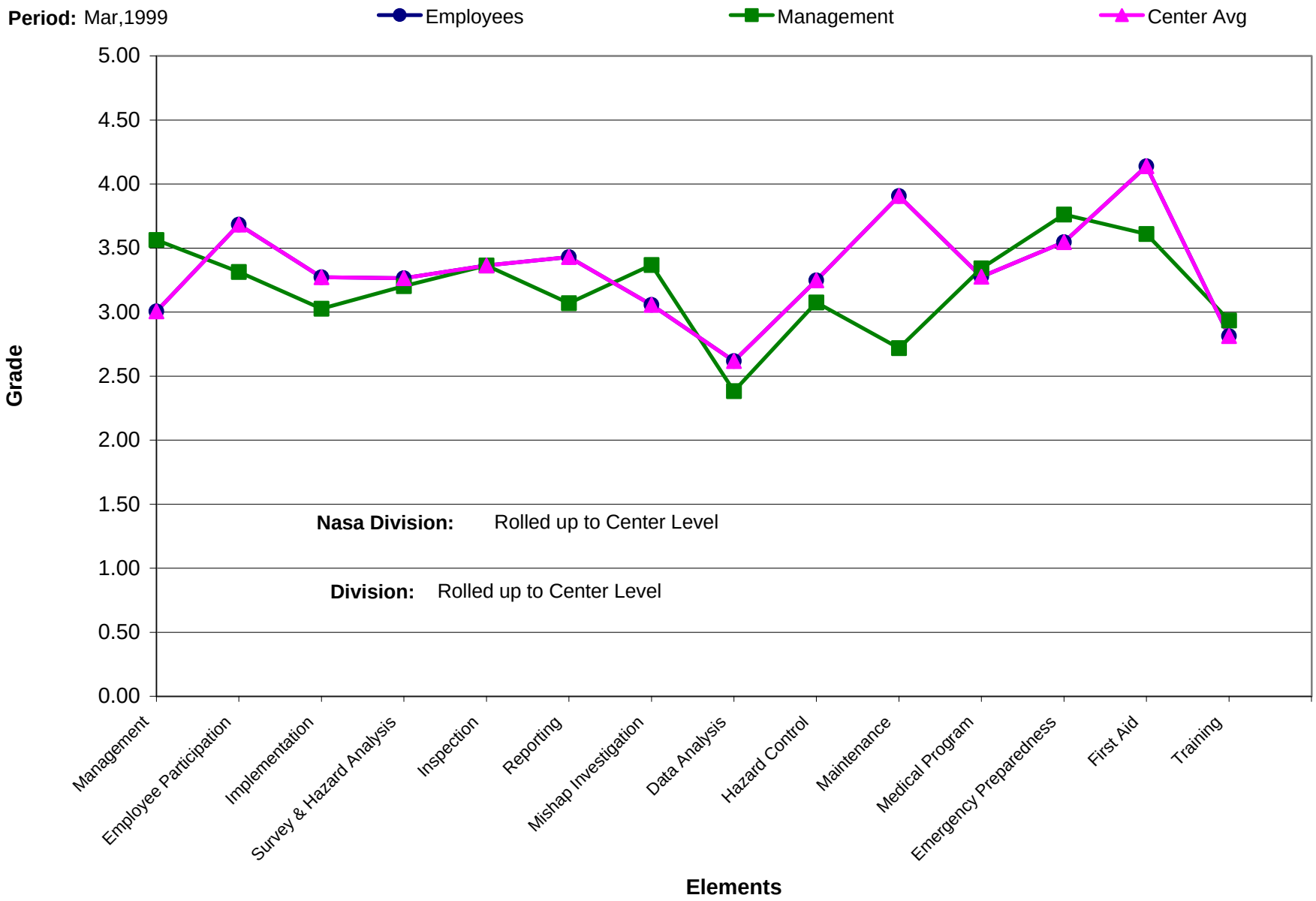
RED FLAG (HEXAGONALS) - OSHA RELATED ISSUE
BLUE FLAG (CIRCLES) - NASA RELATED ISSUE
NO COLOR (CIRCLES) - NO ISSUE

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

Nasa Organization: Rolled up to Center Level

Organization: Rolled up to Center Level

Period: Mar,1999



Performance Evaluation Profile Scoreboard for Employees

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period

Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Rolled up to Center Level.

Organization: Rolled up to Center Level.

PEP Score for Employees	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Worksite Hazard Analysis					Hazard Prevention and Control					Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Workplace Analysis			Accident and Record Analysis		Hazard Prevention and Control			Emergency Response		Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership	Employee Participation	Implementation Tools	Contractor Safety	Survey and Hazard Analysis	Inspection	Reporting	Accident Investigation	Data Analysis	Hazard Control	Maintenance	Medical Program	Emergency Preparedness	First Aid	Training
Marshall Space Flight Ce	3.0	3.7	3.3		3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	2.8
15 Element Avg.	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.3**		**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**2.8**
6 Element Avg.				**3.4**			**3.4**		**2.9**			**3.4**		**3.8**	**2.8**
4 Element Avg.				**3.4**					**3.2**					**3.6**	**2.8**
Overall Score	**3.3**														

Performance Evaluation Profile Scoreboard for Management

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period

Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Rolled up to Center Level.

Organization: Rolled up to Center Level.

PEP Score for Management	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Worksite Hazard Analysis					Hazard Prevention and Control					Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Workplace Analysis			Accident and Record Analysis		Hazard Prevention and Control			Emergency Response		Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership	Employee Participation	Implementation Tools	Contractor Safety	Survey and Hazard Analysis	Inspection	Reporting	Accident Investigation	Data Analysis	Hazard Control	Maintenance	Medical Program	Emergency Preparedness	First Aid	Training
Marshall Space Flight Ce	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.9
15 Element Avg.	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**2.4**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**2.9**
6 Element Avg.				**3.1**			**3.2**		**2.9**			**3.1**		**3.7**	**2.9**
4 Element Avg.				**3.1**					**3.1**					**3.3**	**2.9**
Overall Score	**3.1**														

PEP Employee Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AA01	2	2	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AB01	63	48	76
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AE01	10	9	90
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AI01	35	35	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AL01	37	25	68
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AM01	5	5	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AP01	14	9	64
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AT01	19	19	100
Nasa Organization: Customer and Employee Relations Directorate			
Organization: Customer and Employee Relations Directorate			
CO01	93	69	74
Nasa Organization: Equal Opportunity Office			
Organization: Equal Opportunity Office			
CE01	5	5	100
Nasa Organization: Flight Projects Office			
Organization: Flight Projects Office			
JA01	62	46	74
Nasa Organization: Global Hydrology Research Office			
Organization: Global Hydrology Research Office			
HR01	31	31	100

PEP Employee Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Microgravity Research Program Office			
Organization: Microgravity Research Program Office			
MG01	49	45	92
Nasa Organization: Observatory Projects Office			
Organization: Observatory Projects Office			
TA01	17	15	88
Nasa Organization: Office of the Chief Council			
Organization: Office of the Chief Council			
CC01	12	11	92
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DA01	3	2	67
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DD01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DE01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BC01	3	3	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BF01	30	21	70
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BG01	19	17	89
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BJ01	23	18	78
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BK01	30	19	63
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BR01	42	19	45

PEP Employee Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Procurement Office			
Organization: Procurement Office			
GP01	128	67	52
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PA01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PD01	59	34	58
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PP01	18	11	61
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PS01	15	10	67
Nasa Organization: Safety and Mission Assurance Office			
Organization: Safety and Mission Assurance Office			
CR01	88	62	70
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EA01	15	9	60
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EB01	295	201	68
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
ED01	335	219	65
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EE01	101	46	46
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EH01	195	149	76
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EJ01	47	38	81

PEP Employee Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EL01	192	132	69
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EO01	137	118	86
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EP01	244	140	57
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
ES01	148	95	64
Nasa Organization: Space Shuttle Projects Office			
Organization: Space Shuttle Projects Office			
SA01	36	20	56
Nasa Organization: Space Transportation Programs Office			
Organization: Space Transportation Programs Office			
RA01	37	29	78

PEP Manager Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AA01	3	3	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AB01	5	5	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AE01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AI01	5	4	80
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AL01	8	4	50
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AM01	2	2	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AP01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
Organization: Center Operations Directorate			
AT01	2	2	100
Nasa Organization: Customer and Employee Relations Directorate			
Organization: Customer and Employee Relations Directorate			
CO01	18	13	72
Nasa Organization: Equal Opportunity Office			
Organization: Equal Opportunity Office			
CE01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Flight Projects Office			
Organization: Flight Projects Office			
JA01	12	10	83
Nasa Organization: Global Hydrology Research Office			
Organization: Global Hydrology Research Office			
HR01	3	1	33

PEP Manager Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Microgravity Research Program Office			
Organization: Microgravity Research Program Office			
MG01	9	9	100
Nasa Organization: Observatory Projects Office			
Organization: Observatory Projects Office			
TA01	4	3	75
Nasa Organization: Office of the Chief Council			
Organization: Office of the Chief Council			
CC01	2	2	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DA01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DD01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Director			
Organization: Office of the Director			
DE01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BC01	3	2	67
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BF01	5	4	80
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BG01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BJ01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BK01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
Organization: Office of the Financial Officer			
BR01	1	1	100

PEP Manager Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Procurement Office			
Organization: Procurement Office			
GP01	8	6	75
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PA01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PD01	4	3	75
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PF01	1	1	100
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PP01	3	3	100
Nasa Organization: Program Development Directorate			
Organization: Program Development Directorate			
PS01	3	1	33
Nasa Organization: Safety and Mission Assurance Office			
Organization: Safety and Mission Assurance Office			
CR01	11	9	82
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EA01	2	2	100
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EB01	22	18	82
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
ED01	23	18	78
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EE01	14	8	57
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EH01	14	10	71

PEP Manager Submittals

Marshall Space Flight Center

Division or Group	Number of Assigned ID	Number of Valid Submitted ID	Percentage Valid Submitted ID
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EJ01	8	6	75
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EL01	15	12	80
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EO01	27	26	96
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
EP01	22	11	50
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate			
ES01	12	12	100
Nasa Organization: Space Shuttle Projects Office			
Organization: Space Shuttle Projects Office			
SA01	13	9	69
Nasa Organization: Space Transportation Programs Office			
Organization: Space Transportation Programs Office			
RA01	26	17	65

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

Marshall Space Flight Center

3/8/1999	Safety inspections are bureaucratic rule based rather than for actual hazards and as a result restrict their value.
3/9/1999	I do not work in Safety, so this type of information does not apply to me
3/9/1999	I think the Safety Program here at MSFC is about average. It is good in some ways and bad in other ways.
3/9/1999	
3/9/1999	I suggest that each organization within MSFC should have a individual employee with primary responsibilities focused on safety, to inspect and monitor the activities within that organization.
3/9/1999	Historically, safety has not been a management priority in the Science and Engineering Directorate and programs have not been authoritatively communicated and administered to the local working level. Posting signs that say "work safely" or "we want to be number one in Safety within NASA" is NOT a safety program.
3/9/1999	Safety personnel go overboard. Safety is important, but not God. It is my belief that center management is spending too much time on safety.
3/9/1999	I do not understand the application of this survey to the Engineering Analysis enviroment. Most if not all the questions seem to not apply to me.
3/9/1999	1)Safety and maintenance personnel are aware of some safety and hazardous conditions but are VERY SLOW to respond, if at all! It has been over SIX years since a leak in the ceiling has been reported, the hole is clearly visible (big as as a basketball), but maintenance says there is no leak. Pieces of the ceiling fall off on occasion and buckets collect water, but there is NO LEAK according to the facilities office. Perhaps the facilities offfice personnel need additional training or at least an eye examination. Safety personnel say that the matter has been reported to facilities and they do not follow up on any progress to correct the hazard. Perhaps safety personnel need additional training too.
3/9/1999	I work at a desk and the only equipment I use is computers/printers fax machines, etc. I don't know how applicable some of these questions are to me. We have regular fire and tornado drills and safety inspections. for adequate cubicle entrance openings, etc.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/10/1999 WE do not know the OSHA and NASA safety requirements. Hence, how can we answer some of these questions. It was my understanding we do not follow OSHA at this site. i have not seen the OSHA bulletins on the Bulletin board etc.

3/10/1999 I am not in the safety office, so some of my answers may not be correct.

3/10/1999 If NASA is going to be serious about safety, the safety coordinator assigned to each area must be competent and knowledgeable. Ours is not.

Talking safety is important, but contests, awards, and gimmicks sometimes provide more tangible results.

3/10/1999 I personally believe that safety issues throughout this country receive excessive attention. Let the stupid person take responsibility for themselves. I subscribe to Darwin's idea that only the strong need survive. If someone wishes to pour hot coffee on themselves, the resulting discomfort is their responsibilty, not McDonald's or Juan Valdez's. If I wish to stand on my desk to remove a flashing flourescent bulb, rather than wait several days, thru migrain headaches, for the facilities office to send an electrician, I alone am responsible if I fall. If Detroit wants to build unsafe autos, let the consumer demand safe autos thru free enterprise. This government should cease trying to protect us from evrything including ourselves. Would Columbus have discovered America if the queen was concerned about his safety?

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/10/1999

Safety programs should be tailored to the level of threat in any given environment. While I feel that my safety in an office environment is just as important as astronaut safety aboard the space shuttle, the level of threat is very different. Programs that attach an inordinate amount of emphasis on workplace safety when the level of threat is very low are a misdirection of valuable resources and are not taken seriuosly. Procedures, controls, training etc. that are appropriate in a lab, shop, or construction environment should not be given the same level of emphasis in an office environment. For scientific and technical staff, the emphasis has always been and should continue to be on flight safety. Safety in the office environment is very important, but the threat level is not high and it should not be treated as such. To do so would waste valuable resources that should be used to ensure flight safety, and could put the center at risk of receiving a great deal of negative publicity and public opinion. How would it look if yet another critical article appears in the press regarding shuttle safety while at the same time MSFC is conducting a high profile safety campaign to keep desks uncluttered and microwave ovens unplugged at night? The bottom line is that I feel I am very safe in my office environment and if I become aware of an unsafe situation, I feel empowered to do something about it. It would be inappropriate to burden me with training, performance plan elements, excessive briefings and meetings, reporting requirements, surveys, mass e-mailings, stand downs, etc. All of these things waste valuable engineering time and hamper my ability to do my job, causing my stress level to increase, which is probably the greatest threat to me safety.

3/10/1999

I am a term employee. I feel that the majority of "Safety", is a common sense thing. The monthly meetings keep us "aware" of Safety and I believe that awareness is our best protection.

3/10/1999	The issue of safety was not at the forefront in the past. Beginning recently however, great strides are being made heighten the awareness of the organization employees.
3/10/1999	
3/10/1999	Safety walk throughs that are intended to identify safety hazards are more concerned about finding anything to report than real, common sense safety issues. Over half of the safety violations written up have nothing to do with safety, but more to do with someones opinion. Many items written up that need fixing, can not be done due to lack of support from management in the form of MONEY and priority to get them done. How can we fix the problem if we can not fund the solution!?!
3/10/1999	STATEMENT AFTER #29 DOES NOT MAKE SENSE TO ME--MAYBE IT SHOULD BE "...ANALYSES 'OF' JOB HAZARDS..."
3/10/1999	THERE IS A FLASHING GREEN LIGHTED SAFETY HAZZARD ON THE SIDE OF RIDE OUT ROAD THAT CAUSES DRIVERS TO DIVERT THEIR ATTENTION FROM DRIVING TO TRY TO SEE WHAT THE SIGN IS SAYING.
3/10/1999	The problem that I believe exists is that safety inspectors are only looking for specific violations. They can be told of a specific problem and they tend to ignore it and go forward with their inspection without notating the hazard that was brought to their attention. [I am talking about the annual or semiannual inspectors.]
3/10/1999	Question 10 - I am aware of the process but I have never used it. Therefore, I don't know how to answer this question.
3/10/1999	There were no questions concerning carrying loads of supplies up/down steep steps or wrist support while working at the computer workstations. What measures are taken to protect our backs and wrists. These are also safety and health concerns to most of us.
3/11/1999	Managers responsible for major programs are disinclined to strictly adhere to safety rules when it will impact their program schedule or budget. Concerned employees can usually assure safe practices for operations with a high risk potential.

3/11/1999 More emphasis needs to be placed on BASIC workplace health concerns such as water and air quality. When the Army changed out a water main we had muddy water flowing from our bathroom fixtures and water fountains. I never saw a warning or analysis of the water we were drinking! Why was this not addressed by our Industrial Health group?

We also see core samples being taken at various locations around the center, including the north "yard" or bldg 4487. Why are the employees not kept abreast of any findings?

3/11/1999 My heavy workload associated with recent Flight Experiments has kept me in and out of town but has made me keenly aware of certain KSC Safety regs and procedures. As NASA moves into ISO9000 compliance and documented Safety Regulations which I have not had time to study, I find that the manner in which we have worked in our facility has been in line with most of the new written rules and we have had to make few changes to come into compliance.

3/11/1999 ASBESTOS is located in work area/building. It has been reported from several employees on various floors of concerns from vent fallout, even during exam at Medical Center. After 1998 shut-down, it was said area had been cleaned up. Small dark particles (like fresh ground pepper)from vents were still on top of file cabinets and desks after said clean-up. Railroad and coal mine employees are now being paid as a result of class action suits from asbestos. School buildings have been closed due to asbestos removal and cleanup. Its like asking your child to clean up their room and the child sweeps everything under the bed.

3/11/1999 For item 76, I assumed "employee personnel" included the medical center personnel, who are on-site contractors.

3/11/1999 Safety is our number one priority.

3/11/1999 All I have to worry about is paper cuts and the airplanes I travel on not falling out of the sky.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/11/1999	In my work area there is an aggressive, positive approach to safety -requirements, training, and monitoring. The overall attitude is that safety awareness and practices are fundamental to better job performance and satisfaction.
3/11/1999	1. I answered in the negative every time you used the word "encouraged" for something which we are forced to do. 2. If you asked something like "are we kept informed of changes" I answered "don't know" because how would we know if we weren't informed.
3/12/1999	The system for identifying and responding to health or safety incidences must be made as painless as possible to the employee. Otherwise everyone will be reluctant to enact it in the first place for fear of what they will be getting themselves into.
3/12/1999	IN BUILDINGS, FLOORS, BREAK ROOMS, AND BATHROOMS ARE GENERALLY DIRTY AND UNSANATORY! FLOORS ARE RARELY MOPPED.
3/15/1999	Safety is being stressed very heavily, however, health conditions are overlooked. Our restrooms and offices are filthy. Those of us with alergy problems have to suffer. Nobody seems to care. We have to do our own dusting of furniture. We receive practically no janitorial services except for pick up of trash once or twice a week.
3/15/1999	Schedule is still the number one priority in my work area. Employees are questioned about schedule status by management in regular scheduling meetings. The message is that the engineers are to do whatever it takes to meet schedule. The same attention is not paid to whether or not all safety requirements are being met and whether unsafe conditions exist. When safety related requirements are pointed out to management, nothing gets done if it would impact schedule. Many personnel are not familiar with codes and standards and do not want S&MA personnel around or do not understand what needs to be done.. Some managers do not want to hear from S&MA in readiness reviews.

3/15/1999

In the past, facility contractor attention to safety hazards has been insufficient. In the period when I was working in buildings which have exposed asbestos (4610 and 4201), I would often find asbestos dust or other asbestos residue that resulted from overhead work (like installing computer lines). I had the residue tested several times, and the results confirmed high asbestos content with 30-40 percent chrysotile asbestos.

I can recall at least eight instances when I found asbestos on desktops, floors, file cabinets, stairwells, etc. I always wondered how much of it I was missing. Sometimes air samples were taken after asbestos was disturbed, and sometimes not. The Occupational Health personnel were always quick to clean up the dust; but the contractors doing the overhead work have, in the past, seemed to have a very cavalier attitude about leaving hazardous materials behind for the unsuspecting employees to find in the morning.

3/15/1999

A safety issue at MSFC is that no first aid equipment is available in laboratory work areas. The availability of this equipment is discouraged by a Safety policy that requires employees to contact Emergency Medical Services and take no other action. First aid training is simularly discouraged.

3/15/1999 77. * An individual training plan has been developed that documents the training requirements for my job.

I assume this statement means safety training. If so, with all the emphasis placed on safety at MSFC, it should not be a separate required element on the individual training plan, because safety should not be a separate component in the performance of your job. It should be inseparable from any element in your job performance...done without thinking about it - like breathing.
your individual training plan.
Safety should be like breathing - Designed

3/15/1999 1) Employees in my area commonly DO NOT exercise proper handwashing in the restroom.
2) "Air Freshener" provided in restrooms in my area contain flammable checmicals which are themselves considered harmful if inhaled.
How does this support safety and health? Does NASA really need to spend budget on air freshener?!

3/15/1999 The "old school" of thought in my area has been to get safety involved only when we have to. I have seen, only resently, a change from this thought process. The VPP would be a welcomed addition to the safety process in my area.

3/15/1999 NONE

3/16/1999 Employees in Building 4201 were exposed to asbestos and were off work for one full day. We received only a briefing about this situation. We needed more facts..

3/16/1999 Thank You...

3/16/1999 My area was involved in an equipment loss causing mishap. It was reported through the normal safety channels. The investigation into the mishap was cursory at best, even though the mishap could have caused a building fire. A report was generated that attributed the cause to something that was not even closely related to the problem.

3/16/1999 I only have a desk job. I do not operate any equipment (test or otherwise) so the majority of these questions don't pertain to me. It seems to me that this survey should be for people who handle or operate test equipment or heavy equipment.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/16/1999	I work in an office environment. Unless there is an environmental hazard that I don't know about (such as asbestos, contaminated drinking water, etc) then there isn't much greater risk of an injury than what I have at home. These questions aren't really tailored for my working environment.
3/16/1999	I have never seen a report on close-calls. Many of the questions answered are not directly applicable.
3/16/1999	Cleaning of the rest rooms and floors are inadequate.
3/16/1999	The safety program at this center has been a farce up until now!!! I hope things are truly changing and that this is not another one of those "check the box" things.
3/16/1999	Since Mr. Stephenson has become the Center Director, I am definitely more aware of safety because he brings it up so often. But the details of policy/plans/events I am not getting exposed to unless I just happen to come across it on the Web\email, and then I don't always take the time to review it. If you want me to know\understand most of the stuff you have discussed in your survey, you need to set up times with someone who can explain it (safety meetings or training). But you don't need to go overboard and swamp us with safety meetings either, or people are not going to want to attend.
3/16/1999	I was a little confuse about the purpose of this survey, because we just started focusing on safety.
3/16/1999	In building 4487 B wing we have had and have an extremely high amount of false alarms from the fire alarm system. This causes employees to direguard instead of taking serious these alarms.
3/17/1999	I work in an office with only those hazards found in offices, electric cords, outlets, computers and normal furniture. Common sense is the best safety training, if you can manage to walk and talk at the same time an office is usually quite safe. I believe in the safety program, but would like to point out that MANY of the questions in the survey address those persons who work in labs and other hands on sites.
3/17/1999	I understood the term, worksite, to be my building and office rather than MSFC as a whole. Our current performance plans have not been updated to include safety as a MSFC goal.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/17/1999

1.) Safety inspections should help in solving problems, not simply removing violations. For example; if an extension cord is being used don't simply remove the cord and post a violation. Instead assist the person in having an appropiate receptacle installed or other device which would be safe. For the average person, having a wall plug installed is a major operation if simply not possible.

2.) Make available simple necessary devices. For example instead of continually reporting on people standing in chairs, make short step ladders available. We generally do not climb but ocassionally something may be out of reach.

3.) Provide basic first aid supplies. Even people in offices will occasionlly cut a finger, or skin a hand. Now the only solution is to go the the health facility and no one I knows will take the time to do that. Instead provide the divisions with a first aid kit that can be restocked for on the job small accidents.

3/17/1999

1. The elevators in my building (4610) rarely function and require almost constant repairs. Must someone be injured before a proper assessment is accomplished?
2. No smoking is allowed in the buildings - fine!!; but, shouldn't smokers be provided with a safe place, sheltered from the elements? I have been bitten by spiders and wasps while outside; need I mention what happens from exposure to cold, rain, and heat? In addition, non-smokers are often more exposed to second-hand smoke as they enter a building where the smokers have huddled to avoid cold, wind, etc.
3. Center maintenance - resurfacing of sidewalks and parking lots, proper trimming of low tree brances, to name two - is ridiculously inadequate.

3/17/1999

I work in 4711 and there is a heavy machinery shop in the back. There is a lot of foot traffic through there by all those in the building and there is very little emphasis on safety glasses (I did find a box of disposable ear plugs, though). Regarding safety glasses, they are rarely encouraged in the labs I regularly use. Activities in these labs include light machinery and hand tools.

In general, housekeeping could be much improved which would allow better observation of potential hazards.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/18/1999	There is a lot of information required or safety training, certification, etc. Safety people seem to think that we need to know everything, and disagreement with this is just another attitude adjustment workers need. We are reaching a point of information and time overload. Either safety must be implemented without the overhead or our productivity will erode!
3/18/1999	Industrial Hygiene department responds quickly when services are requested. Have only seen Safety Office personnel involvement during annual walk-through building. Safety Office knowledge is lacking to assess hazards in my work area.
3/19/1999	I don't feel the Safety and Mission Assurance Office provides sufficient management direction to the MSFC Safety Program. I think the MSFC Safety initiative has lost some of its credibility because the emphasis seems to be on being number 1 in NASA.
3/19/1999	I am new to this Directorate so it was difficult for me to give educated answers to several of these questions/statements. This is why several of my responces are "Don't Know." Question 87 is very difficult to answer...if I haven't had training for a piece of equipment, there is not way for me to determine if it is adequate.
3/22/1999	Exit signs should be placed low to the ground in the event of a fire. When smoke rises, there is a chance that you may not be able to see those lit exit signs.
3/22/1999	We have regular safety walkthroughs, but they are often absurd in their inconsistencies. E.g. a 12' corridor with file cabinets on one side was safe for 20 yrs then suddenly became unsafe, or a room with an "unsafe" cracked floor tile next to a room with a perfectly safe electrical outlet sticking out of the floor in the middle of a walkway. More seriously, at one point I understand at least some waterfountains had the filters removed "because they clogged up too fast", I rarely drink the water. Lastly, the 4610 elevators are pretty scary and I try not to ride them. I know of at least one person getting stuck inside, and another having freefall, which I don't believe was ever adequately addressed.
3/22/1999	In the event of a fire on floor 1 or 2 of building 4200, I am not aware of a second escape plan.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/22/1999 After a recent accident, MSFC's lost work time for contractors was revised from 2 days back to over a hundred days. The employee might conclude that we have defined away a lost work accident to satisfy some predefined performance spec. for safety. It seems like we are saying safety, but not backing it up. There is some hint of "shoot the messenger" here. There is some concern that by proposing to place a safety bullet in the performance appraisal, management might use that as a lever to "low grade" an employee who was not in favor. (Read we would have recommended you for promotion, but you missed a check mark on your performance appraisal).

3/22/1999 Either facilities or safety needs a larger budget to address problems at MSFC. Recently, a steam pipe burst in front of Bldg. 4711. It had been leaking for some months prior to bursting, and had even killed the plants around it. Safety and facilities were notified, but no action was taken until the pipe actually burst. Apparently no funds were available to repair the pipe when it was only leaking. It finally had priority to be repaired only after it burst, spewing steam and hot mud in the vicinity. We were very lucky that no one was injured because of the lack of action on the part of the safety office and facilities.
Other than this incident, the safety office at MSFC has been responsive to hazards. PPE is regularly issued for our high noise areas.
In response to question #76, I would note that first aid training is offered but is not required.

3/22/1999 Although not formally a manager I hold a Staff Position and work in an office environment so there will be some disconnect between responding to the employee questionaire (lab environment)as opposed to the managerial type and in my case non lab Staff position

3/23/1999 It seems that NASA is trying to take a one-size fits all approach to this Safety issue. I believe, if you are going to spend the time, money, and effort to talk about safety, you need to tailor it to the individual's specific job site. The fact is, about 85% of the questions in this survey are totally irrelative to me (that is I have no feeling one way or the other and do not believe them to be applicable to me). I work in an office environment. There are very few hazards as long as one employs common sense. I face a greater risk walking in from the parking lot (with all the construction outside) and taking the elevator up (now that is a safety concern) than I do with any thing in my nearby envirionment. It is not that I don't believe in safety, I truly do.. Having Pipped in Structural Test Lab and worked with heavy equipment while working with Alabama Power, It is my belief that safety is one of the most important issues that these organizations could have. I just don't think that any of the issues that I've faced in an office environment are on the same level as issues such as those faced by individuals in other organizations such as Test Lab. What issues would I think are relative to my job? One issue that I can think of, and that I am curious about is "What is the long term effect of exposure to computer screens. Say 6-8 hours exposure, 5 days a week, for twenty years." Will I find out the hard way later in life? Another is why do we continue to have elevators in 4610 malfunction and nothing is done about them? On a personal note, what would it take for employees to be able to control the environment (heating/cooling) in their own offices? How does this relate to safety? It does when you consider that people bring all kinds of heaters and fans in creating hazards by themselves, so that they can get comfortable. Just some food for thought.

3/23/1999 I feel that HEALTH and SAFETY starts with a fit and healthy body, I feel that NASA should invest in fitness center and it's programs and encourage employees to participate without fear of reprisal.

3/23/1999 These answers are based on where I currently work. Several years ago I was exposed to Asbestos here at MSFC and my management at the time (in a different laboratory) discouraged me to say anything about it. If it had not been for my support contractor objecting to having their employees exposed to the Asbestos, nothing would have been done.

3/23/1999 Safety inspectors often seem to put the most emphasis on the least hazardous issues and vice-versa. For example, labeling of the flow direction on pressurized gas lines is emphasized, while shock hazards from partially exposed electrical conductors are often ignored; the later hazard is more often fatal. Safety inspectors with an electrical background should inspect all high voltage equipment annually. Last month, I found and reported to management a piece of equipment with exposed 10,000 volt (at 1 amp) conductors; this equipment had been operating in this mode since it was received from the vendor years ago. Safety inspectors should concentrate on more dangerous hazards.

3/24/1999 Question 60: I am not confident that the environment(air quality)in building 4203 is healthy. My shoes are covered with fine yellow powder every day from the carpet. At times, if the wind is blowing right, we can can smell sewage because of the ventilation system. At times it feels like I am "smothering" in the building.
Question 70: I am not comfortable with the tornado plans in building 4203. The basement where we go gets overly crowded, and the stair-cases are slow. We will all die in a tornado. Need a storm shelter capable of handling everyone in 4203.

3/26/1999 I work in a building (4487) where all the windows can not be opened. We have had, in this week alone, sewer lines open and fumes coming into the building, diesel fumes from the generators, and recurring sewer fumes. When we call the facilities help line, they do send someone over, however, that person stays for about 30 minutes and tries to figure out what happened and then leaves. I have to call again in 15 minutes. I cannot believe that it is not a safety hazard for all the employees in the building to breathe in these fumes. After a whole day of this, everyone had a headache and were begging for aspirin and tylenol. We are still having problems. These problems are just covered over for the moment, nothing is permanently fixed. According to the lady at the facilities office, the answer to the diesel fumes was,"They have to test the generators in case of an emergency. We will turn in off in a few minutes." What if we had an emergency where those generators had to be turned on. No one could stay in the building for any length of time. The diesel fumes will run you out of the building in a few minutes. This is not a fix. There is a definite problem and all they wanted us to do was wait until the fumes dissipate. Same way with the sewer fumes. It seems like the Government or the contractor way of doing business is: If we fix it for right now then the people will shut up and leave us alone for a little while. They can call again tomorrow. Is this "JOB SECURITY" for all contractors or government employees? What is wrong with fixing it right the first time.

3/29/1999 I was given a seven day suspenion for reporting a safety hazard in my w

3/29/1999 I believe that safety has to be done like ISO 9000 - - It has to start at the top level of management and spread down to the lowest level, and then to all employees. We really need the planned incorporation of safety into the QMS at MSFC.

3/30/1999 I don't understand the rationale behind many of these questions. My safety appraoch is to use a lot of common sense. Think twice before you drill that hole, cut that board, hammer that nail, transfer that liquid helium, align that laser or x-ray beam, and etc. Is there a plan out there to increase common sense safety? Let us plan on that, first.

3/30/1999 I work in a safe environment.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

3/30/1999	Safety is mentioned constantly in staff meetings, and occasional safety inspections are done, but that's about all I hear about the subject. The environment I work in is already so safe that repeated safety talk has a tendency to be ignored. It's not like anything ever happens in the office environment I work in anyway. To be any safer than we are now would require never leaving home again!
3/31/1999	I am confused about the applicability of these safety control mechanisms to an office environment.
3/31/1999	For our workplace, I feel confident that appropriate safety awareness and precautions are in place.
3/31/1999	Worksite is office setting with no known hazardous operations or equuipment.
3/31/1999	Safety is the responsibility of each indiviual which seems to work well. Very few safety related problems or injusries but management is not involved at all, except to hold a meaningless metting for show occasionally.
3/31/1999	My responses may be inconsistent because there is a BIG difference in the attitudes toward safety as they existed just a few weeks ago and today. For instance, there is not currently anything in my performance plan about safety, but I know there WILL be.
3/31/1999	Over the years NASA has been very safety concience and has every reason to be pround of it's safety record. Keep up the good work!
3/31/1999	My environment is limited to standard office conditions with no hazardous materials, lifting, etc. So my knowledge of procedures, training, etc for those types of things is nil. We do regular fire and severe weather drills, I know where to go, and regular safety checks for things like unsafe stacking of furniture, too narrow traffic paths, extensions plugged into extensions, etc are done. We correct those problems ourselves, with any help we need readily available from management. Beyond these things, I see no need for my additional training, etc.
3/31/1999	Drinking water in Bldg 4202 is suspect! Stairways contain litter and are unkept not only making it unsafe (slips, etc.) but also makes it an embarrassment.
4/1/1999	I feel I work with many devices and chemicals for which I have an incomplete knowledge of the hazards involved. I would like to see a generic/specific training course(s) for chemicals and equipment often used in our laboratory.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

4/1/1999	I feel that my work environment is very safe.
4/1/1999	The fire alarm system in building 4487 needs some serious attention. Personally, I think that given the fact that this fire alarm system has not worked properly for several years running, that we should let our own electrical/electronics engineers at MSFC look at the system and make recommendations toward fixing it. They can't do a worse job than whoever has already been working on it has done, especially since the people currently trying to fix it have been unable to do so.
4/1/1999	Thank you for instigating this Safey survey.
4/1/1999	I have never been involved in a saftey incident, because of this I frequently answered "Don't Know" or "#3" answers.
4/2/1999	All qeustions answered with N/A are done so because they seem to me to pertain to industrial type jobs and do not apply to me as I work in an office in a strictly clerical field and have no contact with industrial equipment.
4/2/1999	Some of the scientists in this area work very casually. They are not really concerned with safety hazards or of others who work around them, for example, not working under fume hoods with certain chemicals or not having the fume hood on. It is not a very comforting environment.
4/2/1999	I believe the most prevalent health hazard in my area is stress. Also the nature of our jobs in this particular area requires working at a computer for long periods of time.
4/2/1999	Over all, the level of safety awareness and commitment seems to be better than adequate for the level of hazards in the work place.
4/2/1999	I work in an office and do not use any hazardous equipment or materials. I am not aware of any near misses in my work area. The onlyincident I am aware of is a microwave popcorn fire. We have been thoroughly indoctrinated on that issue.
4/5/1999	Need to have more First Aid classes offered.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

4/5/1999	In attempting to answer this survey accurately I had to resort to indicating that I "Don't Know" quite a bit. This is because I don't know if "all" hazards have been identified or if someone in my organization is participating in review of safety procedures. I can only tell you that I'm not reading any procedures or reviewing any documentation related to safety. A good bit of this survey is more related to a manufacturing environment than to an office environment which is where I'm working. So, my responses may appear that safe practices are not being considered where I work when they really just are not applicable.
4/5/1999	I've never seen any first aid kits in Building 4610. How about putting one at each exit on each floor?
4/6/1999	The office environment I work in does not seem to have the need for many of the items noted in this survey. I believe that I have a safe environment in which to work. I am seeing with greater frequency concern about safety at all levels within MSFC.
4/6/1999	Many questions do not apply to research environment, but tend to apply to manufacturing where routine tasks are performed. Way too many questions had multiple questions incorporated into one, making it very difficult to answer because the answer to one part was different than the question as stated. We have an organization dedicated to safety. The wording of the survey makes it very difficult to distinguish between my personal responsibility and theirs. I hope this is not used by some outside organization to rate NASA safety, because it does not produce an adequately picture of the overall emphasis on safety in my organization.
4/6/1999	Safety and hazard material control is an area of emphasis regarding our job requirements, in particular with ground testing in test facilities and those requirements necessary for flight safety/hazard concern.
4/6/1999	My jobs I have held at MSFC has placed me in an unsafe situation only one time. (Asbestos removal in Bld 4202 at night when I was still working -- No notice was given and workers did not make me aware of the process until I saw them in protective suits)
4/6/1999	Biggest safety hazard is understaffing which results in too much stress for extended periods of time. This is probably not beneficial to the long term health of the employees.
4/7/1999	I think some need to take into consideration the size of rooms made available to employees especially the secretarial rooms which has to house files, printers, faxes, tables, chairs and all the JUNK everyone else doesn't want cluttering their office such as supplies. The bathrooms are bigger than offices people give the secretaries.
4/7/1999	ALOT OF THIS STUFF HAS NOT BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME SO THEREFORE I AM UNAWARE OF THE SAFETY MATTERS HERE AT THE CENTER. BUT I AM AWARE OF THE SEVERE WEATHER AND FIRE DRILLS AND SMOKE DETECTORS/SPRINLKER SYSTEM. I TRY TO BE SAFE ALWAYS, BECAUSE IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO BE SAFE IN EVERY ASPECT OF OUR LIVES AND WORKPLACE.

4/7/1999	Safety awareness and hazards training should match your worksite. We work in an office environment not in a nuclear power plant. Safety should be given more attention but weekly safety meeting are unnecessary and a waste of time. Quarterly safety meetings would be more appropriate.
4/7/1999	While aware of safety, specific training has not been defined in terms of a plan or program. Would like to see general first aid kits in major offices. Past experience was if a facility problem was reported with hazard potential it did get addressed quickly!
4/8/1999	
4/8/1999	I know that the building in which I work contains asbestos (which we are told does not exist, but if any maintenance is done it must be done after hours). This building once contained mustard gas. The vents are so clogged with filth, which leaves black traces on the walls, so what does it leave in our lungs! This cannot be healthy. We keep constant headaches - plus most of the time it's exceptionally cold. Since this is a warehouse - the birds have a wonderful santuary. At one time, it was so bad - seepage actually came through the ceiling and the smell was - well it was!! Finally, after numerous calls, and numerous times of being told that nothing was detected - the situation was handled. We still hear the birds. We are daily in areas where heavy equipment is used and machinery could be running and have no safety provisions.
4/8/1999	In the past, I have been told no asbestos was in my work area, knowing people who worked in the ceiling had to wear suitable clothing and could only work in off duty hours. Hundreds of birds roosted in ceiling for several years. No consideration has been given to fact that we daily have to go in areas when machines & equipment are being operated. My job description states mostly sedatary work. Never has safety or hazards been discussed.
4/8/1999	We are encurraged by management to maintain a safe work invironment and to report any hazardous conditions. However, I know of no 'individual training plans' set up for my work so alot of the questions were actually N/A to my type of work. This survey was poorly planned. It should have started out asking what type of work we did and then tailored the questions from there.
4/8/1999	The main issue in our office is stress which is a result of workload and lack of manpower. So far, to my knowledge, the center has not done anything to help relieve this situation. In addition, the reorganization of the center has increased the workload/person in our group.

4/8/1999

1) There appears to me to be 3 types of people at MSFC, those who consider safety in their daily operations, those who beleive the safest way to work is to not do anything at all, and those who don't consider safety for themselves or others at all. Unfortunately, the later 2 groups, in my opinion, represent a significant portion of the MSFC NASA population. I am afraid that until management finds a way to motivate them to change their ways, they will always pose a deterant from getting the job done right.
2) I am insulted by the fact that the instructions use jsc as an example, how hard could it have been to change the text in the intro to MSFC. It is ludicrous to believe that a corrupt unsafe organization like jsc has anything to add to a safety discussion.

4/8/1999

I feel that Marshall Space Flight Center is a very safe place to work. At the same time, I feel this saftey issue is being pushed just a bit to far. It is society in todays world that is causing a "SAFTEY" concern. Everyday, someone is getting sued over a "hot" cup of coffee or a twisted ankle. I have seen in the past if a person gets a papper cut or a twisted ankle that he or she must follow a plan in order to cover not only themselves but at the same time preventing their employer from being sued. I would really like to know that if there is such a "SAFETY" concern out here at Marshall-----is it for the overall interest of the employees or is it another way to hide from responsibilty?

If I need to operate a overhead 20 ton crane then train me, If I need to weld a specific type of material then train me, If I need to work around hazardous materials then train me and most of all make sure I know all of the safety concerns there might be about these issues. As far as telling me not to cross in front of a moving car or walking in a mud hole and slipping dont worry. I have commen sence enough to walk around the mud hole and not to step out in front of a moving car.

4/8/1999

First aids kits should be available in work areas for minor scrapes and cuts. Dust masks should also be readily available in tool cribs to avoid a trip to the health center.

4/9/1999 I believe that Management is concerned about safety and that has encouraged the employees to follow suit. MSFC safety programs are better now than at any time since I became an employee.

4/9/1999 My work place had very little work induced hazzards, except for mental stress, etc. The safty hazzards would come from heaters, coffee pots, and slippery floors, and unstable chairs. Fire hazzards are address strongly. So are natural disasters and health.

4/9/1999 It seems there is an overkill on the amount of safety inspections that are being done. For instance, why are division chiefs making formal safety inspections when we have a safety office that does that. Shouldn't they spend their time performing their direct job responsibilities. If its that important to have more safety inpections, let the safety office do them more often. If the overkill on safety inspections continues, soon the team leads will be conducting safety inspections to catch the hazards before the division chief catchs them, who is trying to catch them before the safety office catches them. I realize we need to all be responsible for safety but let's cut out the duplication of responsibilities. Let the Safety Office do their job and let us do our jobs and not safety's also.

4/9/1999 THIS WAS VERY INTERESTING.

4/9/1999 I cannot understand why we have to stay in buildings with asbestos in them. I do not feel good at all about this or about the way repairs and cleanup in the ceiling are performed. How do I know there is not asbestos in the air, on my cup, etc. when I come in afterward? And what about the asbestos incidenct in 4201 recently? When exactly did this occur and do I really believe I was not breathing it in since I was there on the weekend.

4/9/1999 Are Medical Personnel (EMT's and Ambulances) available 24hrs a day or just during the day?

Are they available when injuries occur during intramural sports after work hours?

The Fire Department seems to respond quickly to any call.

4/9/1999 Safety issues within C-wing/B4487. Fumes from building generator, soldering iron for doing our work, etc., have caused headaches, etc. Since we do not have windows to open (as we did before) when C-wing was refurbished Safety or someone did not realize that these lab rooms needed to be vented.
Especially when the building generator kicks in. We have called numerous times & someone comes over & states that it will pass or that the situation is normal. That is not normal & safety should know better than that.
Bottom line is that many of the labs need venting due to battery chemical mixes/soldering/etc.

4/9/1999 Our safety group just passes the buck to us to do their job.

4/10/1999 Who cares if NASA is in compliance with OSHA regulations. OSHA is an agency which if not eliminated should be severely curtailed in its endeavors. The cost/benefit ratio for OSHA has got to be astronomical. People, using common sense, make for a safe work environment. No amount of management, bureaucrats or so called safety experts are going to cause safety. At best this collection of people can provide guidance as to what might constitute safe practices.The obsession with safety at MSFC is bordering on ridiculous. The `safety inspectors' come around and essentially pretend to be the ultimate authority on safety, yet they do not know the meaning of common sense. One can not do research and follow every little nit-picking rule that bureaucrats generate; if one tries to there would be little to nothing ever done. Having to respond to this survey is a pure waste of time and manpower but it seems that management can do nothing useful so they create busy work for the employees.

4/12/1999 The safety budget is UNDER FUNDED !! A recent near disaster occured with a leaking steam line in front of building 4711. The steam leak caused the front entrance to building 4711 to be hazardous. The bricks around the front entrance were measured to be in excess of 200 degrees F. Numerous calls to the safety office resulted in no action. The steam leak violently ruptured resulting in hot mud being sprayed copvering a 30 foot diameter. Only then did the saftey office get involved with the resolving the hazard. This was a case of employees reporting a very real safety hazard and getting no response from the safety office.
This lack of action by the saftey ofice contributed greatly to apathy with respect to the safety program at MSFC.
Safety walkthroughs often result in numerous safety findings that rerquire funds to correct. These funds frequently come from labratory funds which reduce the available funds for laboratory supplies. The safety office needs funds to fund the corrective actions they impose.

4/12/1999 Much emphasis has been placed on the MSFC safety program. Management seems to really take safety seriously.

4/12/1999	We are safe.
4/13/1999	The safety inspection/walk thru of my area does not really attempt to address or identify potential hazardous operations or conditions. At times, the lack of manpower and the center work load contribute to a decline in safety awareness. More attention is given to completing the work than given to making sure things are done safely.
4/13/1999	I was cited recently for a safety violation because my cubicle was messy. The only documentation or guidance that I got was, in effect: "Your cubicle is messy." This kind of vague criticism did not help me eliminate the perceived hazard, and thus it did not assist me in making my workplace safer.
4/13/1999	Concerned about the water we drink at MSFC

4/13/1999 Until recently, safety procedures and safety training in my current organization has not been proactive. I have worked in other organizations at MSFC where monthly division safety meetings were held during which safety teams of employees within the organization gave presentations, or presented self made safety videos relating to the specific hazards at hand. Accidents do occur sometimes no matter what the measure of prevention, but I felt more comfortable knowing that the safety of personnel was a high priority to the management.

On another note, my husband works here at MSFC and had a co-worked who died of AIDS. My husband was in a laboratory environment, and although he and other coworkers knew the ill coworker was sick, when they asked MSFC to tell them of the contagiousness of his illness, or of specific safety instructions(in such as administration of CPR or blood related accidents) in the case of injury, MSFC declined to provide any information. Later after the death, my husband and the other employees that worked with the deceased invidual were actually (confidentially) "listed" by health and safety as having been exposed to the AIDS victim. How is MSFC dealing with AIDS and other deadly diseases in the workplace now?

Lastly, are there really unstable and unknown forms of nerve gas and explosives in the overgrown bunkers scattered throughout Redstone Arsenal?

4/13/1999 It would be nice to know what training courses are available

4/14/1999 Safety is changing but based survey on recent history not where we are headed

4/14/1999 safety is oue #1 goal

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

4/15/1999	This survey was answered based upon physical workspace, not the safety of Shuttle Program.
4/15/1999	My work area is primarily office space. I would assume that many of these questions apply to shop-type areas. However, my uncertainty of that assumption led me to select the "Don't Know" button for many of the questions.
4/15/1999	.
4/15/1999	Some reasonable proportionality needs to be applied to the emphasis on safety. Not all employees deal with the same level of on-the-job hazards, and it should not necessarily reflect badly on an individual or an organization if an employee is not familiar with some aspects of safety programs and their implementation.
4/15/1999	We filter potable water used to cool our equipment. These filters have to be replaced regularly due to sediment trapped in the filter element. Our drinking water (same potable water supply) is not filtered. Does this mean equipment is more important than personnel.
4/15/1999	Primary safety awareness is the responsibility of the individual employee.
4/15/1999	Don't expect many safety violation reports when we are warned from center management that after 2 strikes were OUT! I'm certianly not going to report a safety mishap, what a stupid policy! We should be rewarded for each safety issue that is recognized.
4/15/1999	I have an office job that requires minimal safety training, however I am aware of people working in the test area around me do have to go through safety training.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

4/15/1999 MY WORKSITE IS AN OFFICE LOCATED IN BUILDING 4200;THEREFORE, MY CURRENT SAFETY/HEALTH CONCERN IS AIR QUALITY. OVERALL AIR CIRCULATION APPEARS POOR. IN ADDITION, AIR VENTS RELEASE DUST AND GRIME WHEN OPERATIONAL. PERHAPS NEW HEATING/COOLING UNITS OR DUCT CLEANING COULD IMPROVE AIR QUALITY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT DOES CONDUCT AIR QUALITY CHECKS PERIODICALLY BUT HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED A WORK HAZARD IN MY AREA. RECOMMEND A MORE THOROUGH EVALUATION OF AIR QUALITY IN BUILDING 4200.

4/16/1999 Working in Bldg. 4481 over the last 10-11 years I have seen things carried out in ways that I think are dangerous and could be deadly to many people. Helium and Liquid Nitrogen tanks are handled very carelessly. Air flow in vent hoods are not adequate at times. Summer students carry out projects that I think are probably dangerous to them and they do not always have the knowledge to know what they are doing.

4/16/1999 Procurement overall keeps us abreast of safety issues. I feel their is adequate safety drills on center and First Aid/CPR classes offered, which is followed up with refresher courses. There is always room for improvement.

4/16/1999 Have worked for NASA for 25 years and have not been involved/associated with any Safety problems. Therefore, most of the questions are beyond my experience to answer

4/16/1999 The safety office representatives at MSFC know a lot about paperwork and getting signatures on procedures, but could not evaluate a potential hazard if their careers depended on it. They are more interested in extending their domain of influence than in helping us operate safely. We operate safely in spite of, not because of, the safety office.

4/16/1999 my work is a desk job utilizing serveral computers, so other than common sense everyday safety precautions, there probably are not any potential safety hazards involved in my work

4/19/1999 All safty training I've had is good, but general. No "site specific" training is available as far as I know(for individual areas of this laboratory). Safty is taken seriously by our management, but in a general
sense. Safty issues are a major element at this facility.

4/19/1999 I don't operate dangerous equipments,nor work in hazardous environments. The safety issues are,to my opinion, relatively simple. It does need some simple trainnings and awareness of safety issues. Overreact on safety trainnings to people in my category creates another unnecessary paper work. Let's simplify "The Government."

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Employees

4/19/1999 The health of the employee is very important. Because of the stress of our jobs, employees should use the exercise facilities in the middle of the day to relieve their stress. No one should ever sit at their desk 8 1/2 hours a day at their lunch break and eat because they have no break from their same environment. Therefore, they will be less productive because they haven't had a change of pace and will be more prone to accidents. MSFC's Exercise Facility is the best investment for employees that MSFC has. The two instructors are excellent.

4/19/1999 My job does not involve any equipment except computer, pencil and paper.

4/19/1999 Most of this survey does not pertain to me.... I work in an office enviroment and with few saftey issues. I believe saftey awareness and saftey monitoring are adequate for this area...

4/19/1999 Why the sudden emphis on safety? I've worked at MSFC for 30 years and have had the good fortune to have worked on several exciting projects where we've done great things like developing swing arms for the Saturn V, and I'm sure that we must have had "lost-time" injuries. But we accomplished great things. My concern is this; If we become so 'safety conscious' that we protect ourselves from everything--we will do nothing. Because we will develop into 'non-thinkers' who can't think for ourselves because we are apprenhensive about everything! Unfortunately, we LEARN by our mistakes--not by our success'. I know that this is not a politically correct statement to make, but it is 'real world'. Accidents are tragic, just as any death is but this is NOT a perfect world and will never be; no matter how hard we try. I think we are MSFC have a GOOD safety record. I'm proud to work here. I hate to see us hamstring ourselves into doing nothing. That is my concern over this sudden emphasis on safety.

4/19/1999 Although I am not always familiar with the organizational details, I have, in my entire tenure at MSFC, been impressed with the attention given to safety, both procedurally and generically. If, statistically, there is cause for concern on this score at NASA, I am unaware of it, and would be surprised by it. If anything, I have the impression that NASA is a little too concerned about safety.

4/19/1999 My work area contains only computers, no hazardous equipment or materials.

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Managers

Marshall Space Flight Center

3/9/1999	Those of us in an office setting do not need to spend a lot of time focusing on safety. Most employees think training concerning how to be safe in your office is a waste of time. Some medical training, such as CPR, ought to be encouraged,
3/10/1999	Maintenance of facilities is only done as budget allows. Facility budget is not adequate to provide highest level of safety. An example is the procurement of filters for the drinking water in the 4200 complex about 6 years ago. Money was avail
3/10/1999	Safety surveys and walkthroughs are seen and experienced as a hindrence to getting work done at no value added.
3/11/1999	This Center should have a very high "score" from this survey. Management has always been safety conscious, and appropriate training is in place to asure that personal safety is limited only by the diligence of the individual.
3/14/1999	Too much attention given during safety inspections to clean cubicles.
	More of an "Let's work together" attitude could be taken in respect to safety inspections...There's too much of you have a problem, I write you up, You d
3/15/1999	Many of the questions were difficult to answer because of inadequate knowledge. I knew that some of the things were in place, but, did not know about the status of others. How do you answer the question then? Only what you do know or answer

Performance Evaluation Profile Comments for Managers

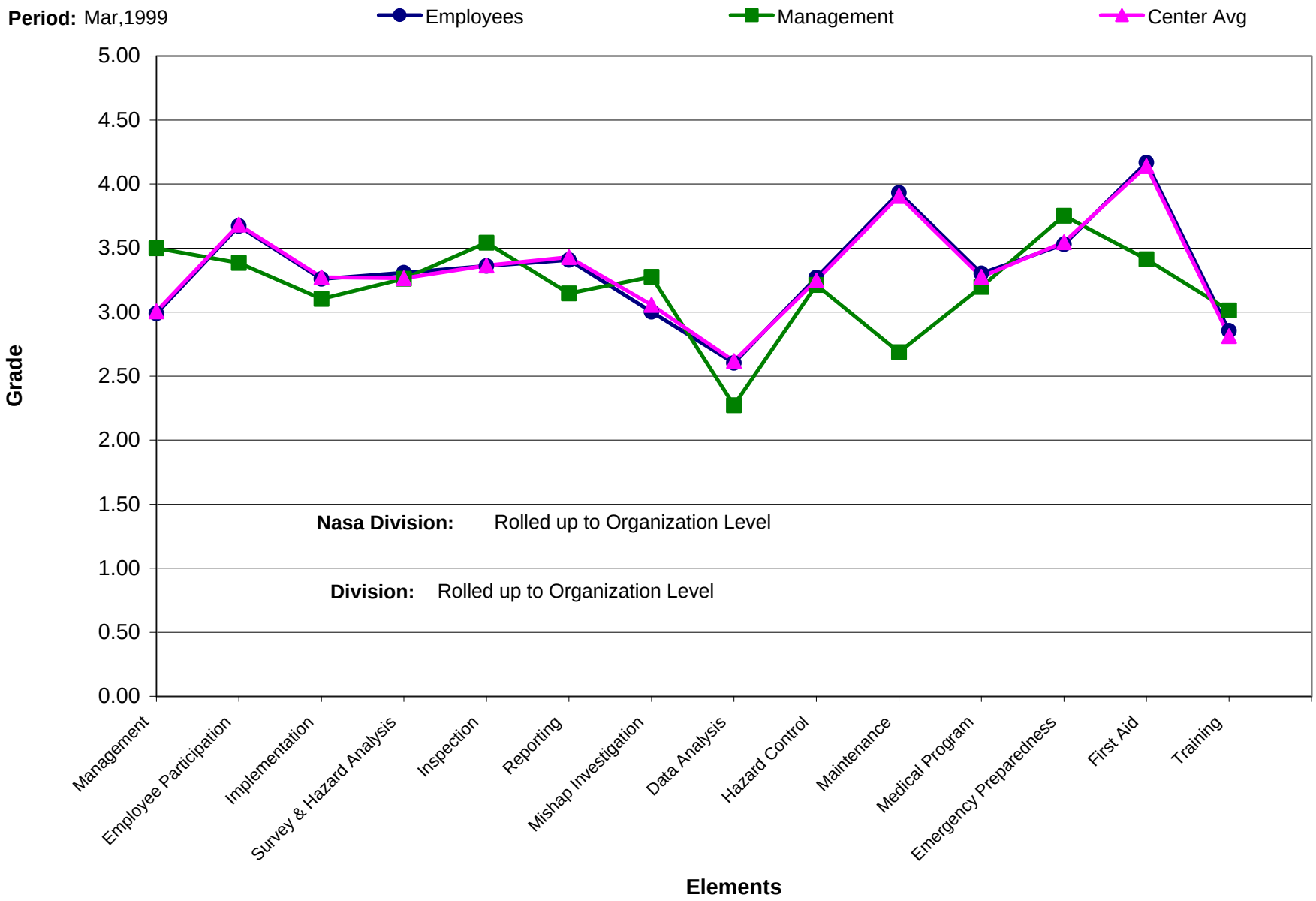
3/15/1999	MSFC has a good safety program. Recent emphasis on safety and line managements responsibility/accountability for safety is improving MSFC's program.
3/15/1999	DuPont training being initiated at the Center should strengthen an already good safety program.
3/16/1999	4. I am not aware to what level contractor managers & supervisors are evaluated by their in-house management in relation to safety awareness or procedures.
3/18/1999	Much of the MSFC safety program deals with superfluous safety issues and is often implemented by people with no specific or comprehensive knowledge of the areas or processes surveyed. Issues already settled are often reopened by inexperienced sa
3/18/1999	Level of commitment to safety varies significantly across organizations, driven primarily by the attitudes of the respective managers.
3/19/1999	Discussions, meetings, videos, handouts related to Safety and health issues, remedies, concerns, etc., are fast becoming routine in this Directorate. Managers are encouraged daily to pass this information on to employees; to make
3/25/1999	Ref. #14 & 15 - It seems to me that it would be appropriate to ensure that several people withing a worksite area are trained in emergency first aid and that a first aid kit is available in a known, public area. I don't necessarily mean
4/1/1999	I think MSFC has a good safety program and is continually improving. I expect to see great improvements in the future and believe we will eventually have a world class program!
4/1/1999	MSFC is in transition from an adequate Safety Program to a more comprehensive, expanded program. If this review is repeated next year, the results should indicate this.
4/6/1999	All MSFC managers are currently scheduled for Training offered by DuPont.
4/13/1999	A overview of the MSFC training program and awareness of the safety process needs to be instituted for all employees. Having taken the Dupont Safety course last week made answering these questions more understandable.
4/13/1999	How sincere is management's interest in safety? This is a growing concern. Very significant resources are being expended for the "Dupont safety training" for upper management. Yet what metrics will determine its value in achieving genu

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



Performance Evaluation Profile Scoreboard for Employees

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period
Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: All Organizations

PEP Score for Employees	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Worksite Hazard Analysis					Hazard Prevention and Control					Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Workplace Analysis			Accident and Record Analysis		Hazard Prevention and Control			Emergency Response		Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership	Employee Participation	Implementation Tools	Contractor Safety	Survey and Hazard Analysis	Inspection	Reporting	Accident Investigation	Data Analysis	Hazard Control	Maintenance	Medical Program	Emergency Preparedness	First Aid	Training
Science and Eng-EA01	3.0	3.9	3.5		3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.8	4.2	2.5
Science and Eng-EB01	3.1	3.7	3.4		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.9
Science and Eng-ED01	3.1	3.7	3.4		3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	2.9
Science and Eng-EE01	2.6	3.3	2.9		3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	2.5
Science and Eng-EH01	3.1	3.8	3.2		3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.0
Science and Eng-EJ01	2.9	3.7	3.3		3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.2	3.8	4.2	2.6
Science and Eng-EL01	3.4	4.1	3.6		3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.2
Science and Eng-EO01	2.7	3.5	3.1		3.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.5
Science and Eng-EP01	2.7	3.4	2.9		3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	2.7
Science and Eng-ES01	2.8	3.5	3.2		3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.7
15 Element Avg.	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.3**		**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**3.3**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**2.9**
6 Element Avg.				**3.4**			**3.4**		**2.8**			**3.4**		**3.8**	**2.9**
4 Element Avg.				**3.4**					**3.1**					**3.6**	**2.9**
Overall Score	**3.3**														

Performance Evaluation Profile Scoreboard for Management

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period
Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: All Organizations

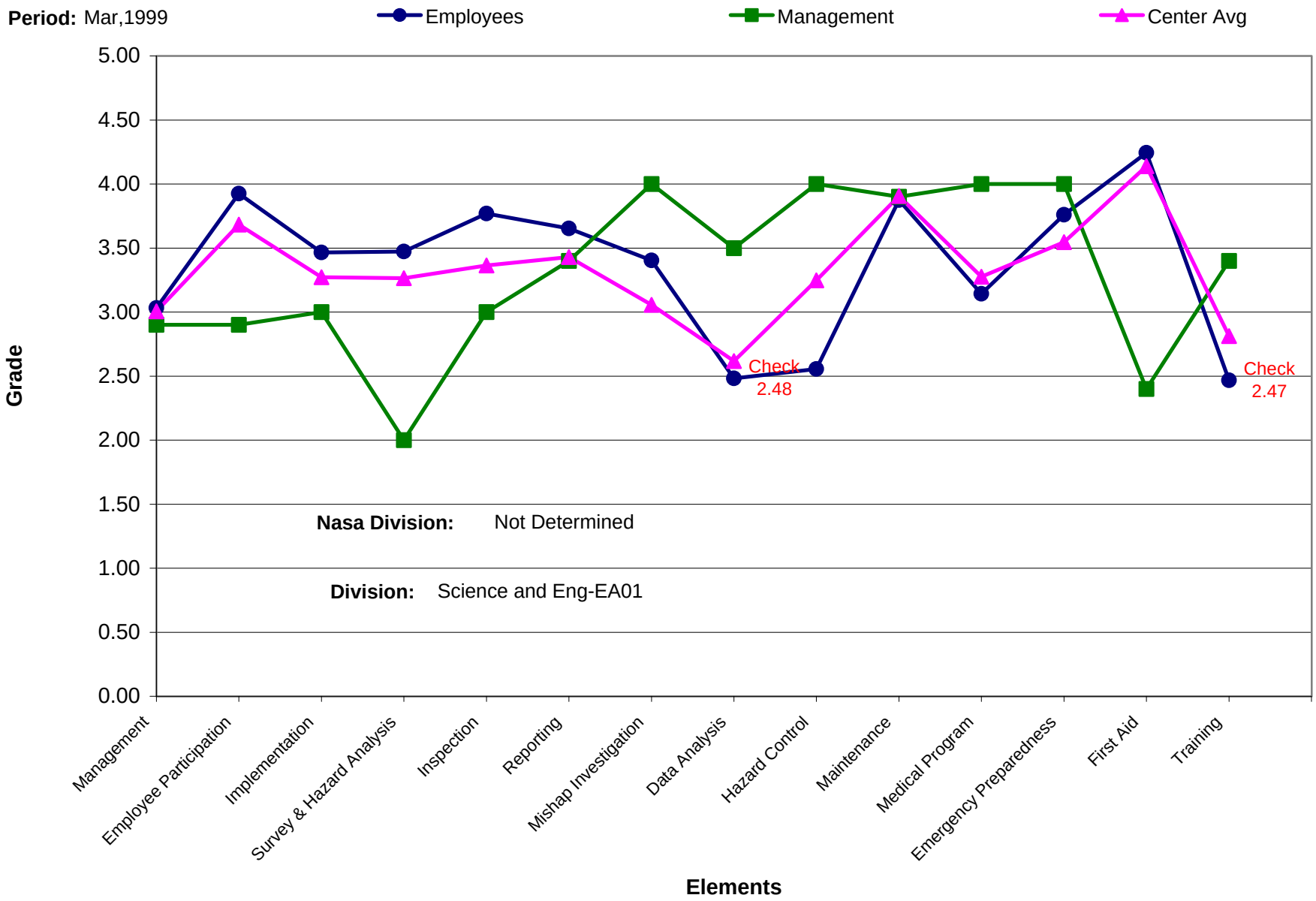
PEP Score for Management	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Worksite Hazard Analysis					Hazard Prevention and Control					Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership and Employee participation				Workplace Analysis			Accident and Record Analysis		Hazard Prevention and Control			Emergency Response		Safety Health Training
	Management Leadership	Employee Participation	Implementation Tools	Contractor Safety	Survey and Hazard Analysis	Inspection	Reporting	Accident Investigation	Data Analysis	Hazard Control	Maintenance	Medical Program	Emergency Preparedness	First Aid	Training
Science and Eng-EA01	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.4	3.4
Science and Eng-EB01	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.2
Science and Eng-ED01	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1
Science and Eng-EE01	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.7
Science and Eng-EH01	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.7	3.3	1.8	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.4
Science and Eng-EJ01	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3
Science and Eng-EL01	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6
Science and Eng-EO01	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.7
Science and Eng-EP01	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9
Science and Eng-ES01	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.4
15 Element Avg.	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**2.3**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**3.2**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**3.0**
6 Element Avg.				**3.1**			**3.3**		**2.8**			**3.0**		**3.6**	**3.0**
4 Element Avg.				**3.1**					**3.1**					**3.3**	**3.0**
Overall Score	**3.1**														

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

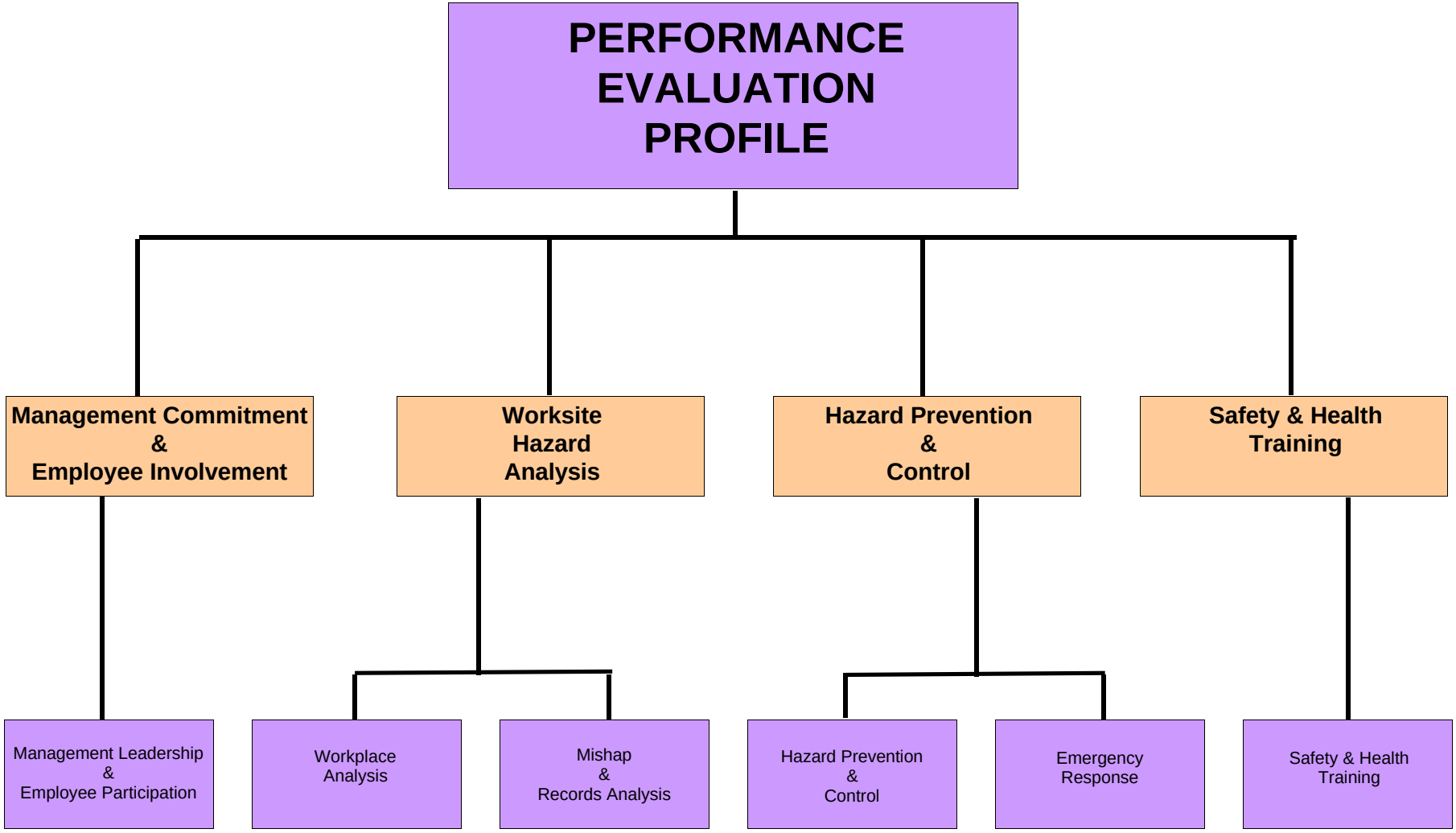
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

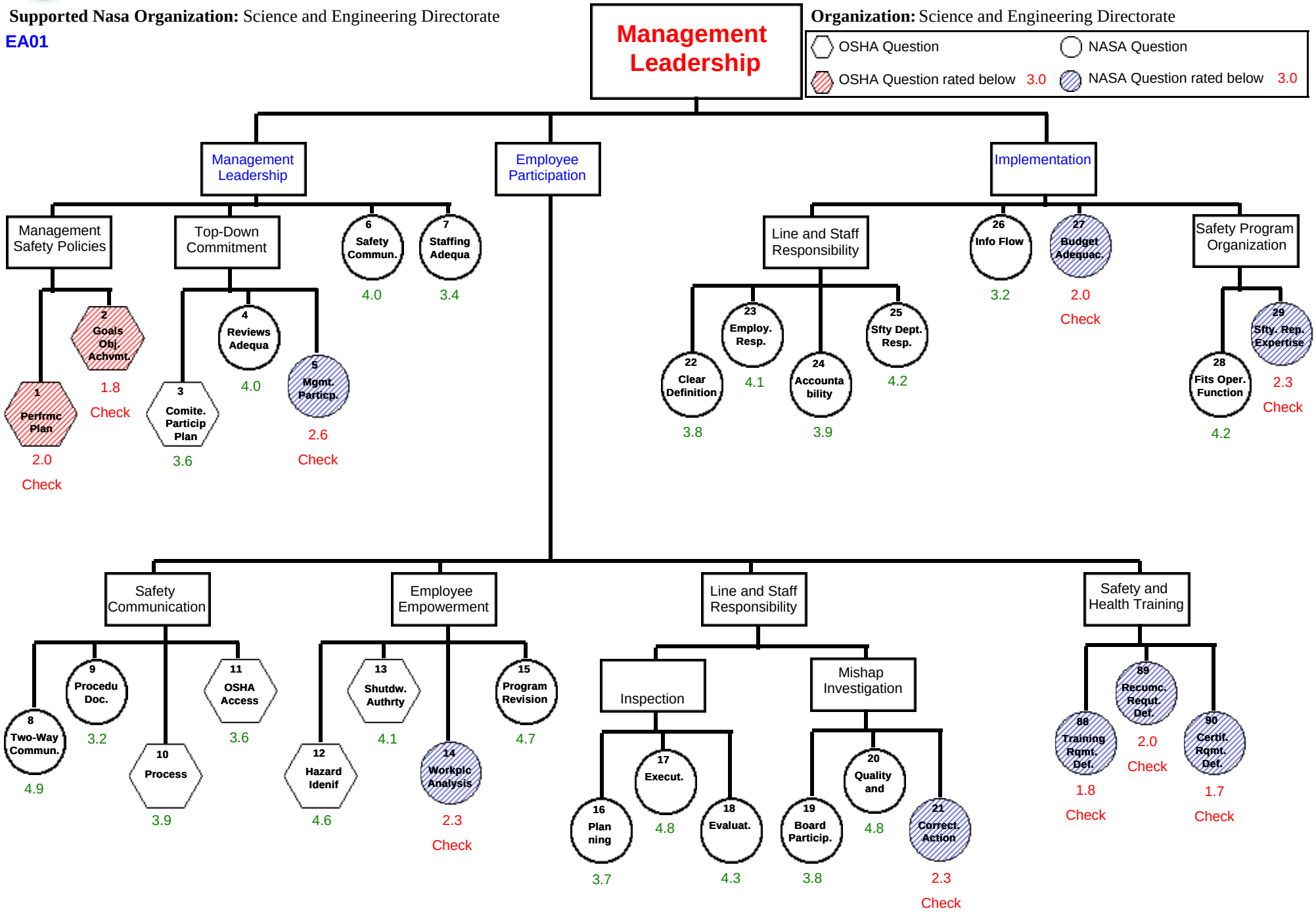
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

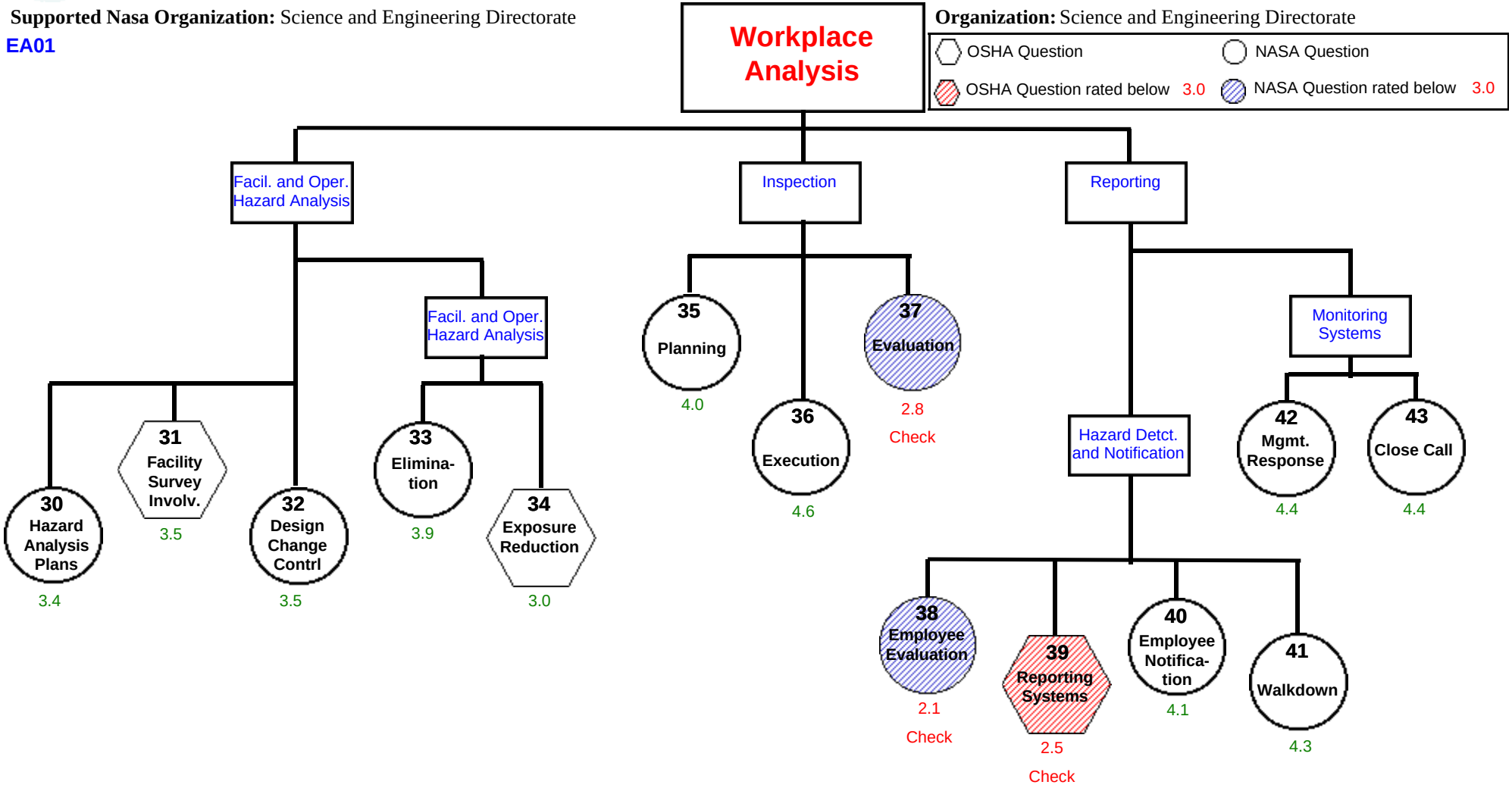
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

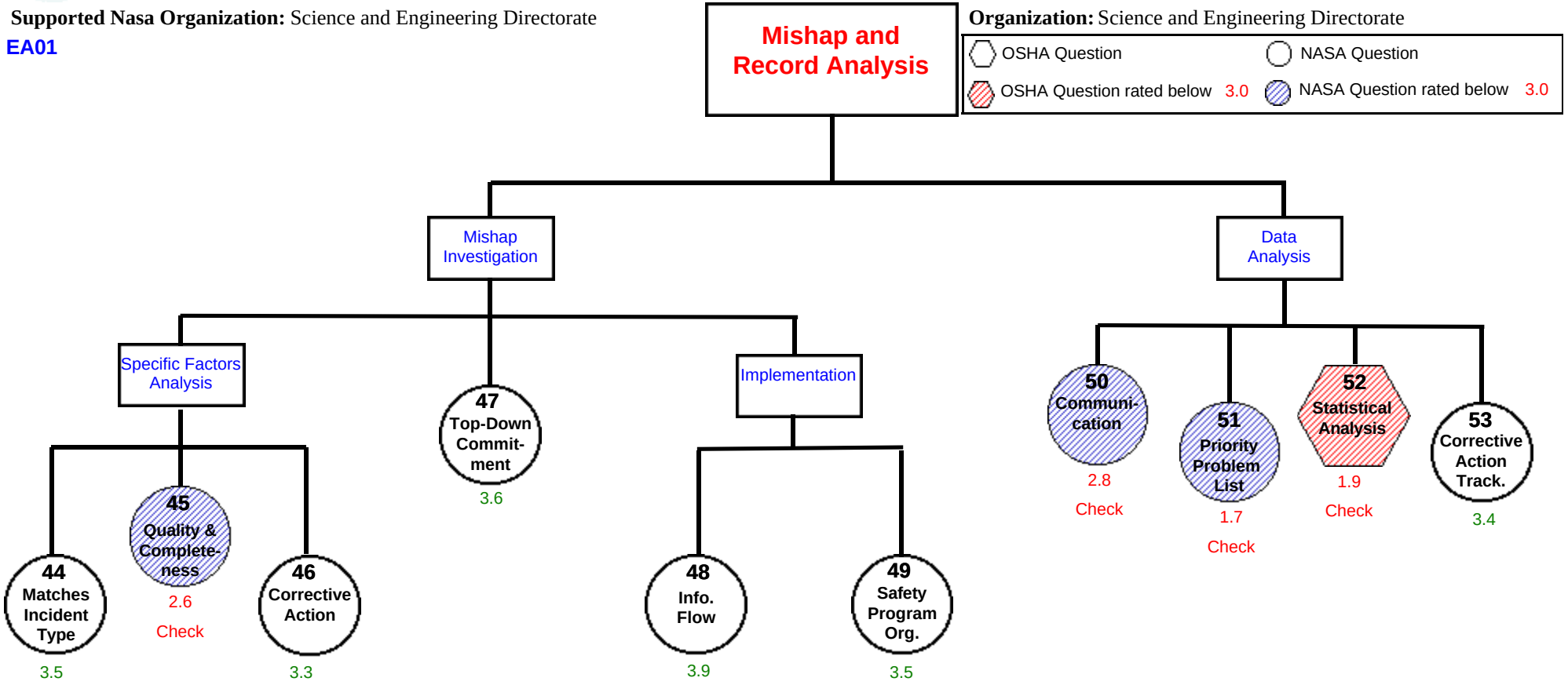
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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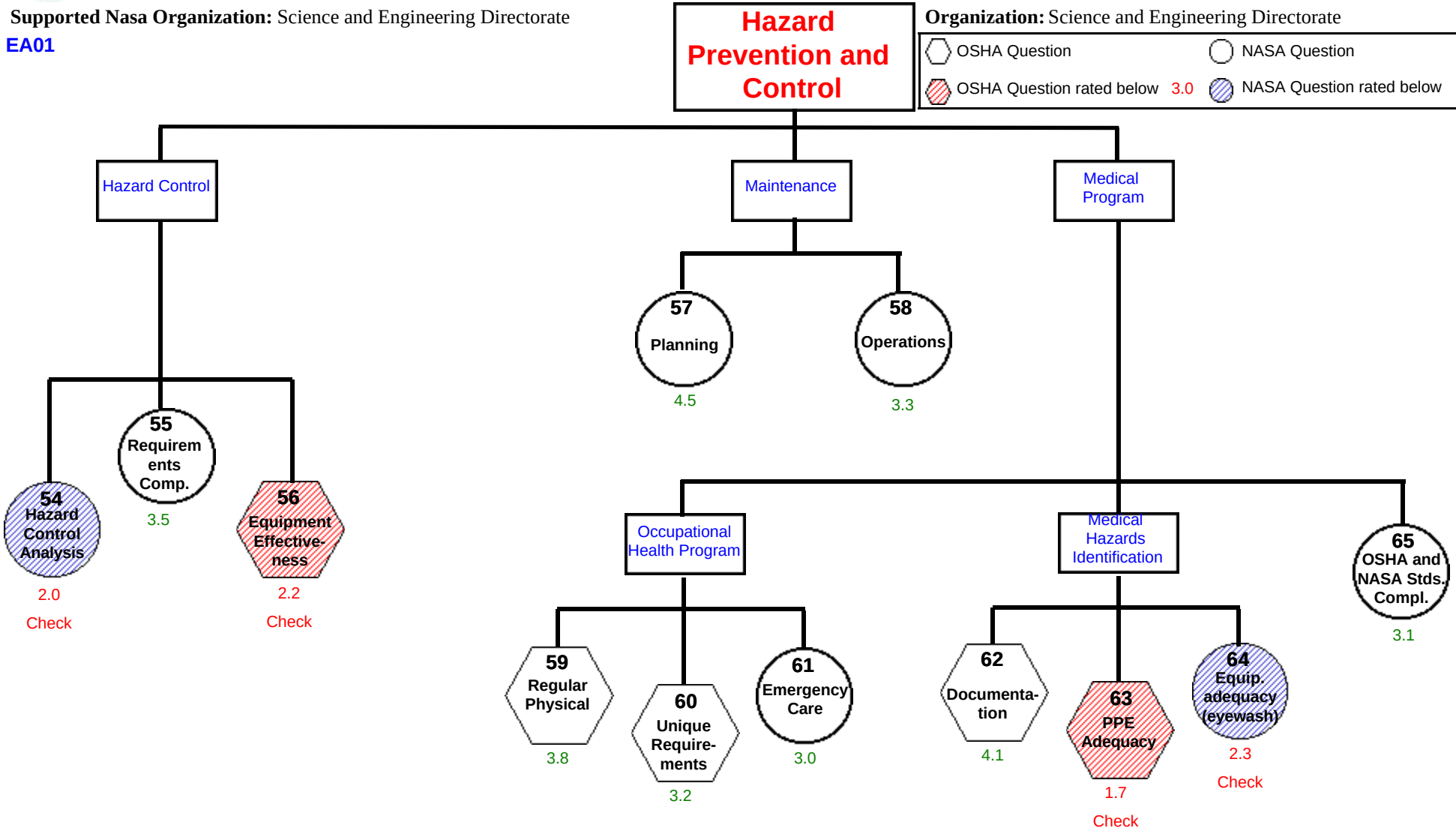
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

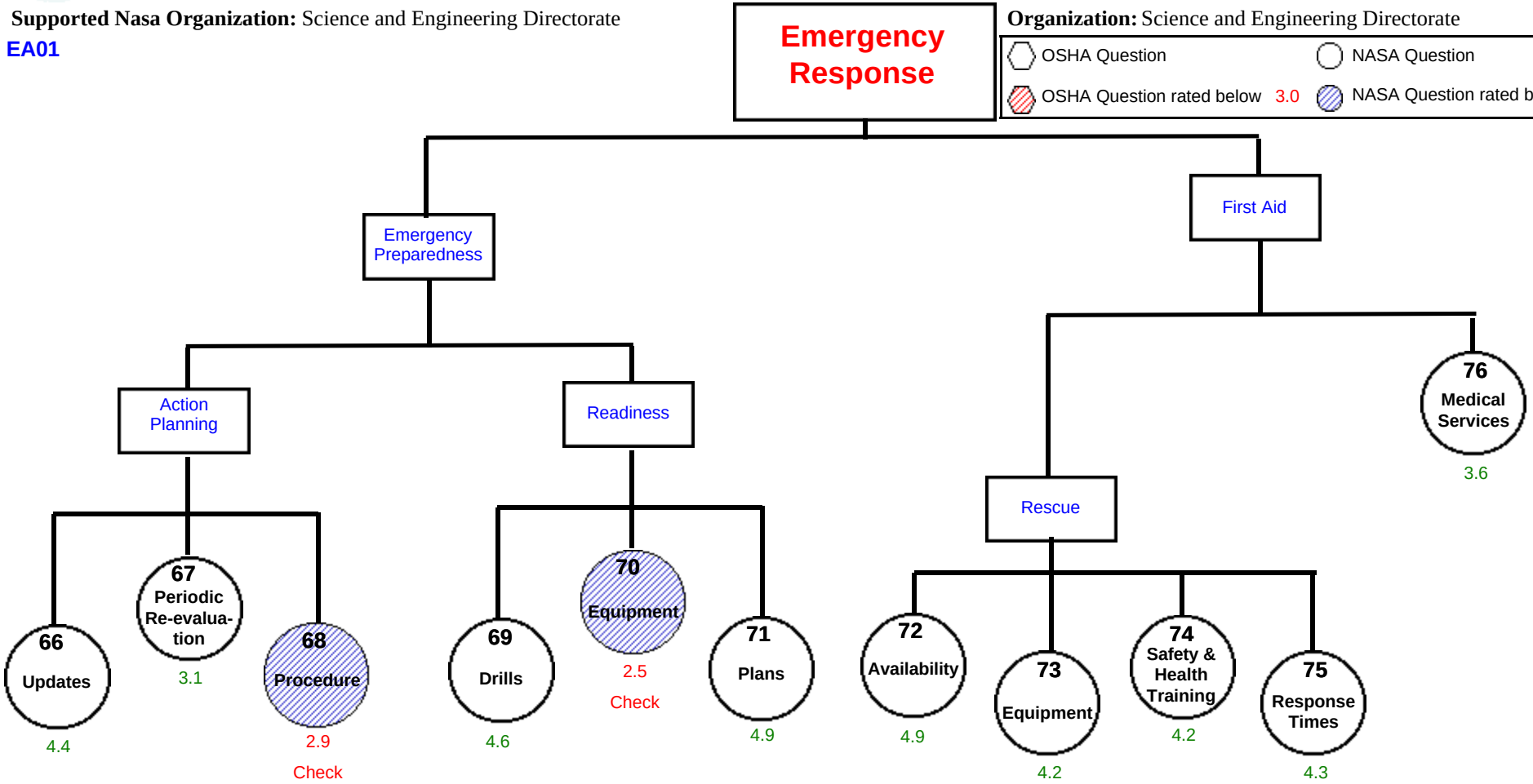
Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



For Period Mar,1999

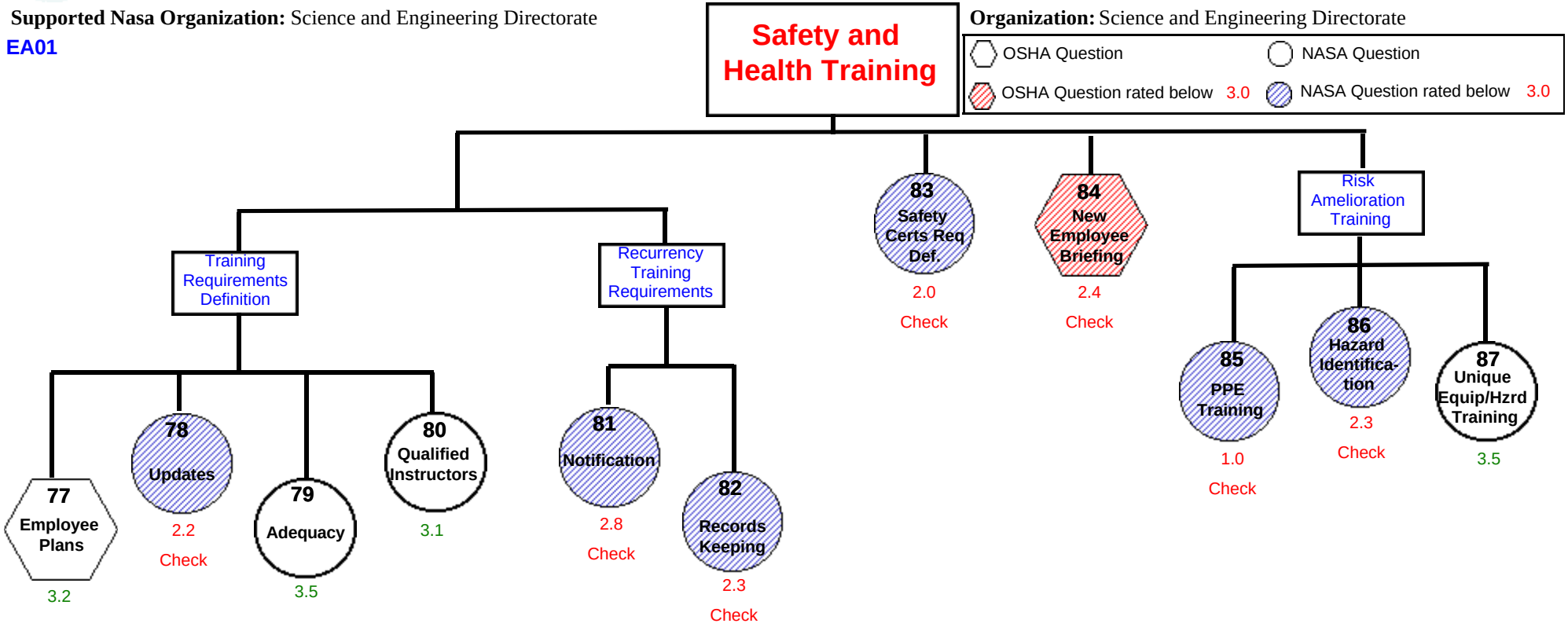
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EA01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.

Q 2 - Goals and objectives should be clearly stated in the management safety policy and be communicated, through appropriate training, to all employees.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 14 - Workers should be trained to participate in workplace analysis and participate fully from program development through operations activity.

Q 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.

Q 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

Q 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.

Q 29 - Safety organization should have resources necessary to effectively identify and rectify all site hazards.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

Q 56 - All equipment should be adequate for support of an effective occupational safety and health program in each work area.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

Q 64 - A written safety equipment program, as well as appropriate training, should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 68 - Emergency procedures should be developed for all potential hazards or emergencies identified for the worksite.

Q 70 - Worksite emergency equipment should be capable of controlling identified emergencies.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

Q 81 - A retrievable record keeping system should provide notification for retraining, makeup training, and modifications training for employees.

Q 82 - Re-certification requirements should be documented and tracked.

Q 83 - Certification requirements should be defined by applicable standards, worksite hazards identified, and workplace analysis.

Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Q 85 - Persons knowledgeable of PPE should conduct safety and health training that is scheduled, assessed, documented and addresses all technical topics.

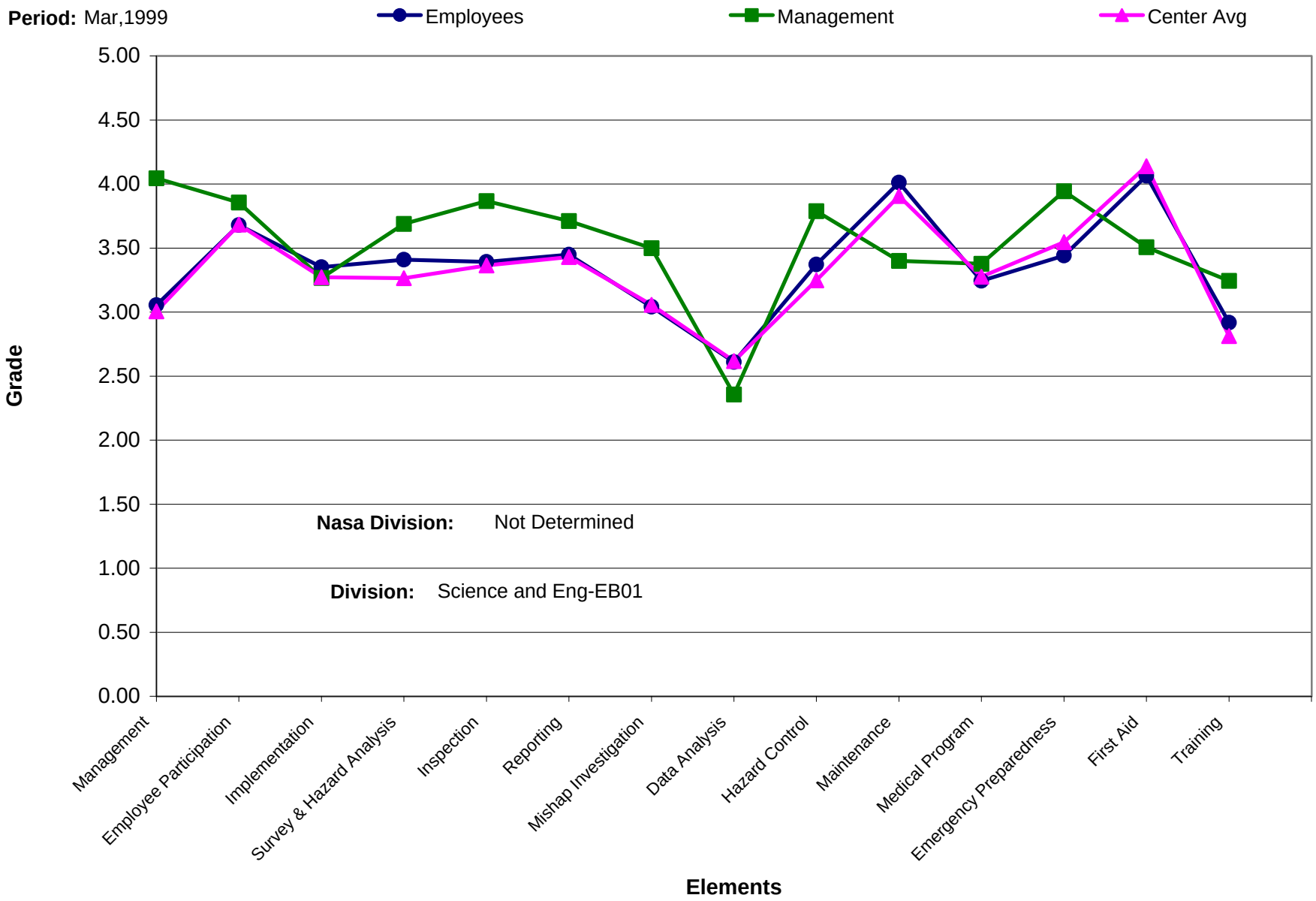
Q 86 - Employees should be trained to recognize hazards, violations of industry standards, and facility practices.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

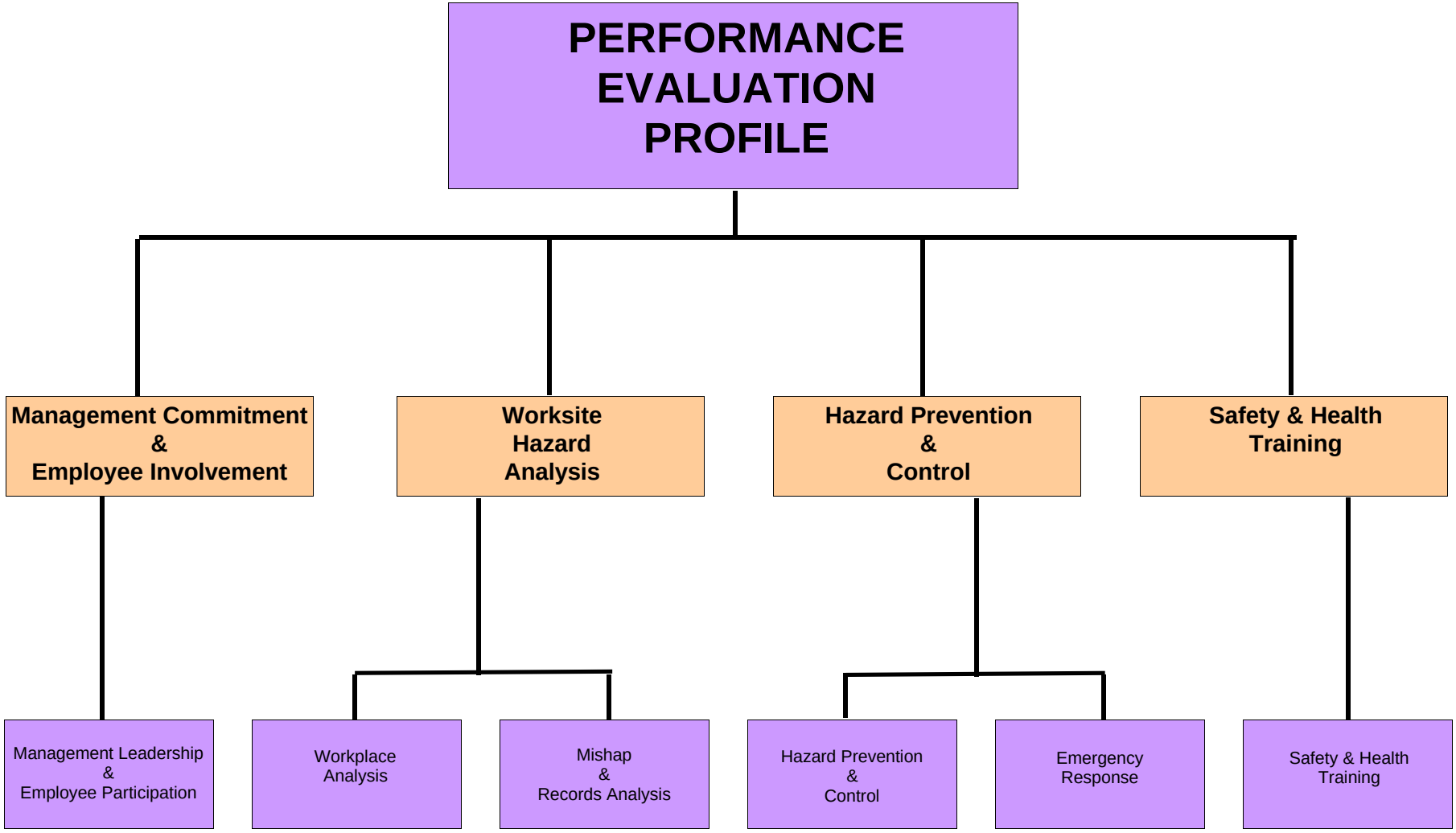
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

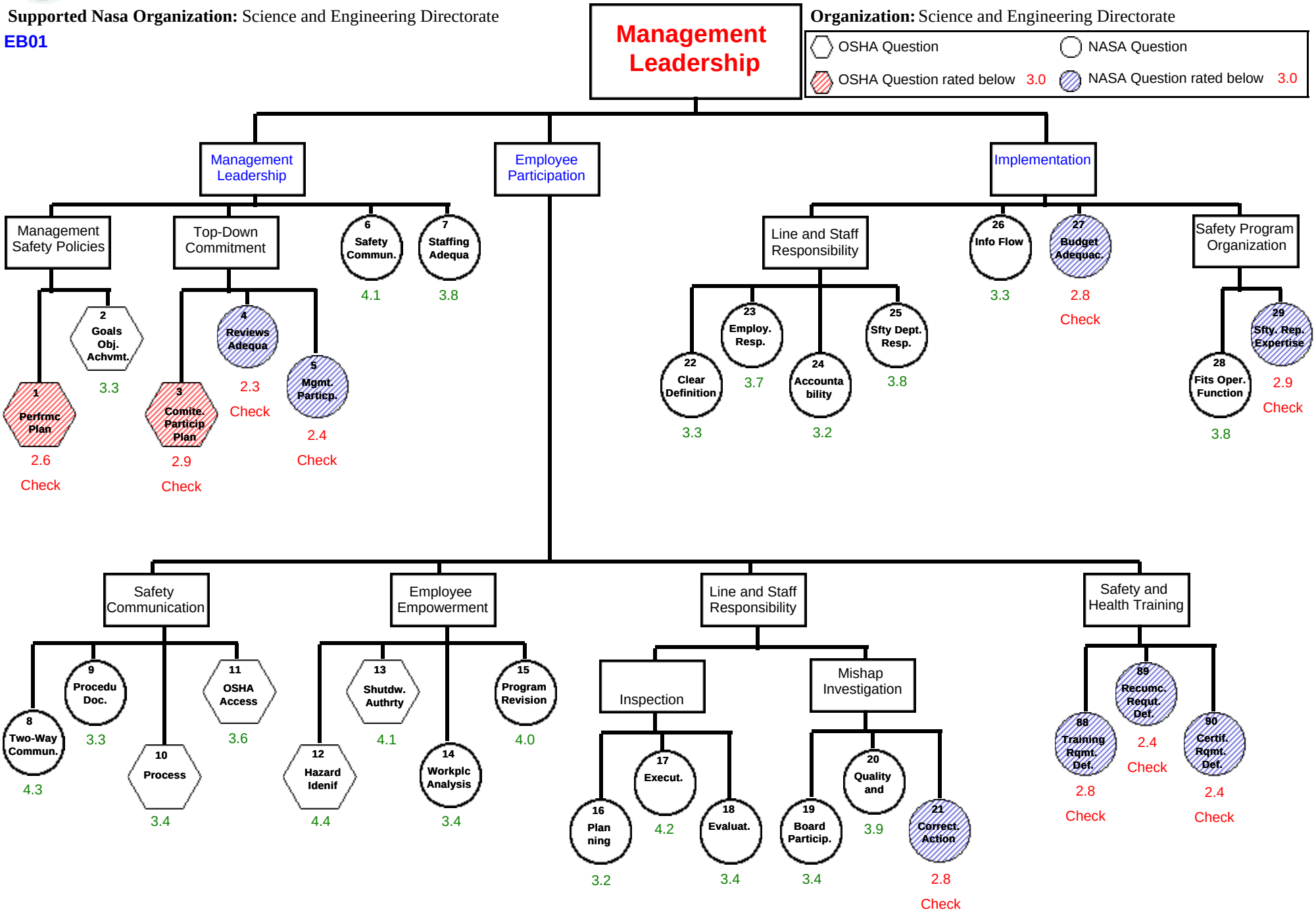
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

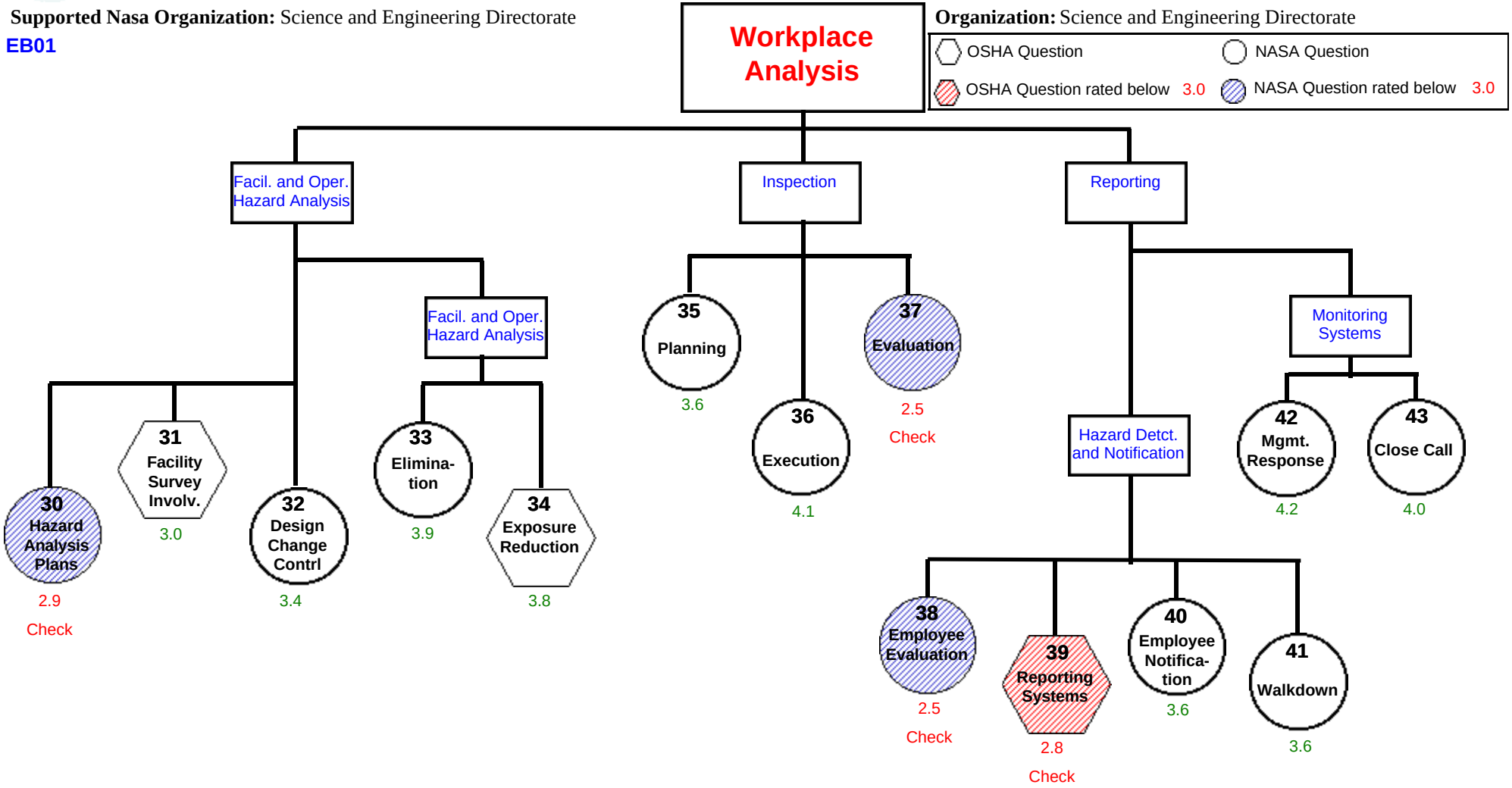
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

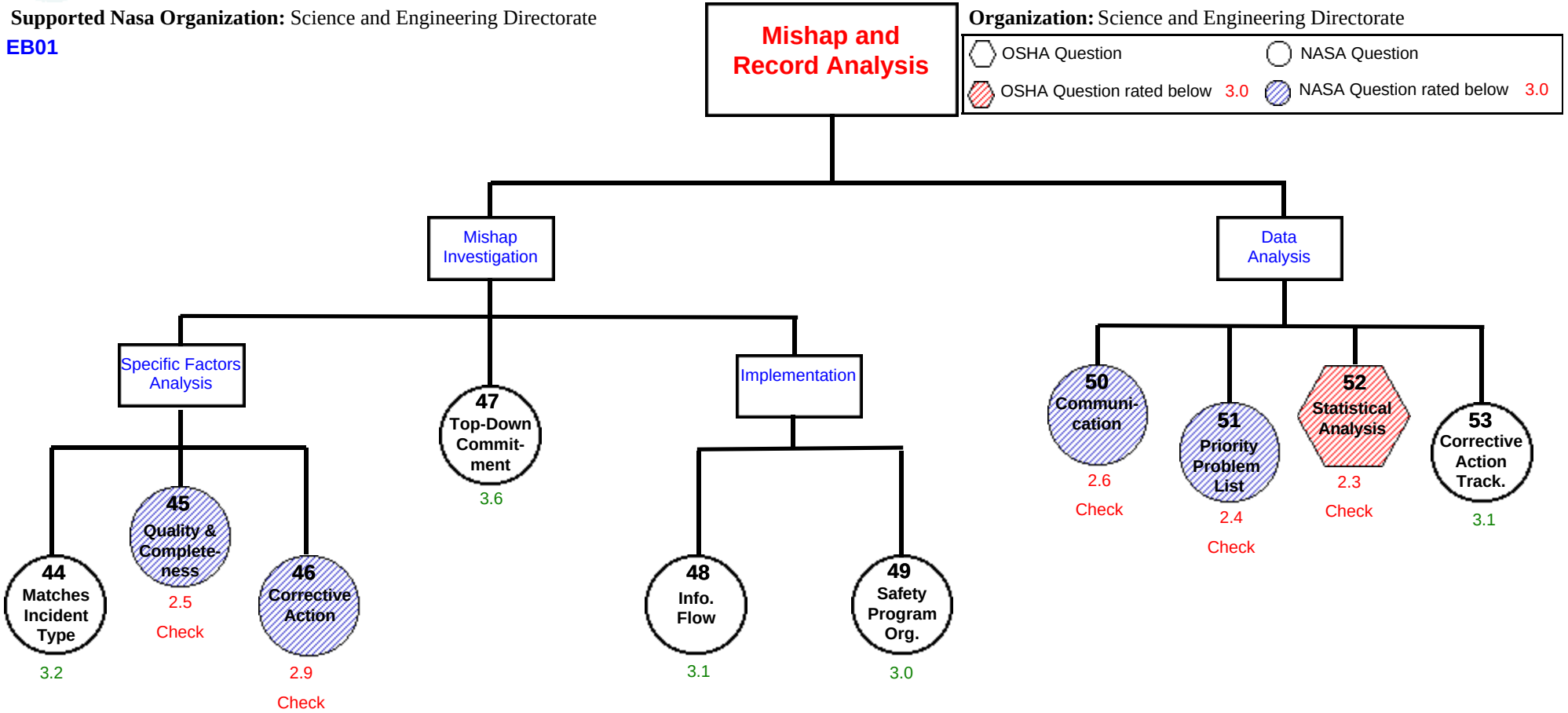
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

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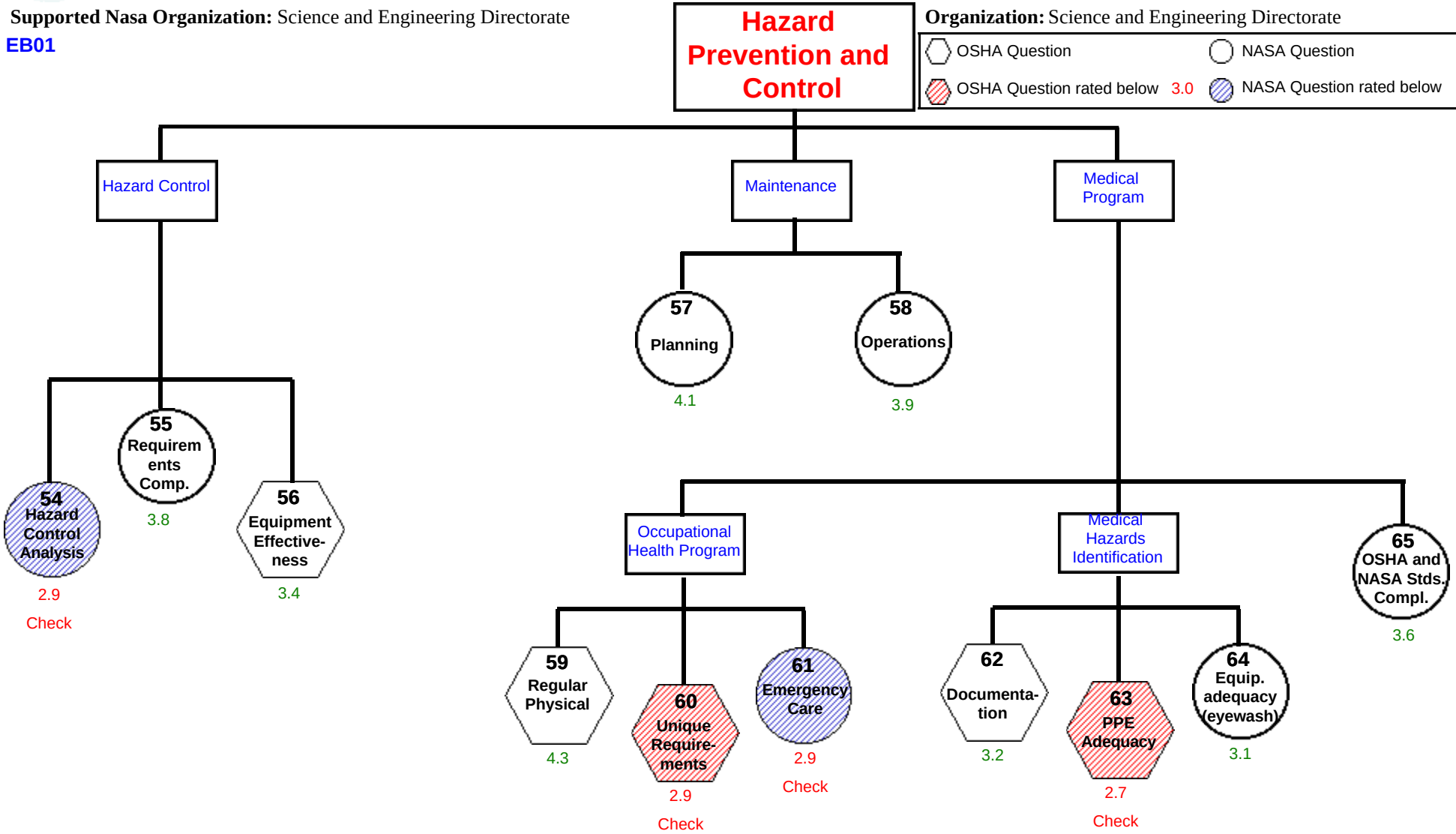
EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

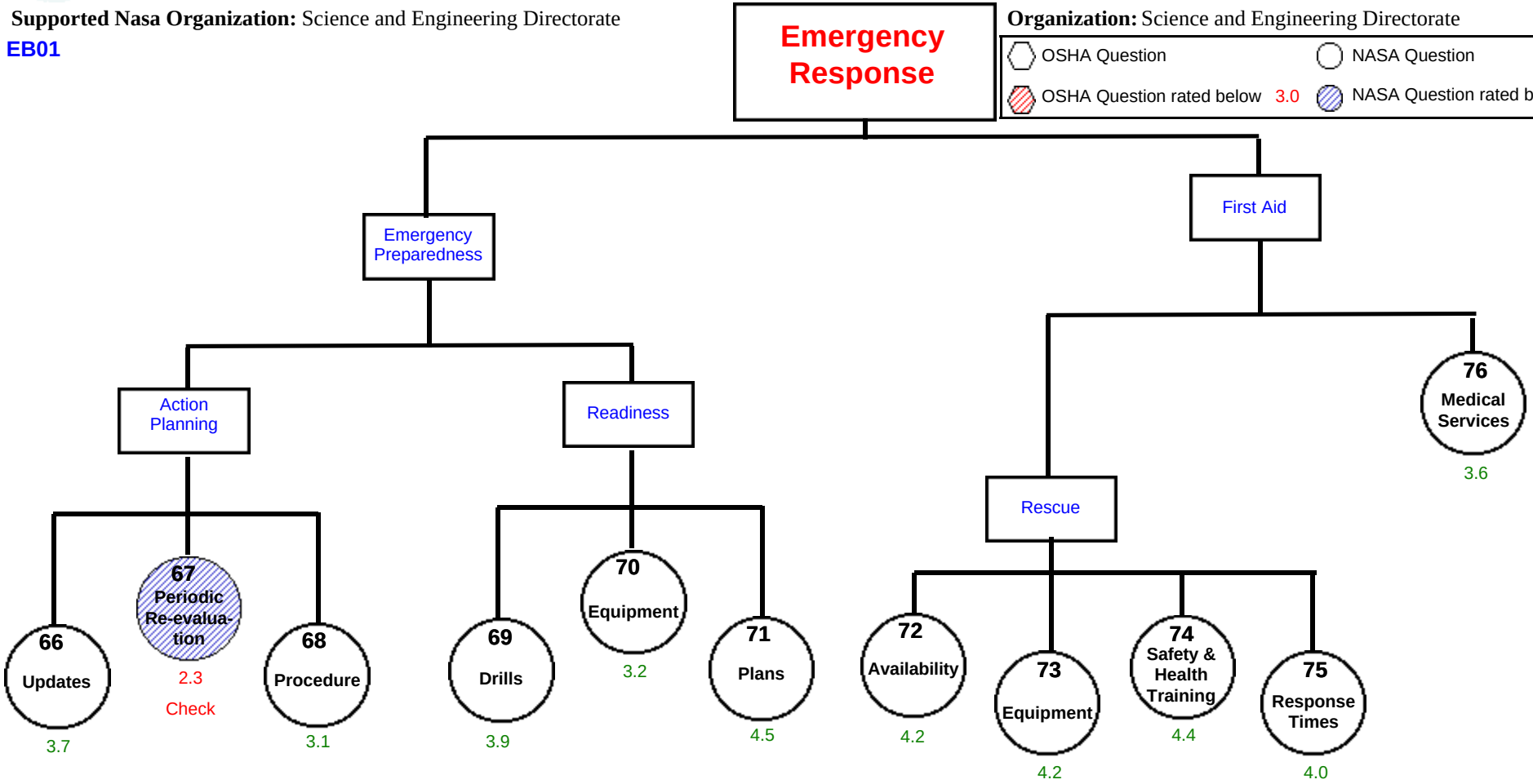
Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

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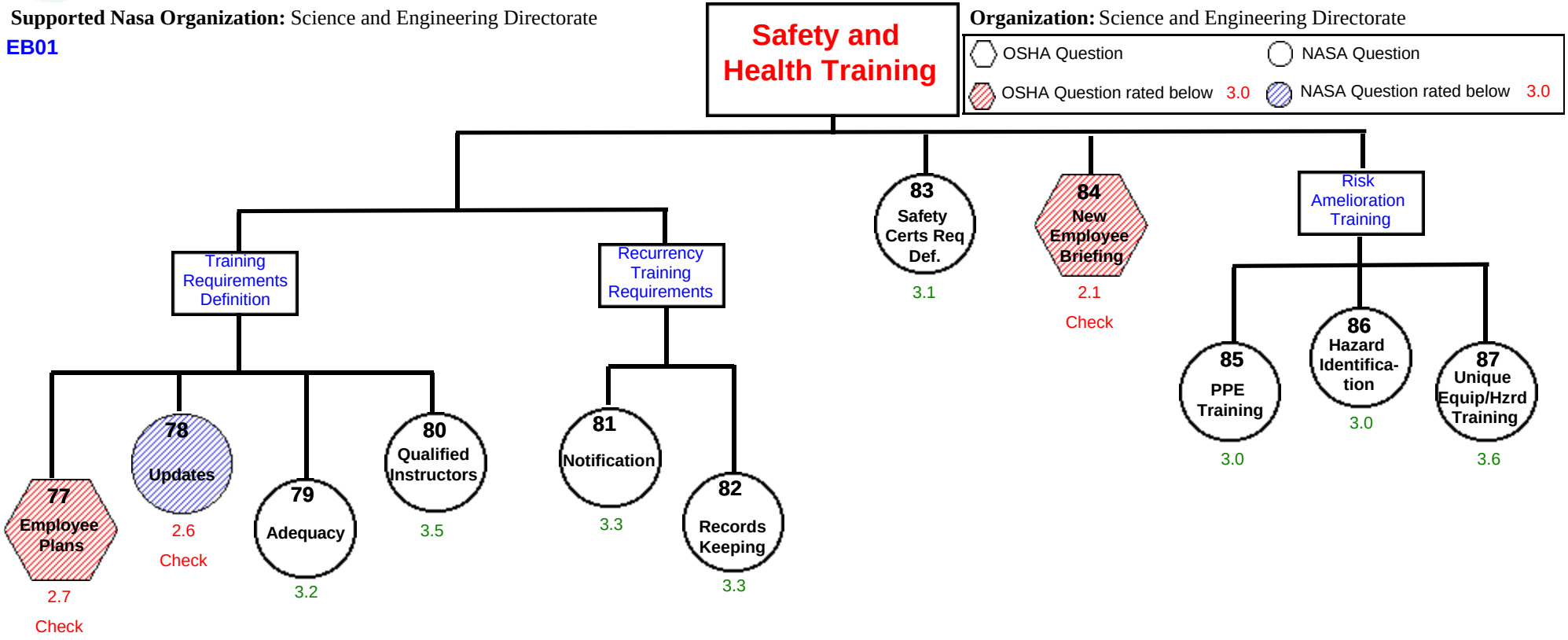
EB01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EB01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.

Q 3 - Safety committees should be comprised of representatives from management, contractors, unions, and employees and be involved in evaluating site safety and health issues.

Q 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.

Q 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

Q 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.

Q 29 - Safety organization should have resources necessary to effectively identify and rectify all site hazards.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

SURVEY AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS

Q 30 - Employees should be involved in the development of hazard analysis plans.

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

Q 46 - All recommendations which result from an accident investigation are tracked until effective corrective action is implemented.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 60 - Periodic monitoring, sampling, and surveys should be conducted by appropriately trained personnel to determine changing medical needs in the workplace.

Q 61 - Critical or hazardous operations should be supported by on-site health care providers.

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 77 - Individual training plans should be developed for employees completely identifying required training for each individual.

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

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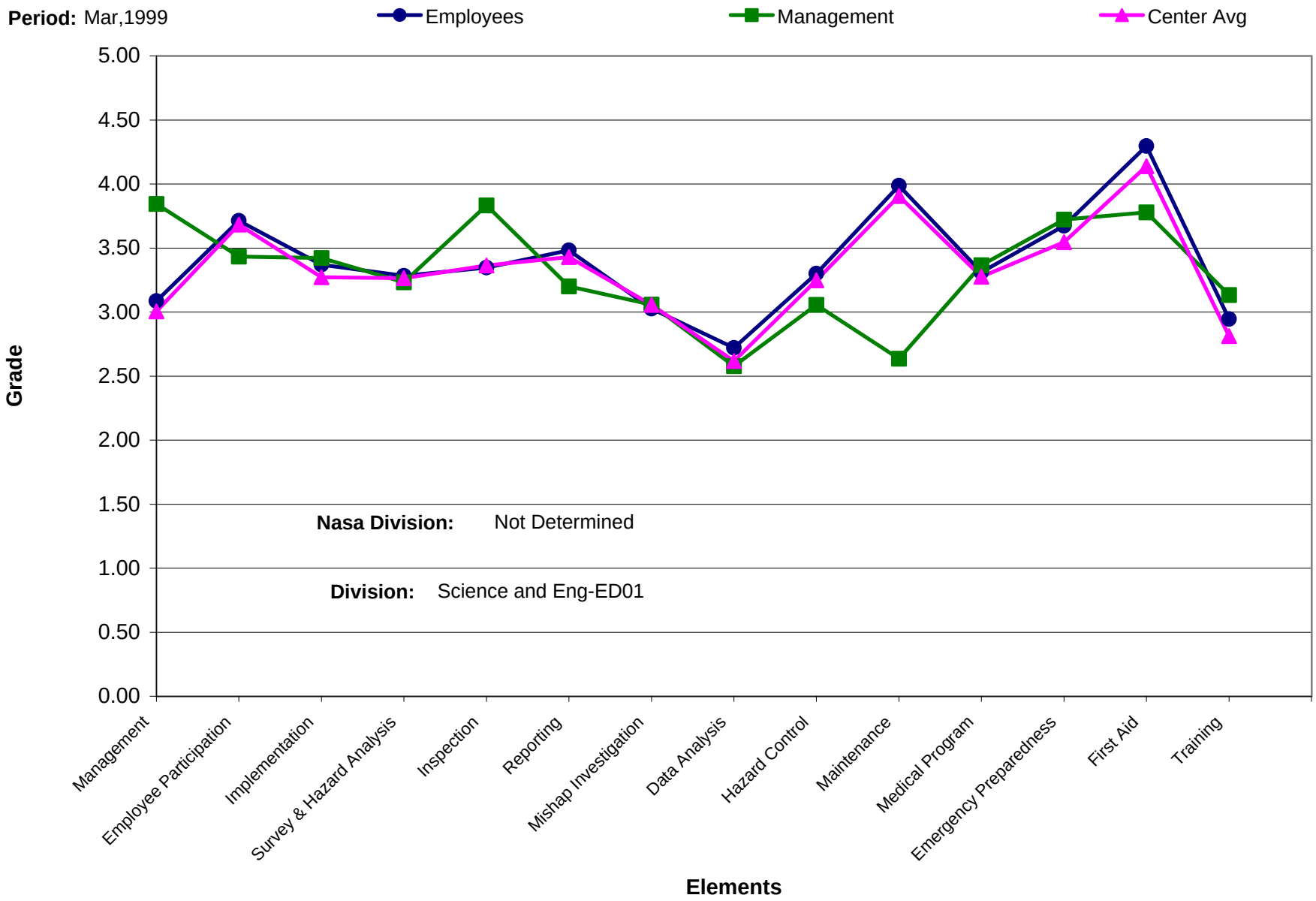
Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

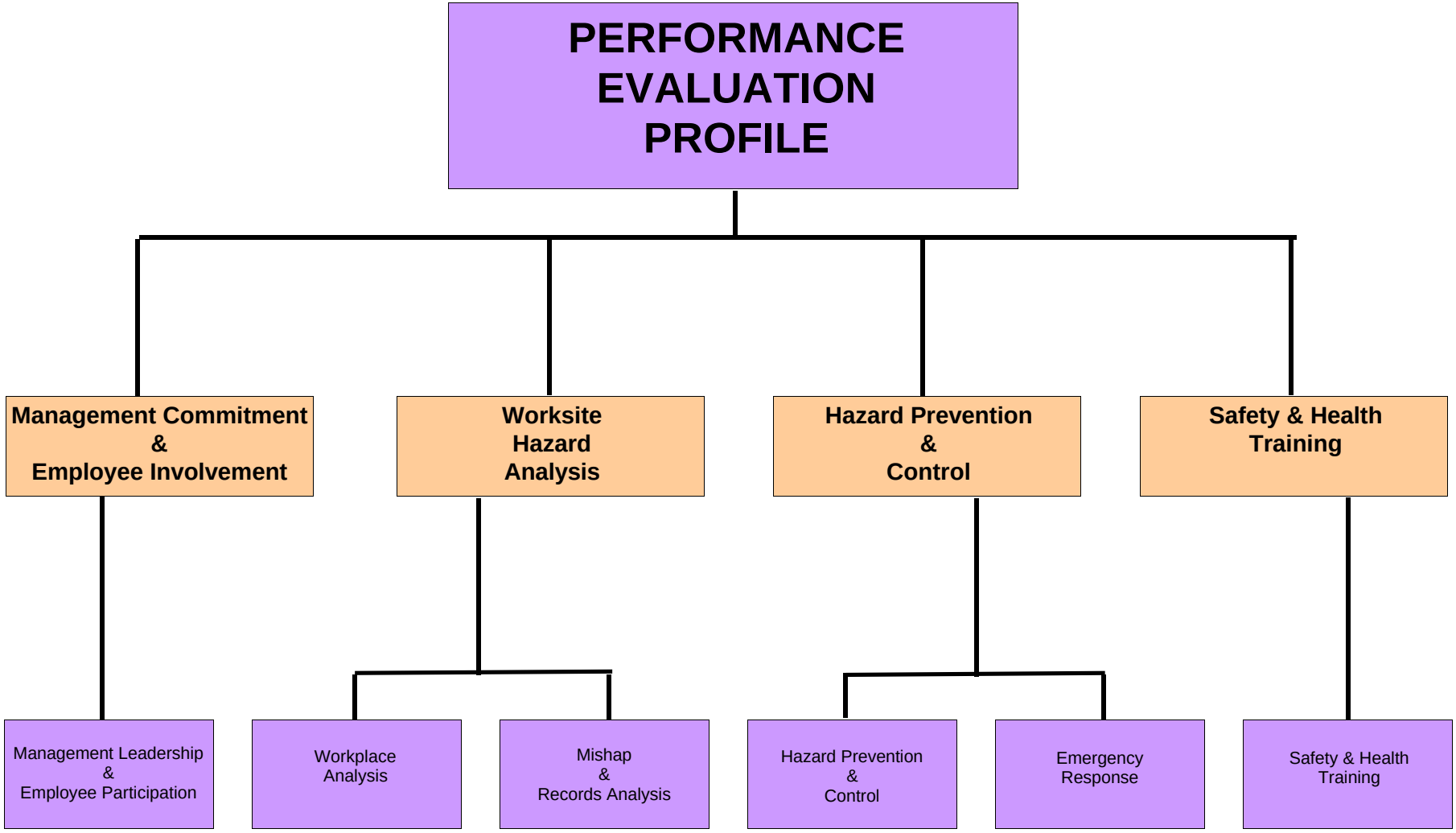
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

ED01

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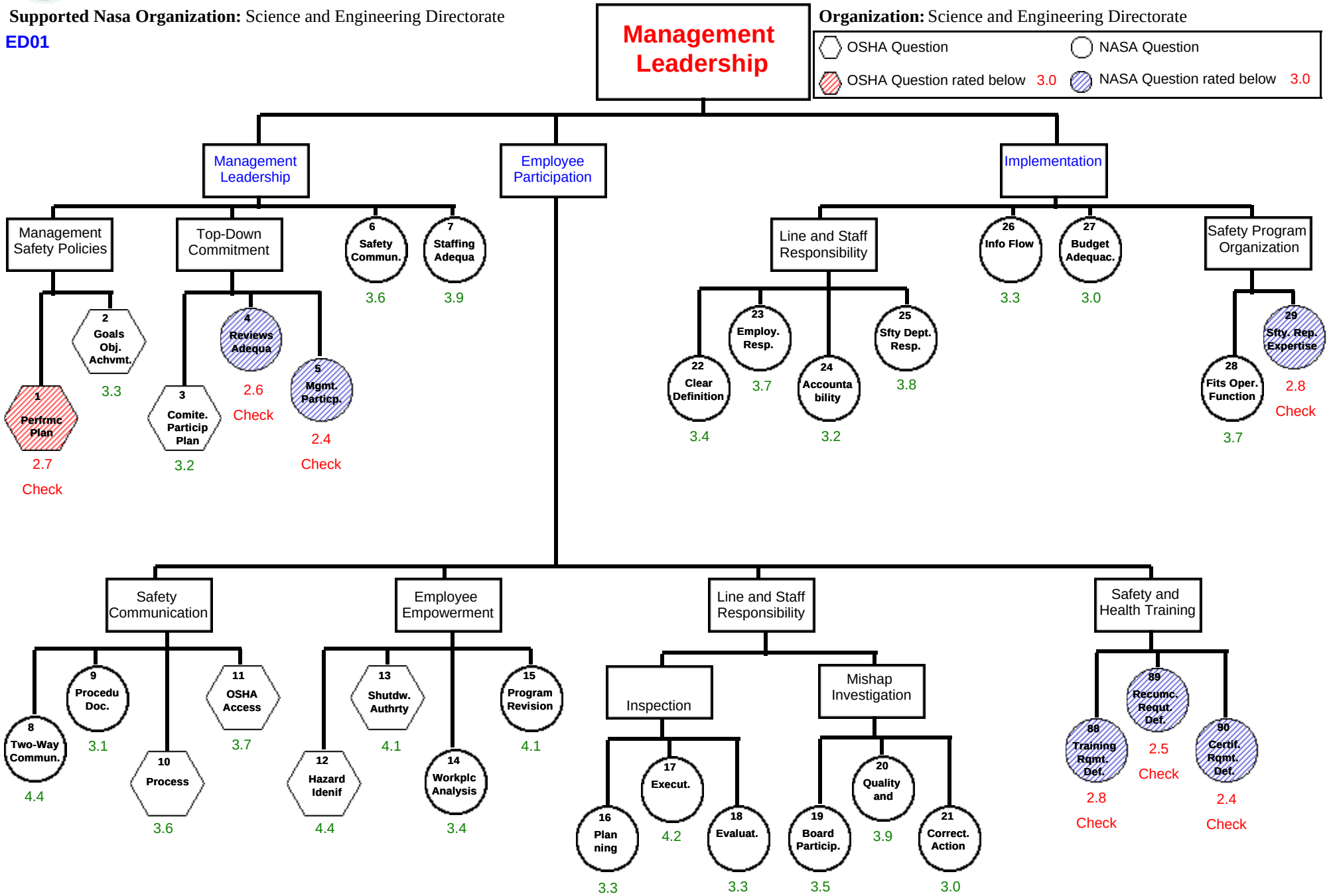

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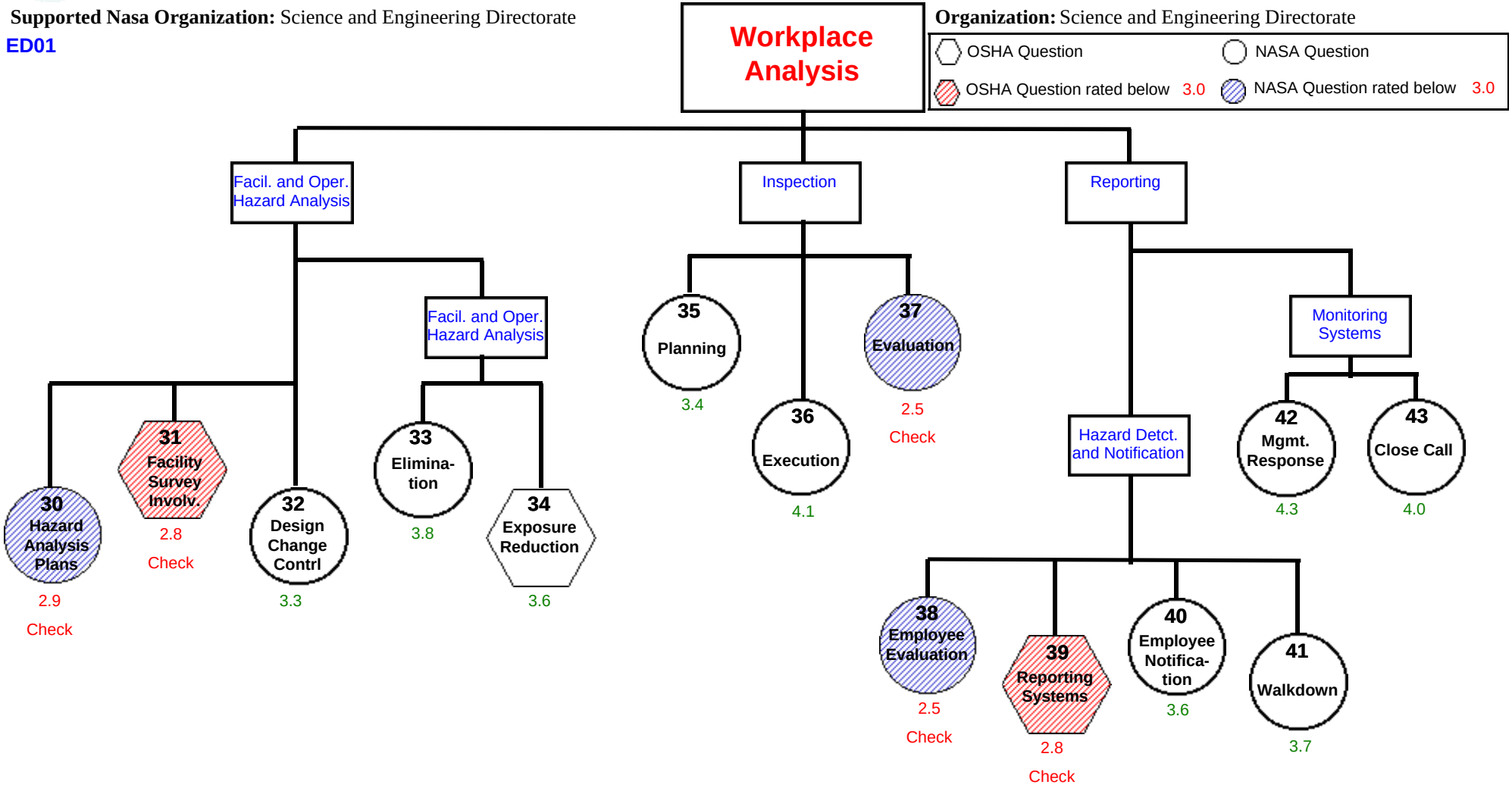

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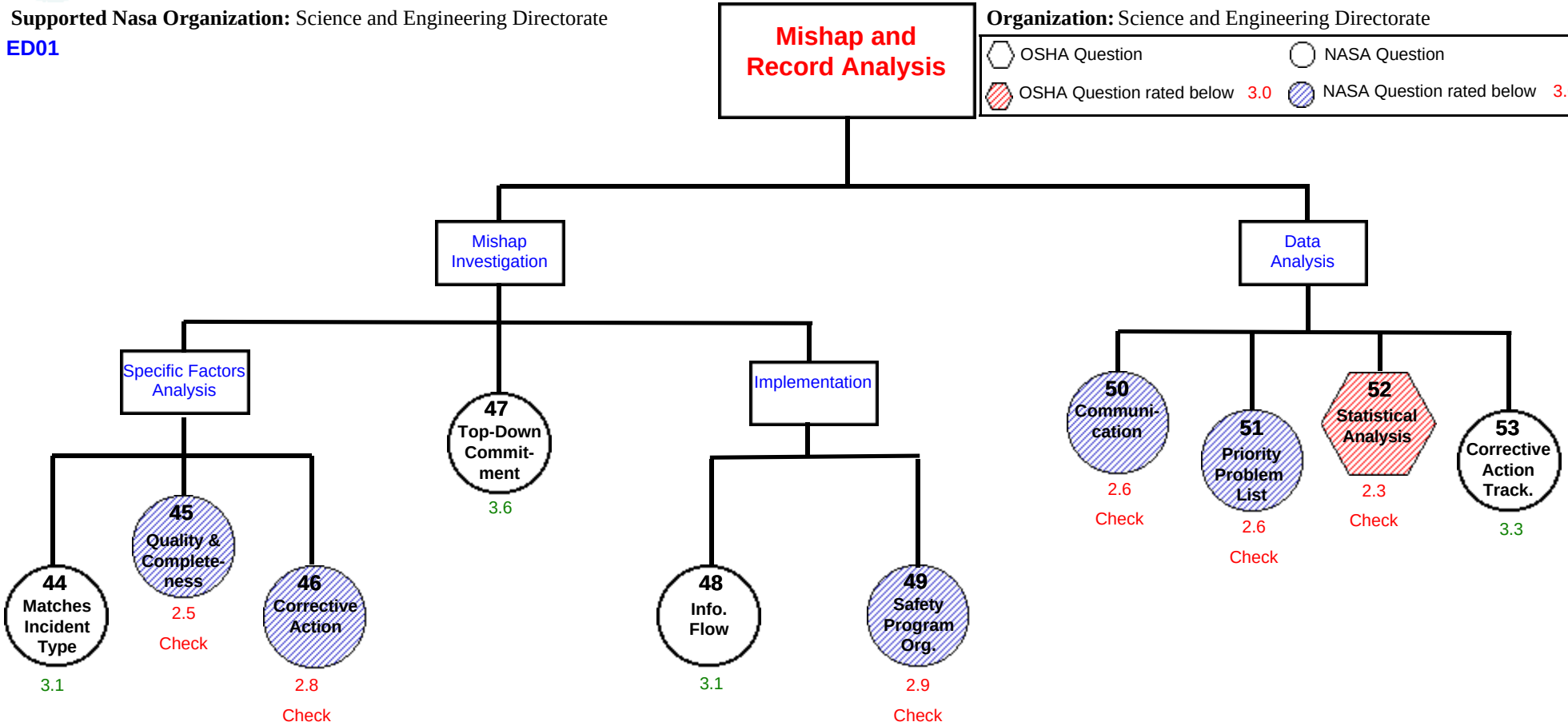

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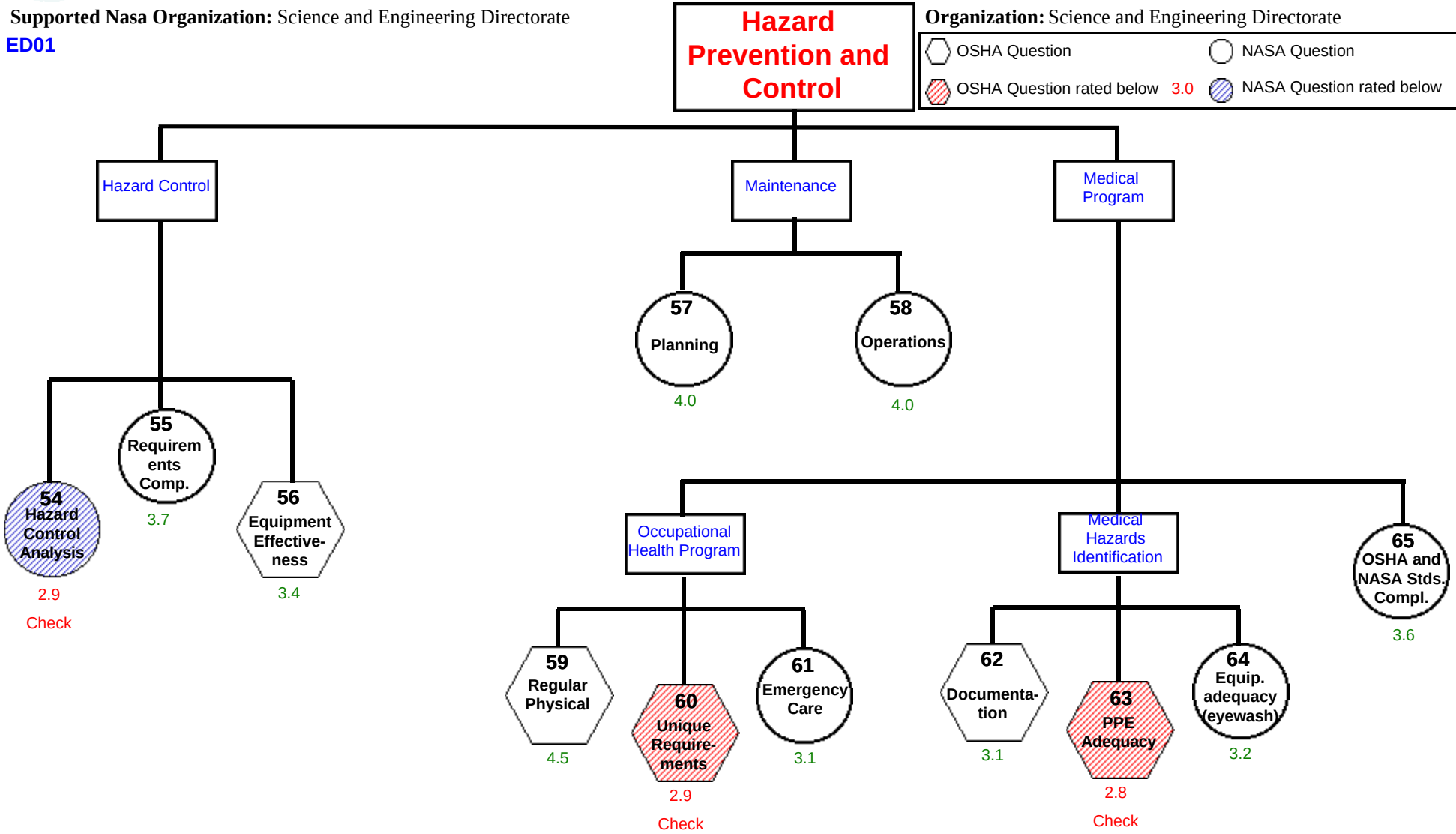

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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ED01

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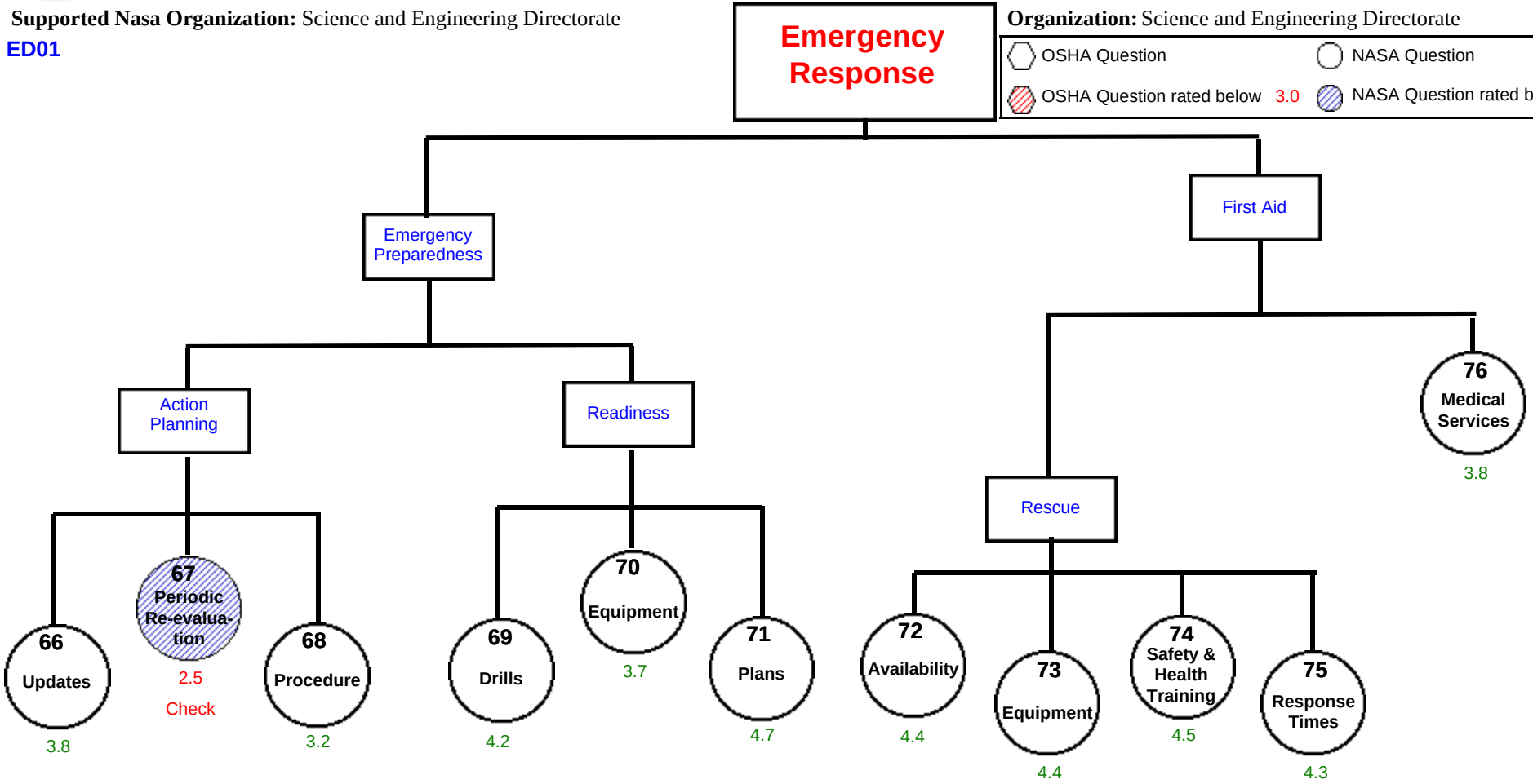
OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



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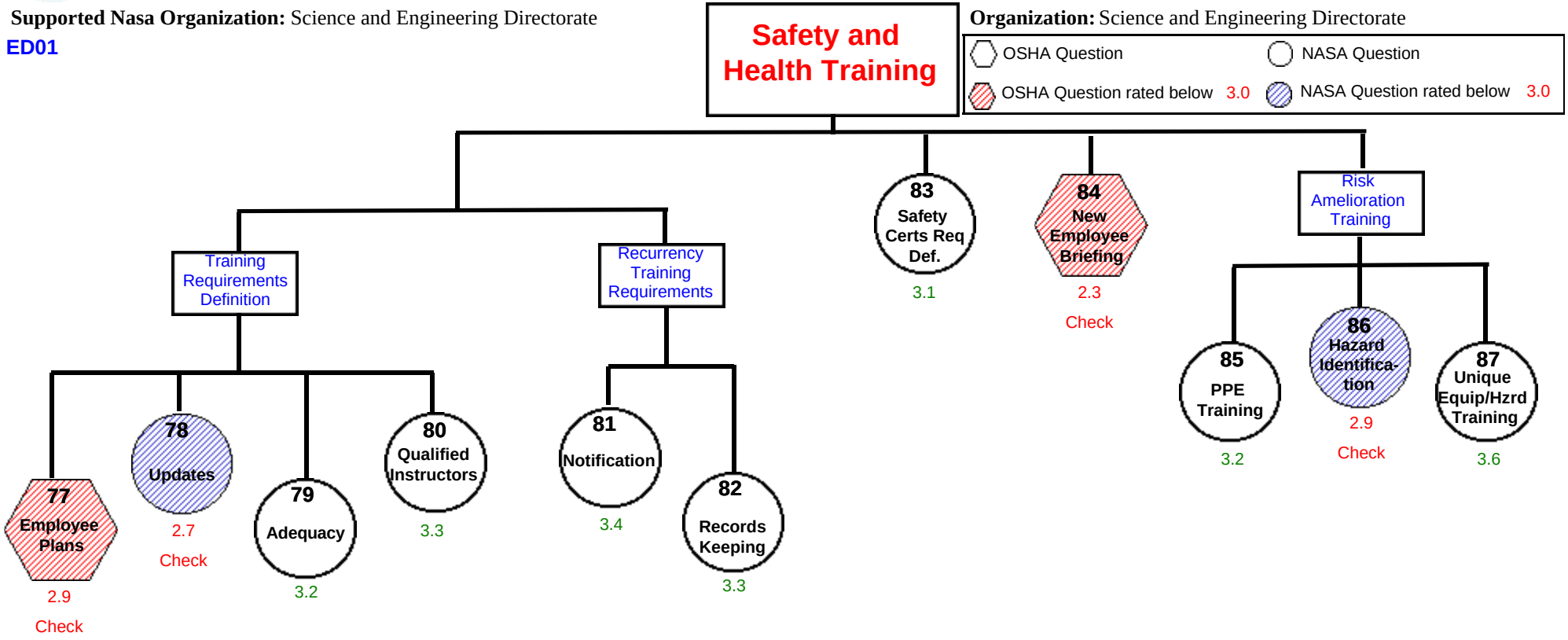

Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

ED01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

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Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

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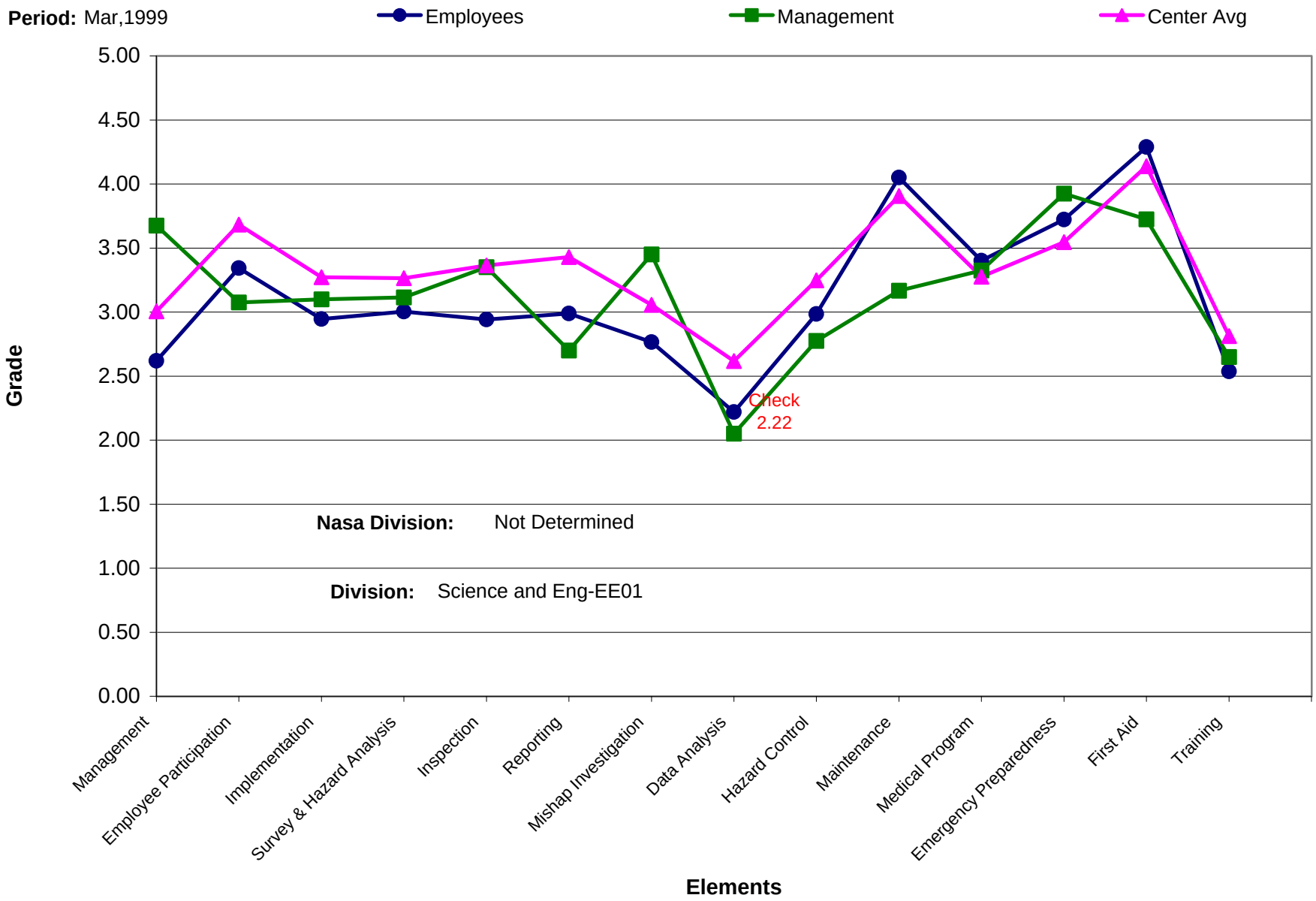
Period: Mar,1999



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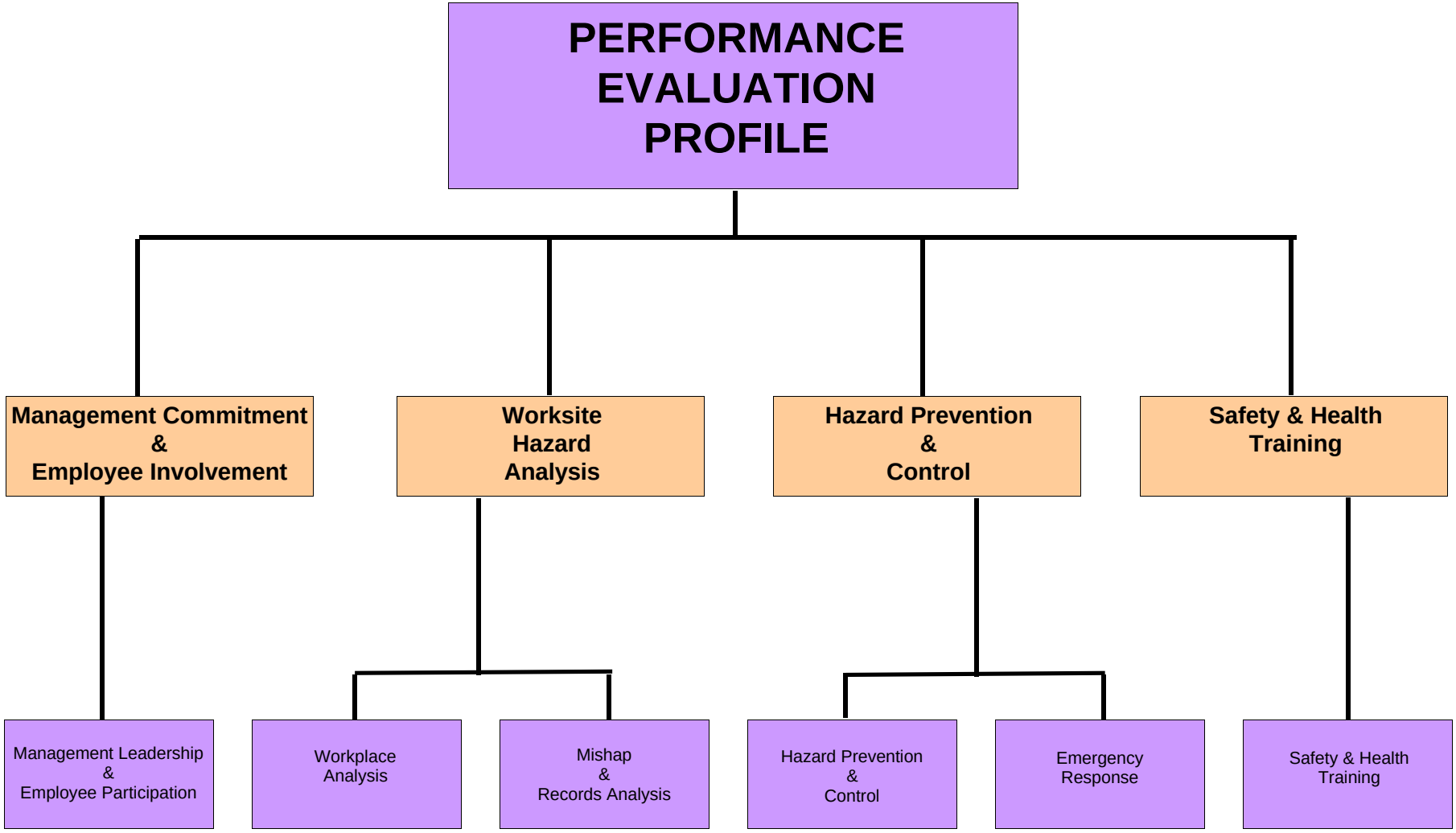

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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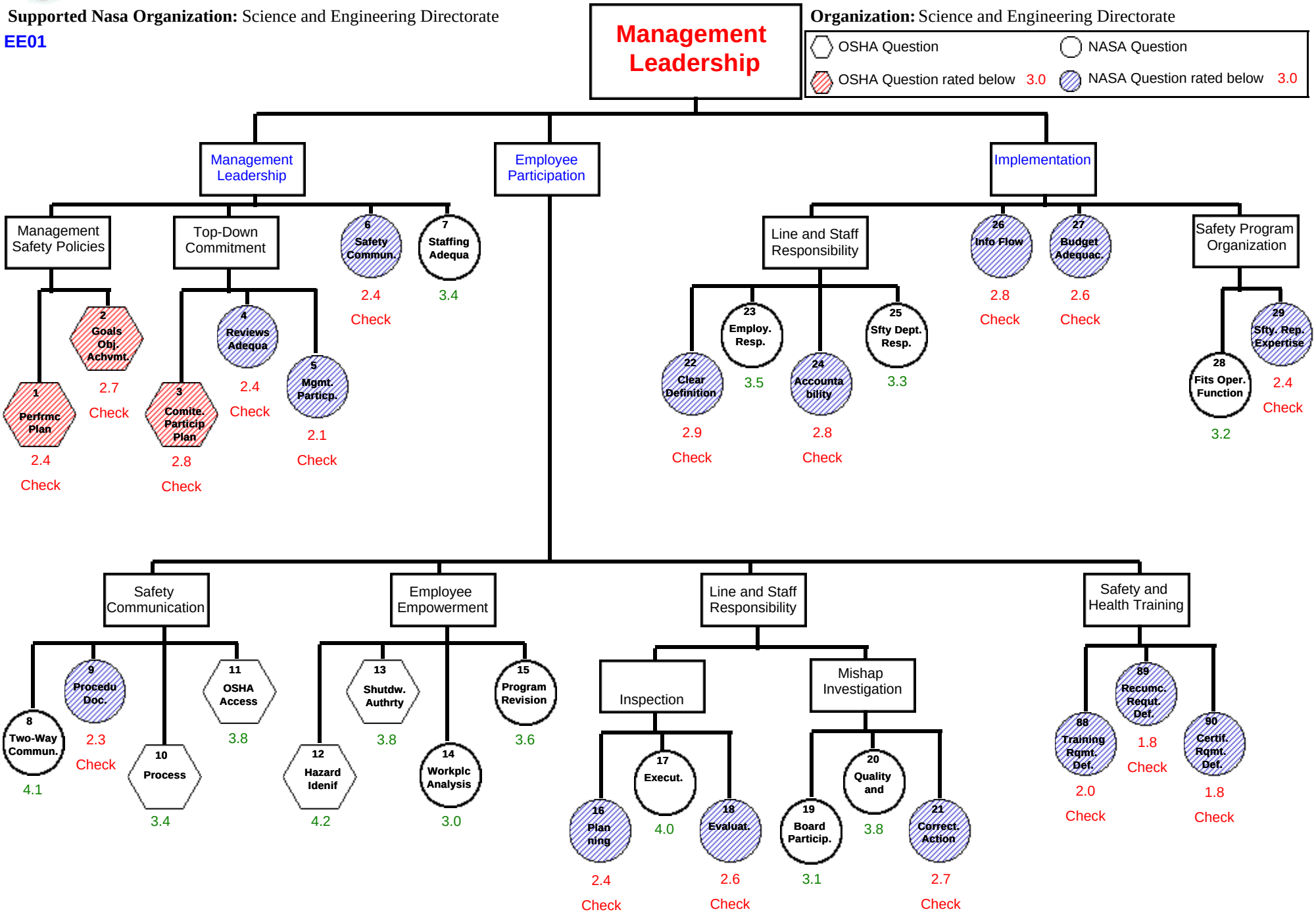

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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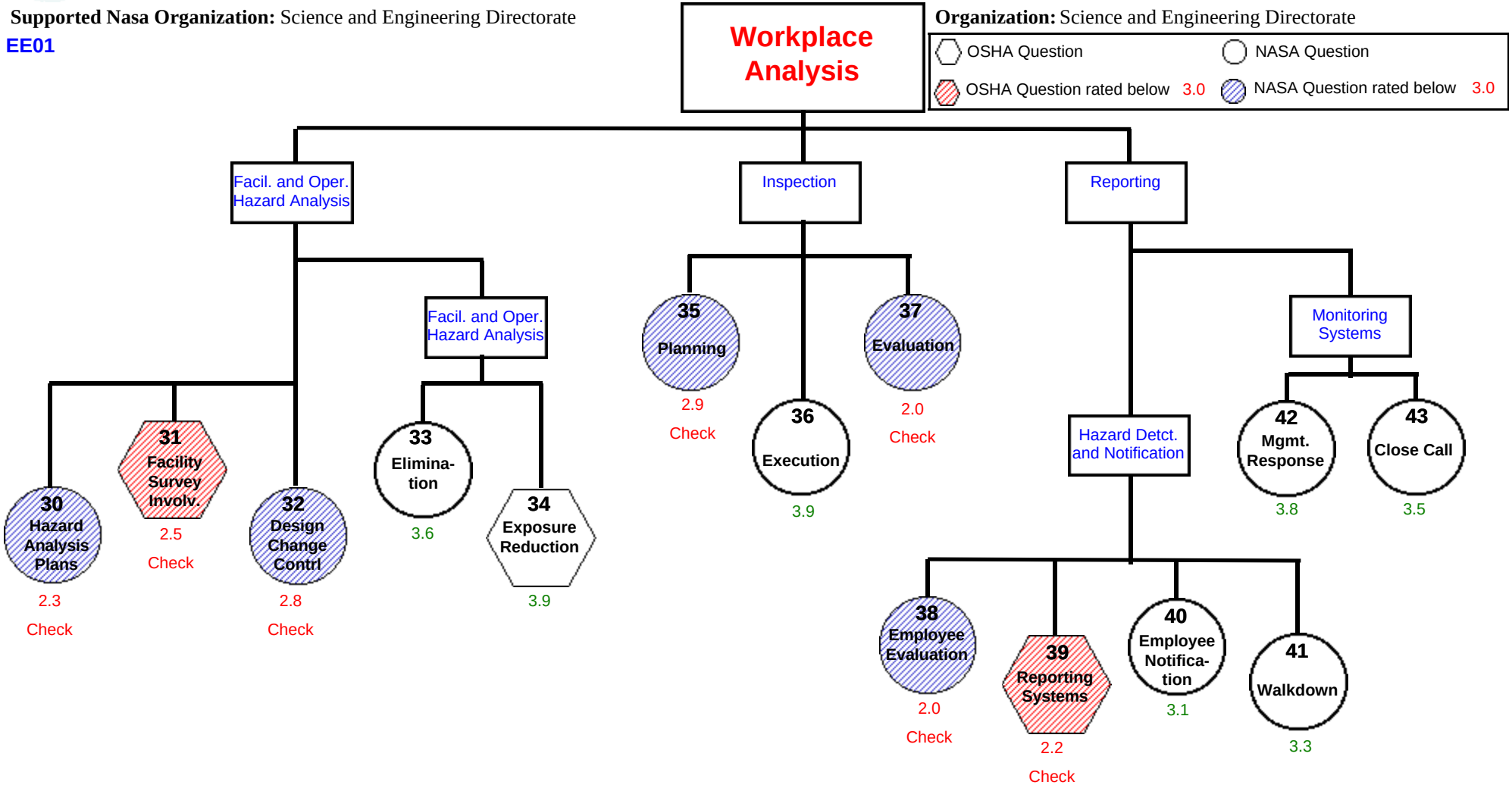

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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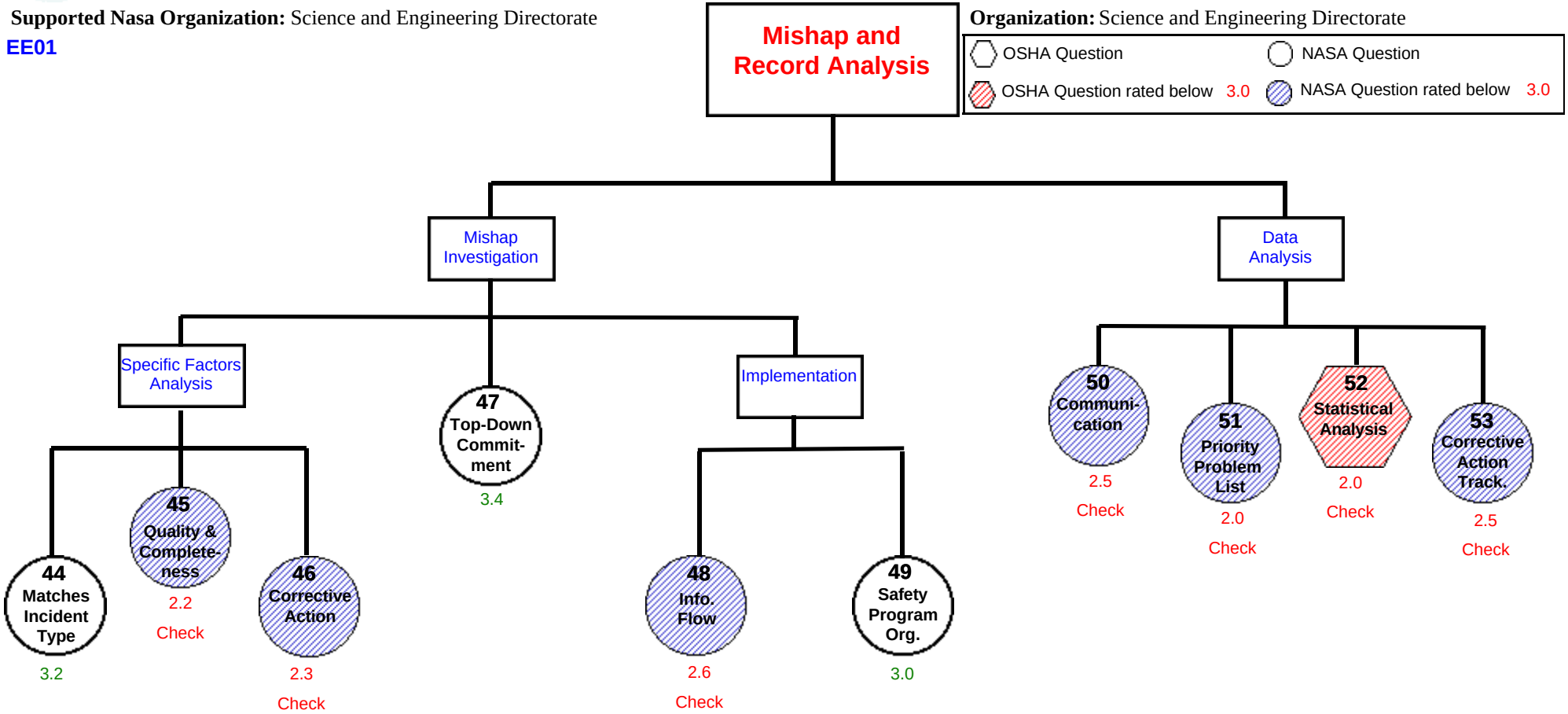

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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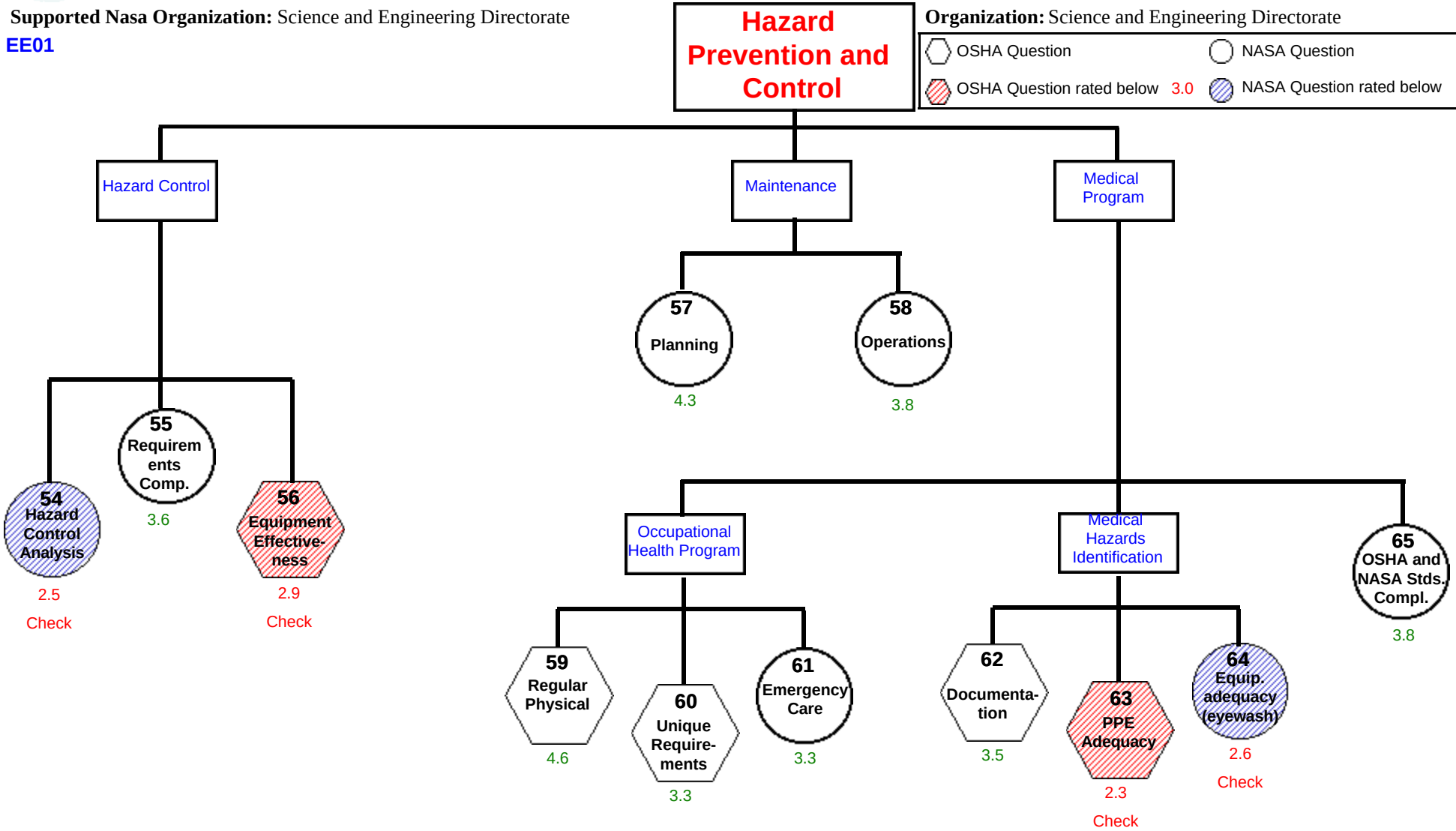

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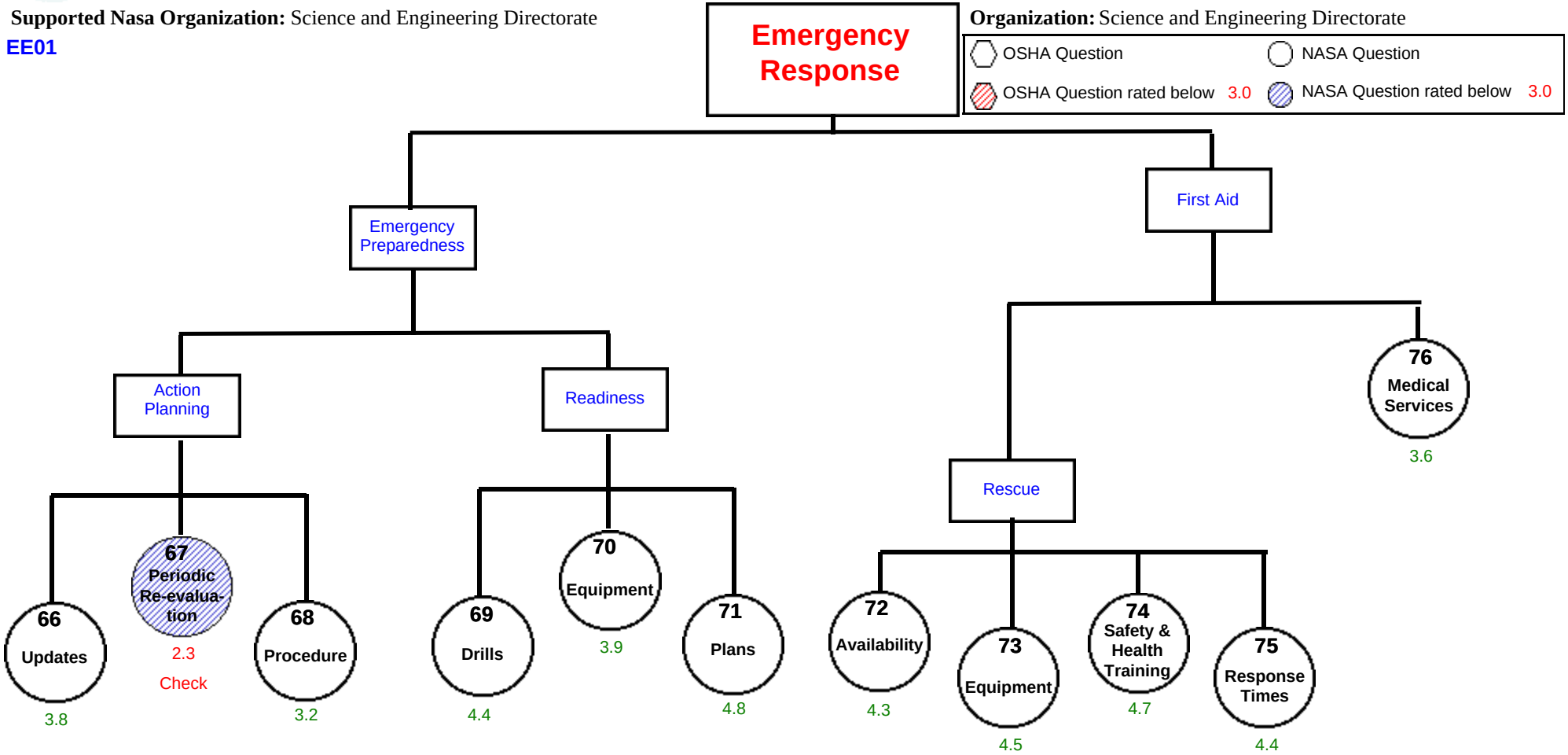

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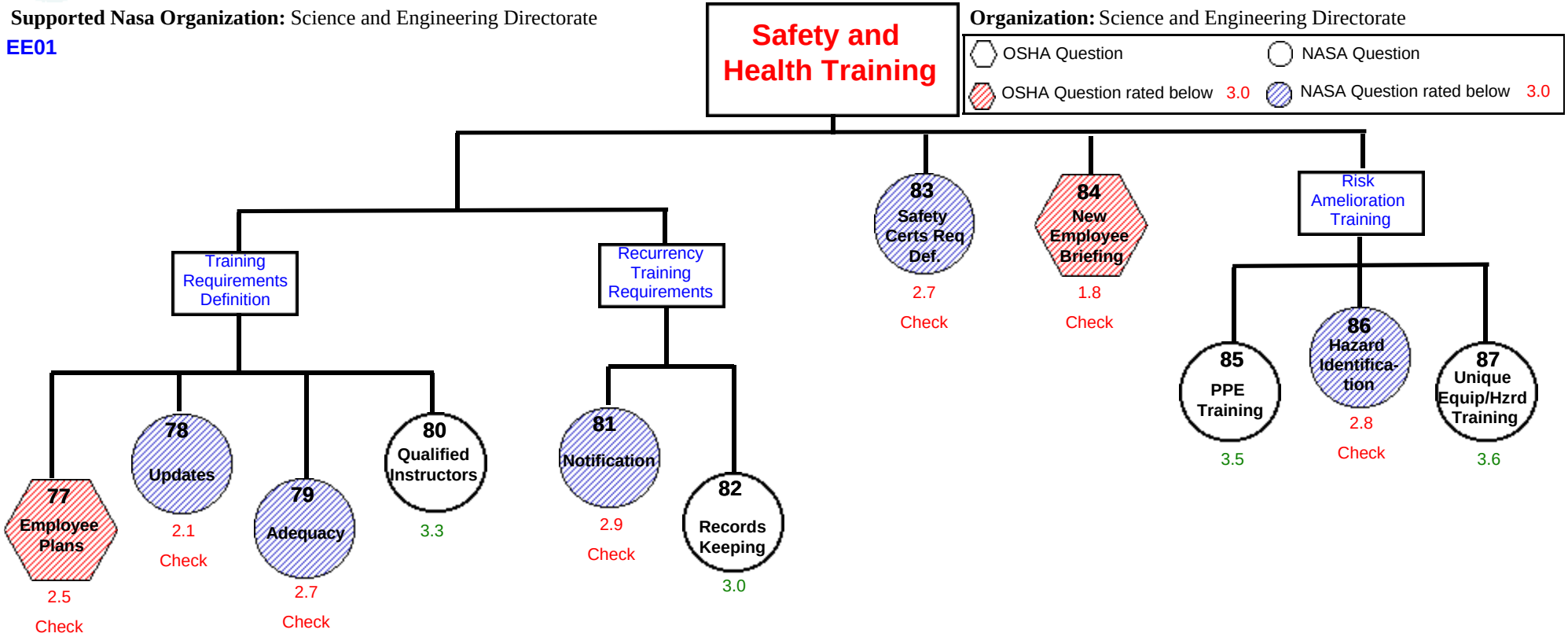

Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EE01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

- *Q* 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.
- *Q* 2 - Goals and objectives should be clearly stated in the management safety policy and be communicated, through appropriate training, to all employees.
- *Q* 3 - Safety committees should be comprised of representatives from management, contractors, unions, and employees and be involved in evaluating site safety and health issues.
- *Q* 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.
- *Q* 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.
- *Q* 6 - Staff safety meetings should be encouraged and representation from all levels of the workforce should be required.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

- *Q* 9 - Up-to-date safety procedures documentation should always reflect facility usage and worker input.
- *Q* 16 - Employees should participate in planning activities for inspection of facilities and operations in the workplace.
- *Q* 18 - Safety inspections results should be made available to employees.
- *Q* 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.
- *Q* 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.
- *Q* 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.
- *Q* 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

- *Q* 22 - Line responsibilities for safety and health issues should be clearly defined and strictly enforced.
- *Q* 24 - Clearly defined accountability, commensurate with responsibility should be delegated in the appropriate places within the organization.
- *Q* 26 - All information necessary to implement an effective safety program should be in place and available at the worksite.
- *Q* 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.
- *Q* 29 - Safety organization should have resources necessary to effectively identify and rectify all site hazards.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

SURVEY AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS

Q 30 - Employees should be involved in the development of hazard analysis plans.

Q 31 - Regular surveys, which include employee representatives should be conducted to carry out comprehensive workplace hazard evaluations.

Q 32 - Employees should be involved in the hazards analysis integrated into the design, development, and modification of all facilities and work areas.

INSPECTION

Q 35 - Employees should participate in establishing periodic inspection plans to review and inspect facilities and equipment.

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

Q 46 - All recommendations which result from an accident investigation are tracked until effective corrective action is implemented.

Q 48 - Safety information regarding mishaps and near-misses in the workplace should always be made available to employees.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

Q 53 - A process should be in place to record the results of all analysis and track open issues until they are closed out.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

Q 56 - All equipment should be adequate for support of an effective occupational safety and health program in each work area.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

Q 64 - A written safety equipment program, as well as appropriate training, should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 77 - Individual training plans should be developed for employees completely identifying required training for each individual.

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

Q 79 - Each employee should receive training covering all appropriate topics, operations, and hazards associated with their work area.

Q 81 - A retrievable record keeping system should provide notification for retraining, makeup training, and modifications training for employees.

Q 83 - Certification requirements should be defined by applicable standards, worksite hazards identified, and workplace analysis.

Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Q 86 - Employees should be trained to recognize hazards, violations of industry standards, and facility practices.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

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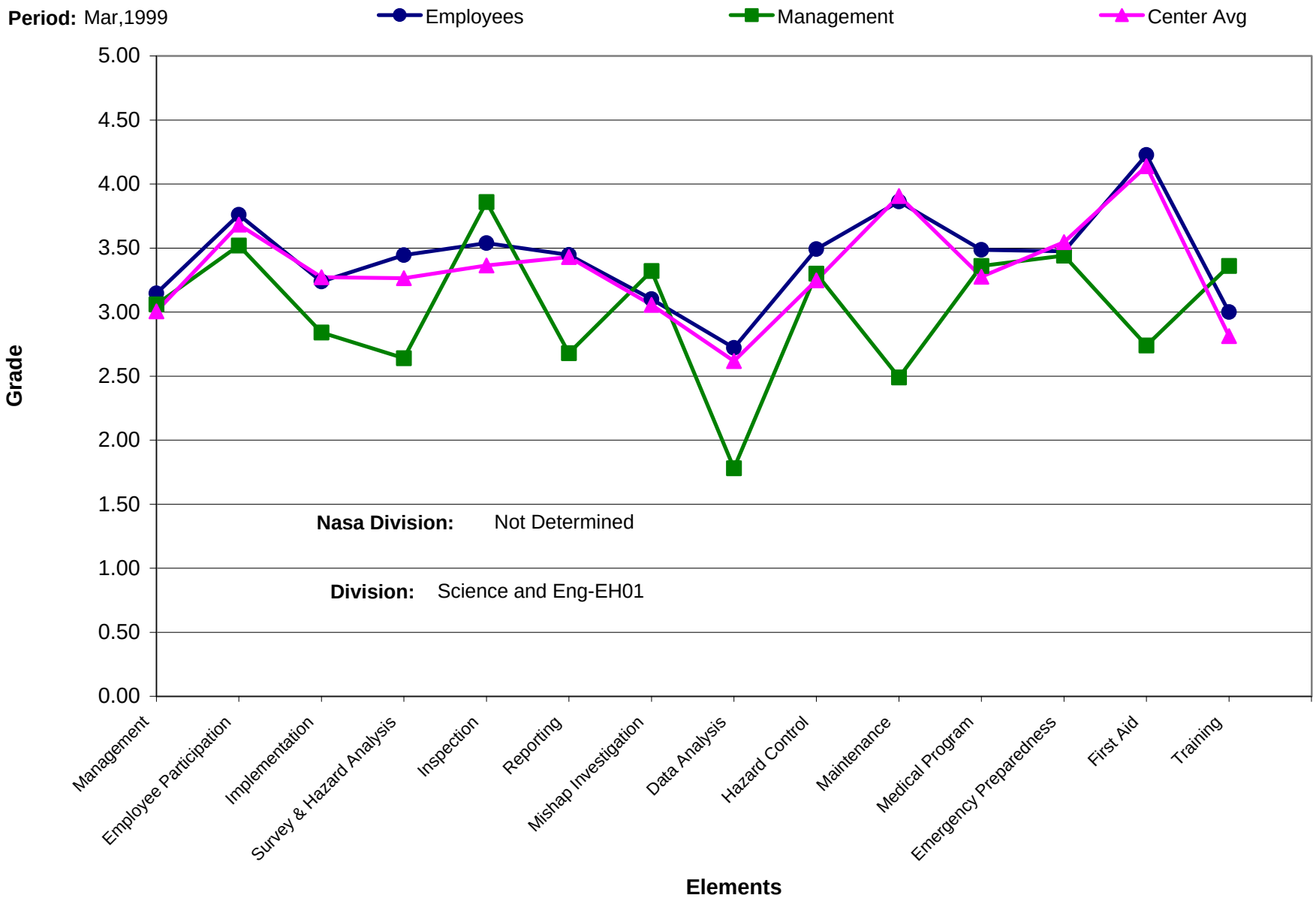
Period: Mar,1999



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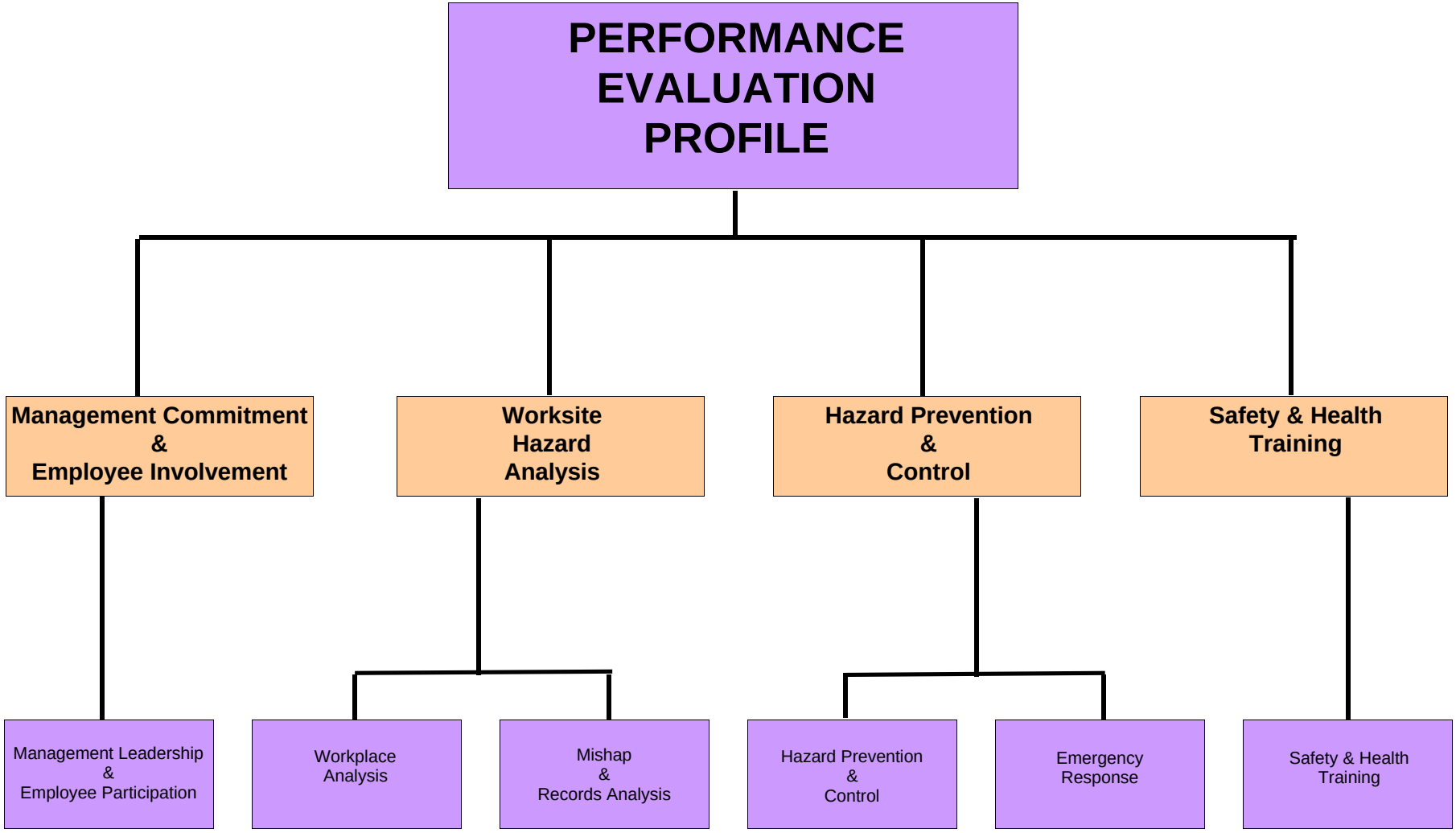


For Period Mar,1999

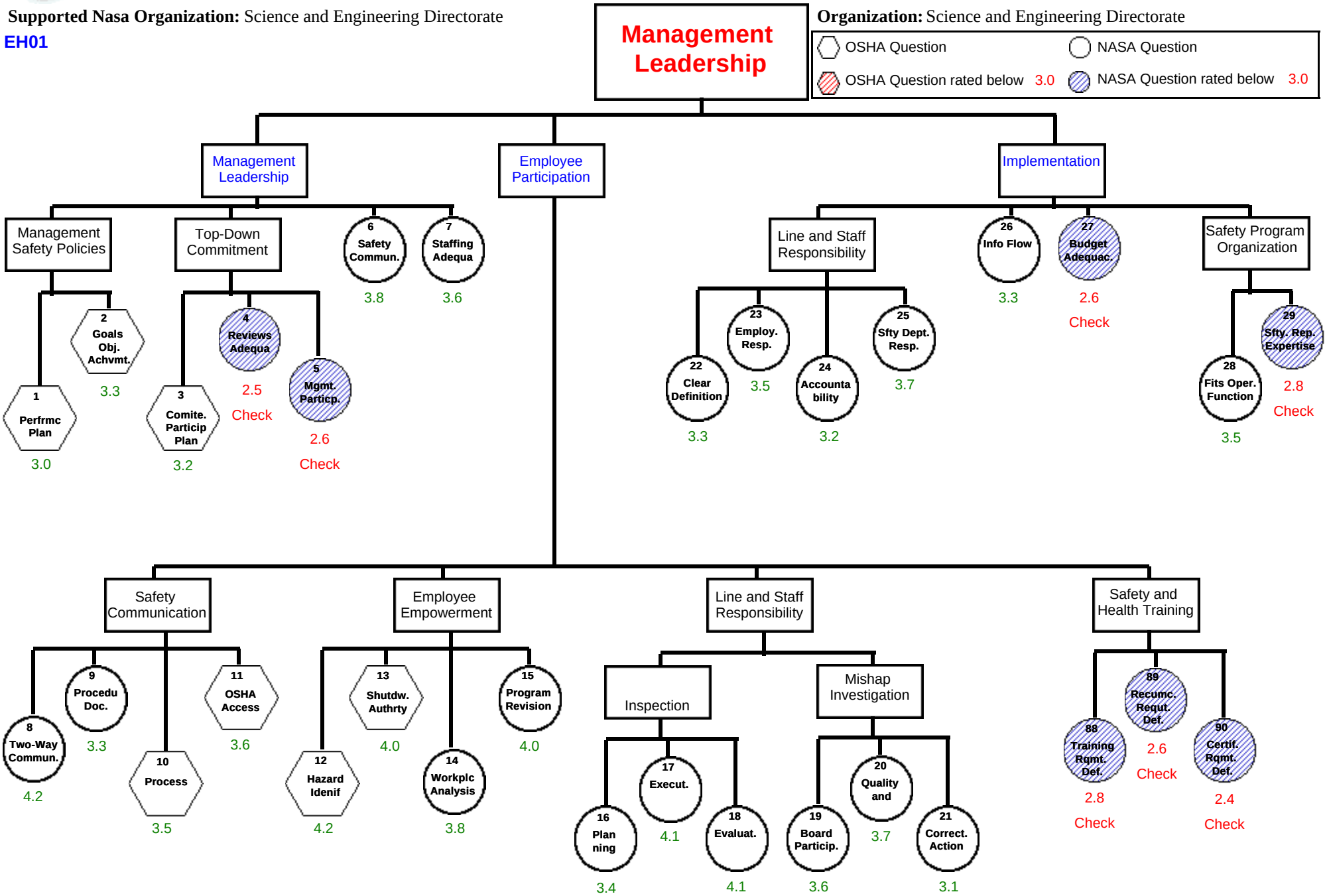
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EH01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



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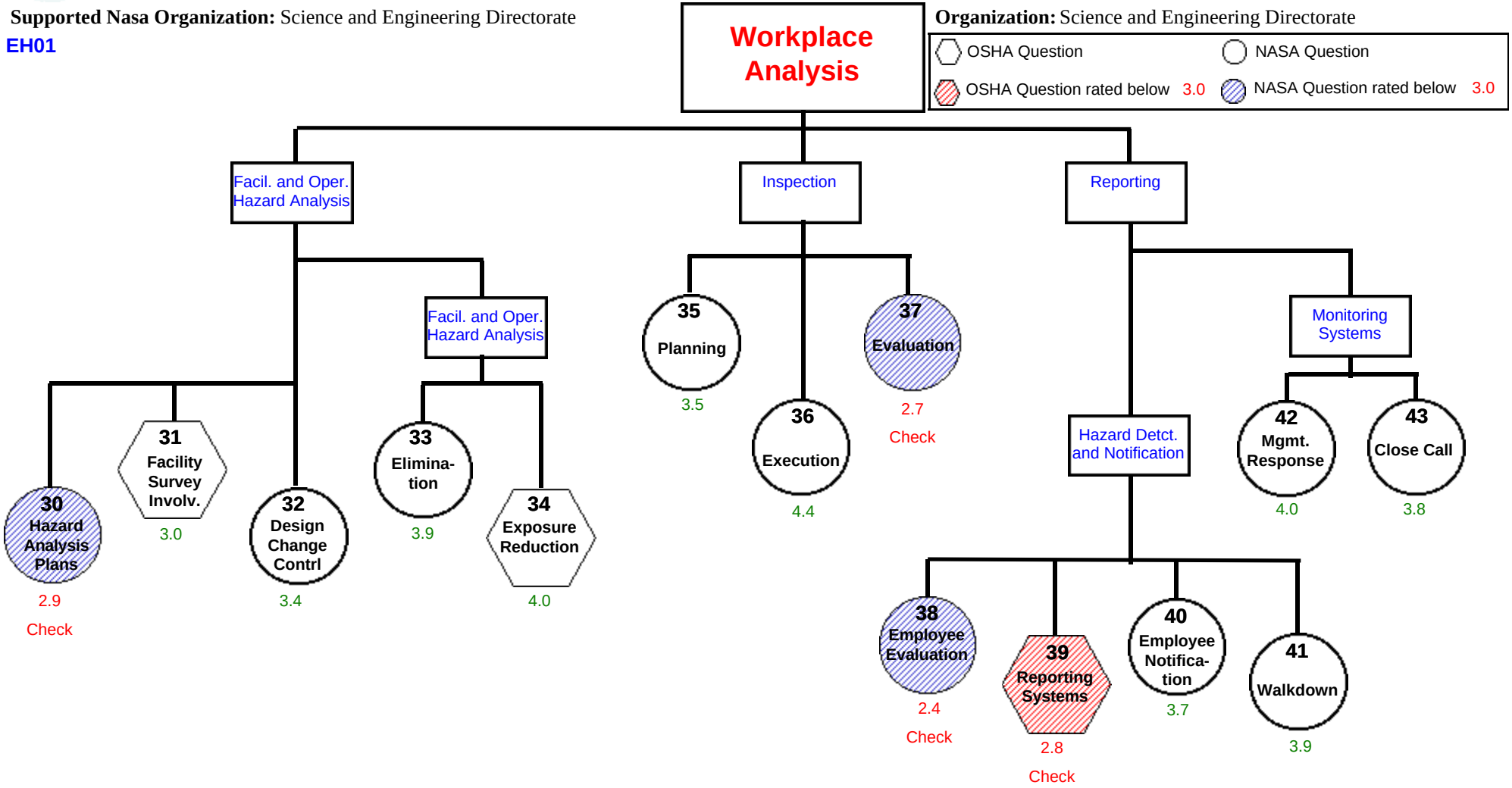

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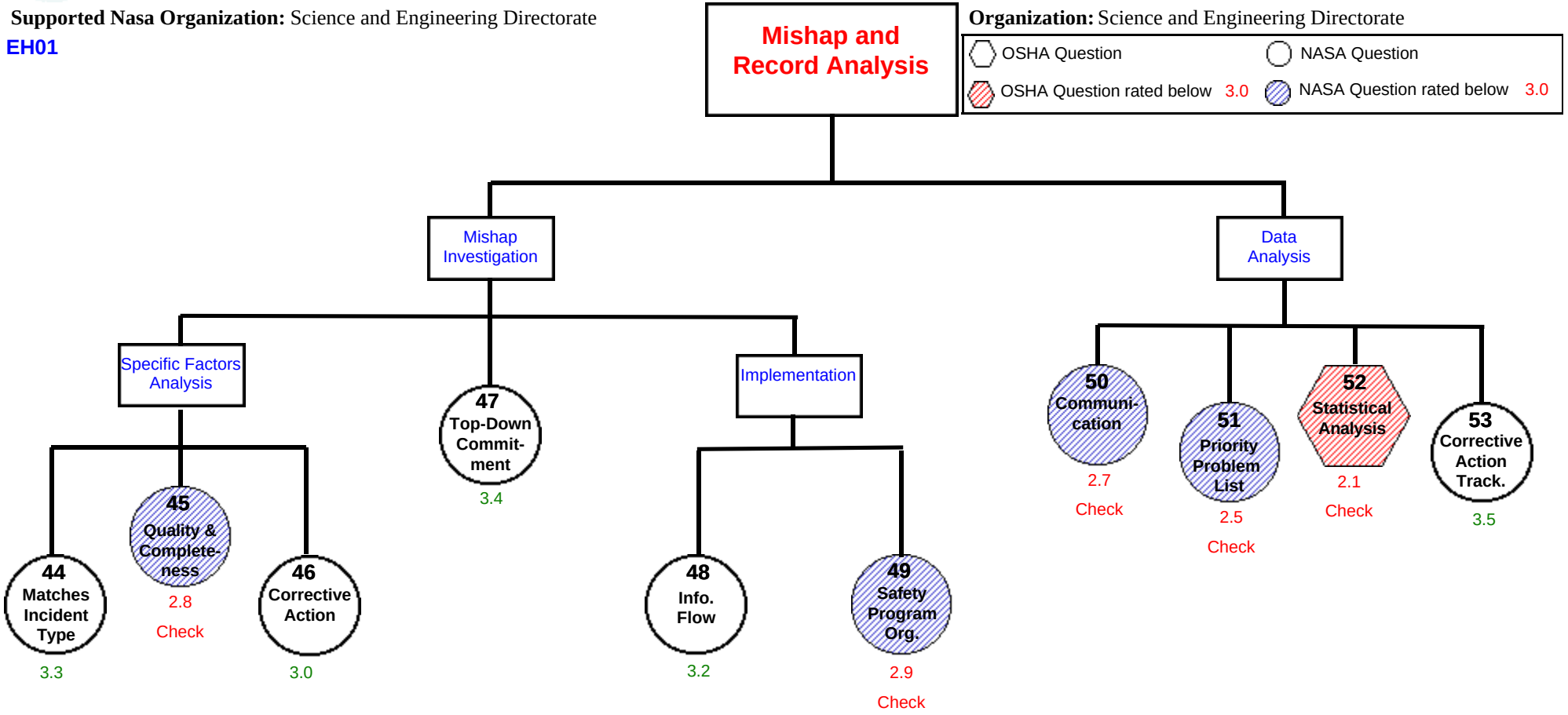

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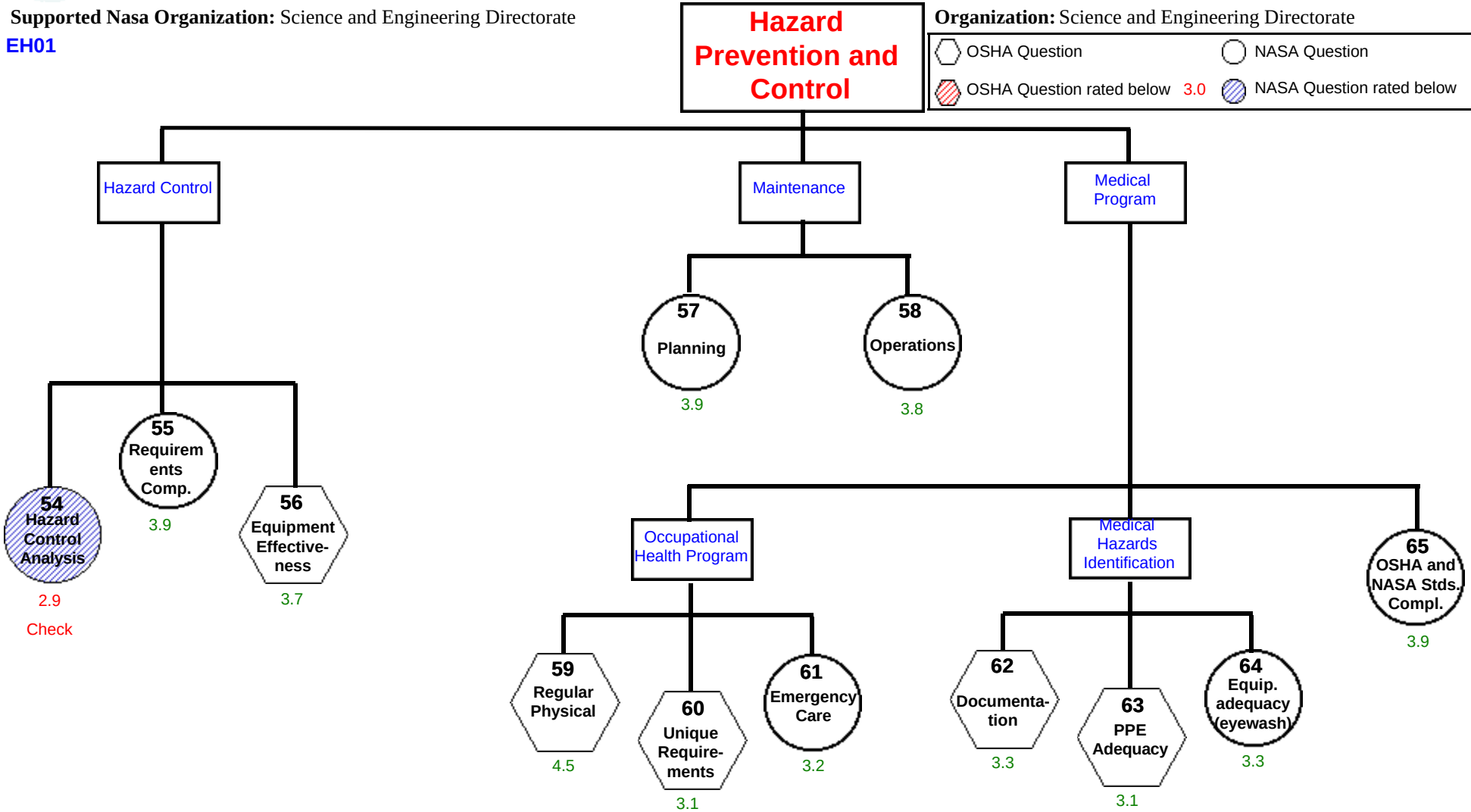

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OSHA Question | NASA Question

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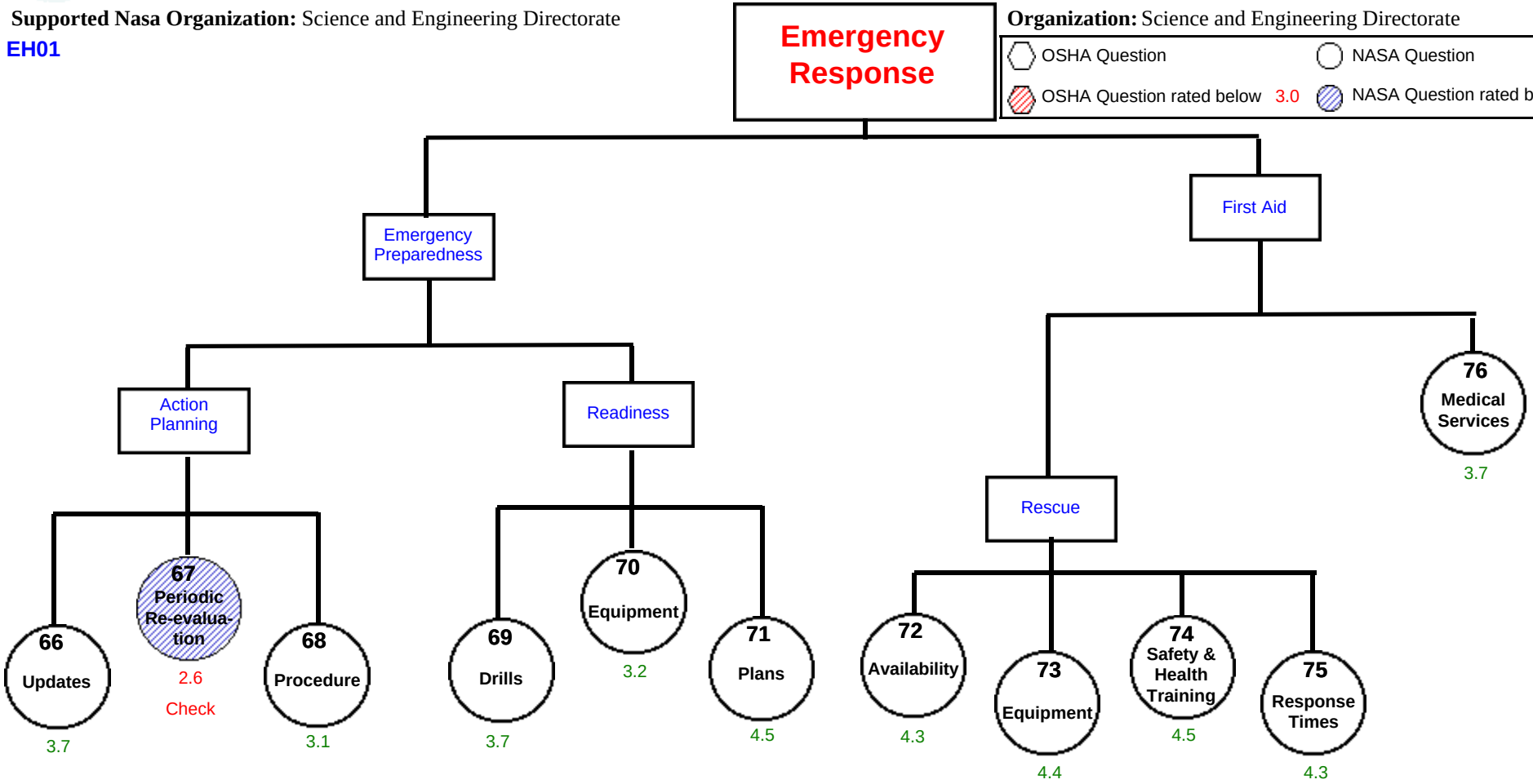

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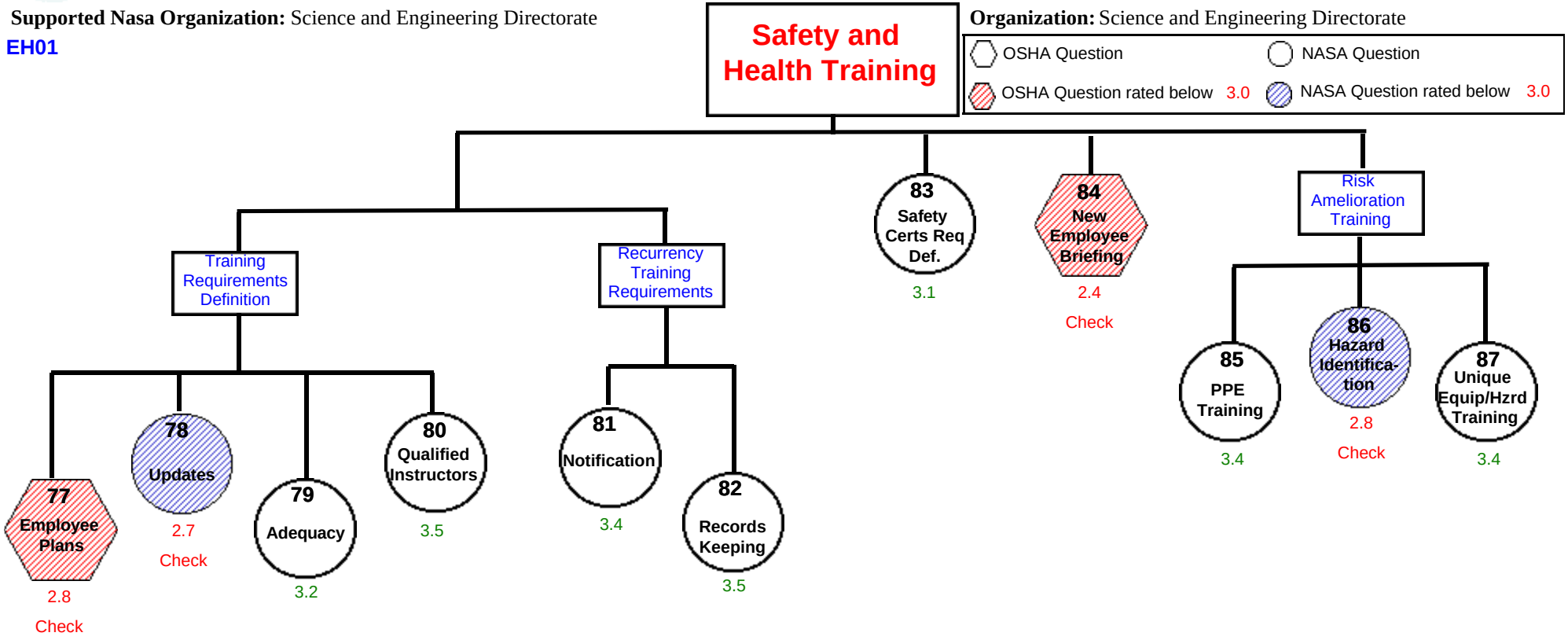

Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

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EH01

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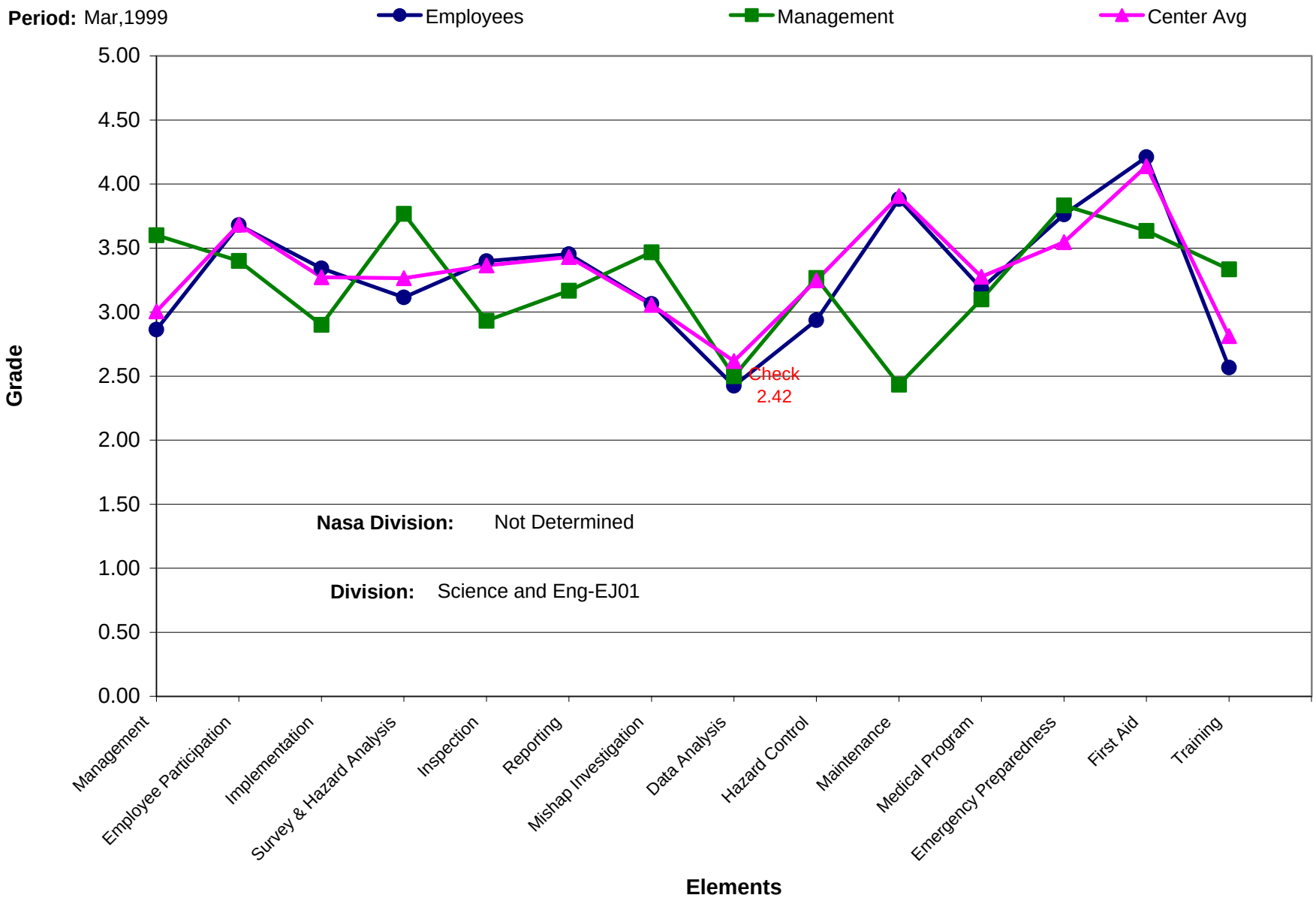

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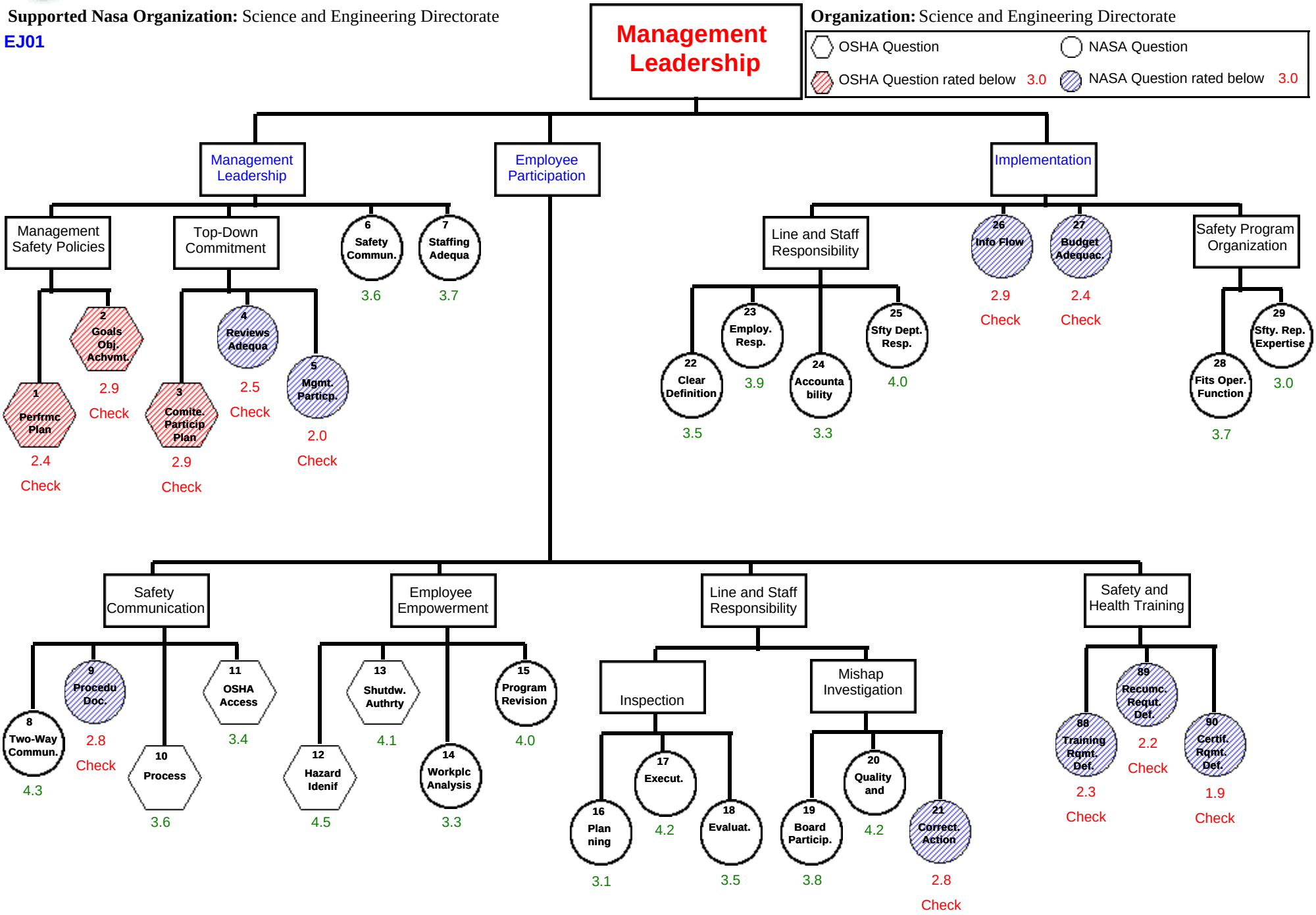
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EJ01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

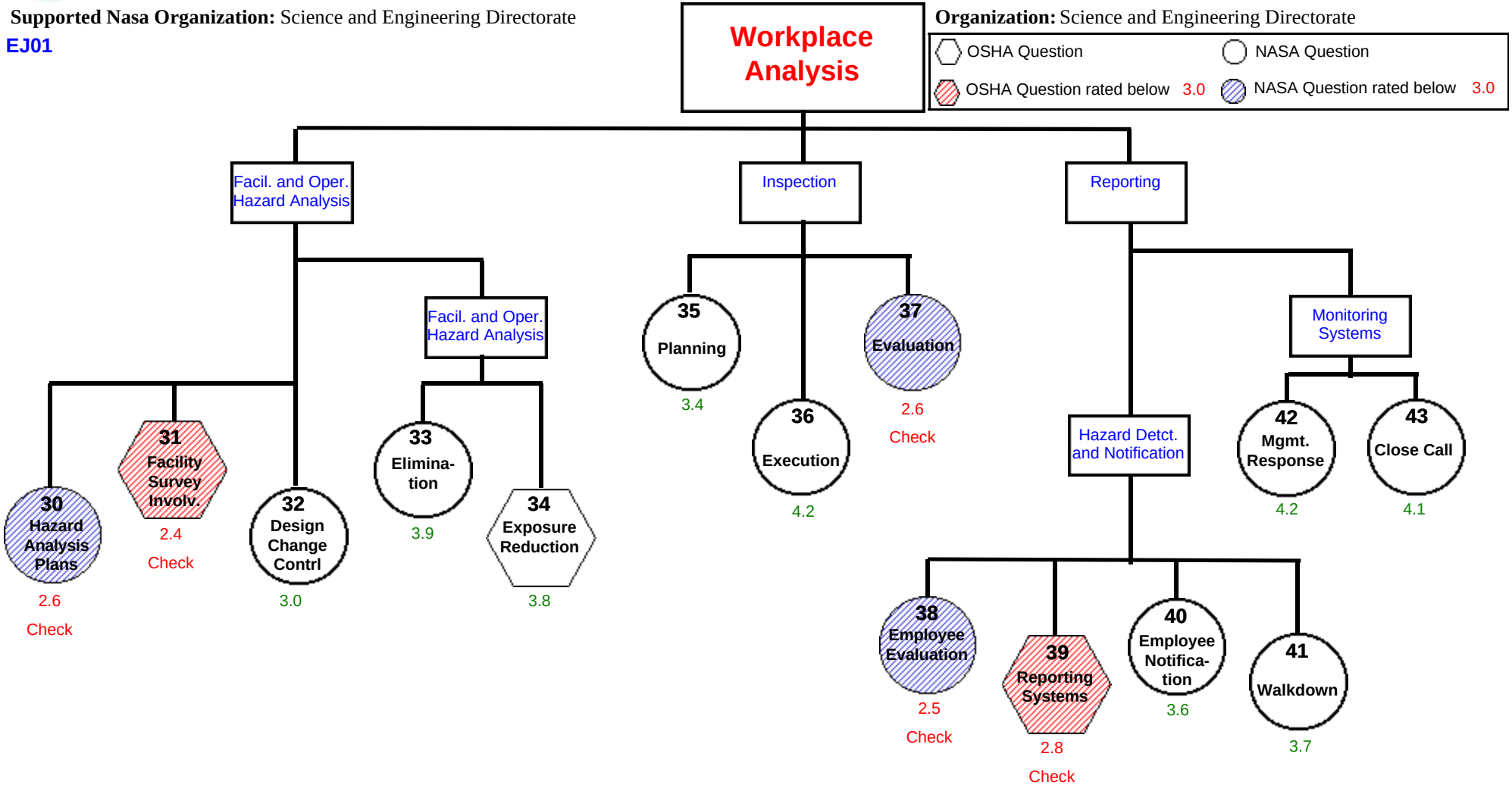
Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EJ01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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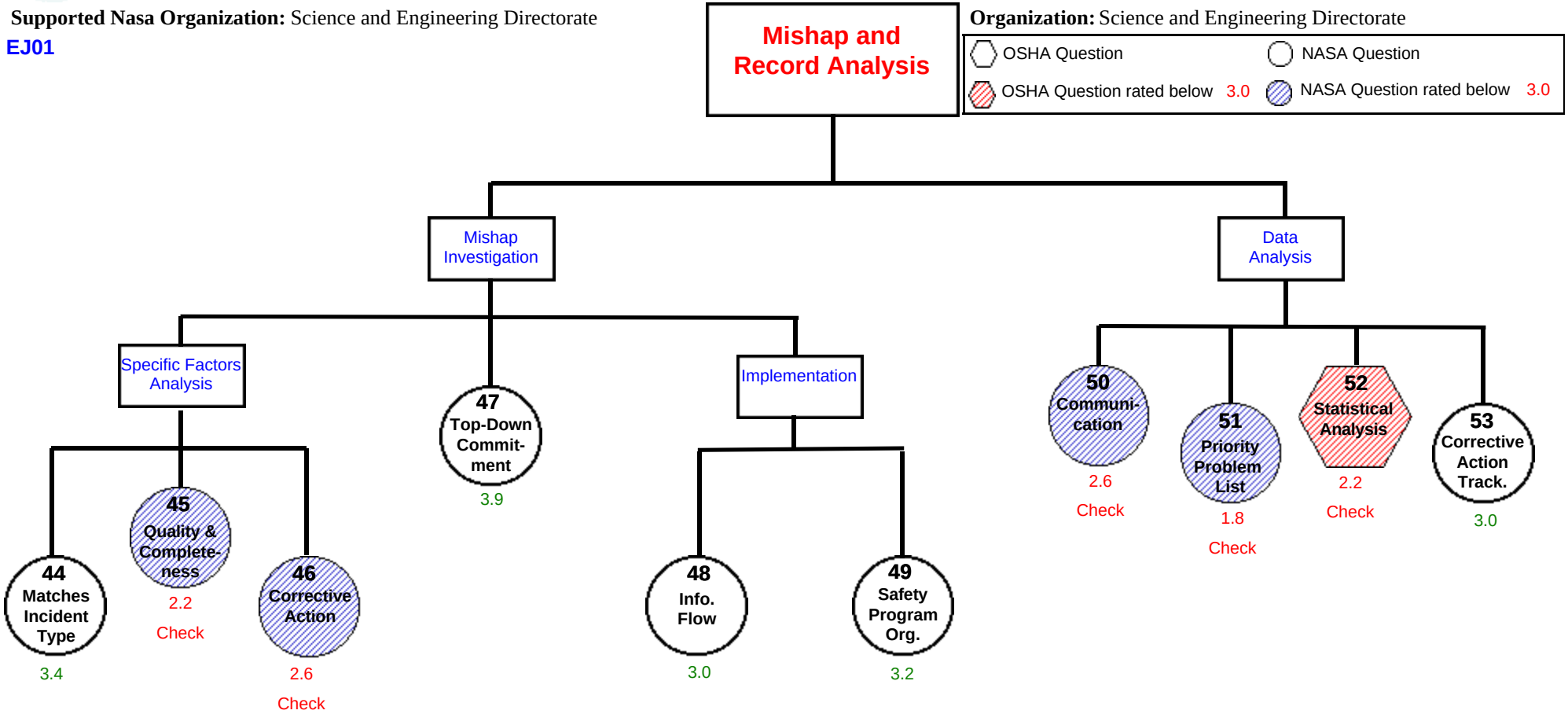
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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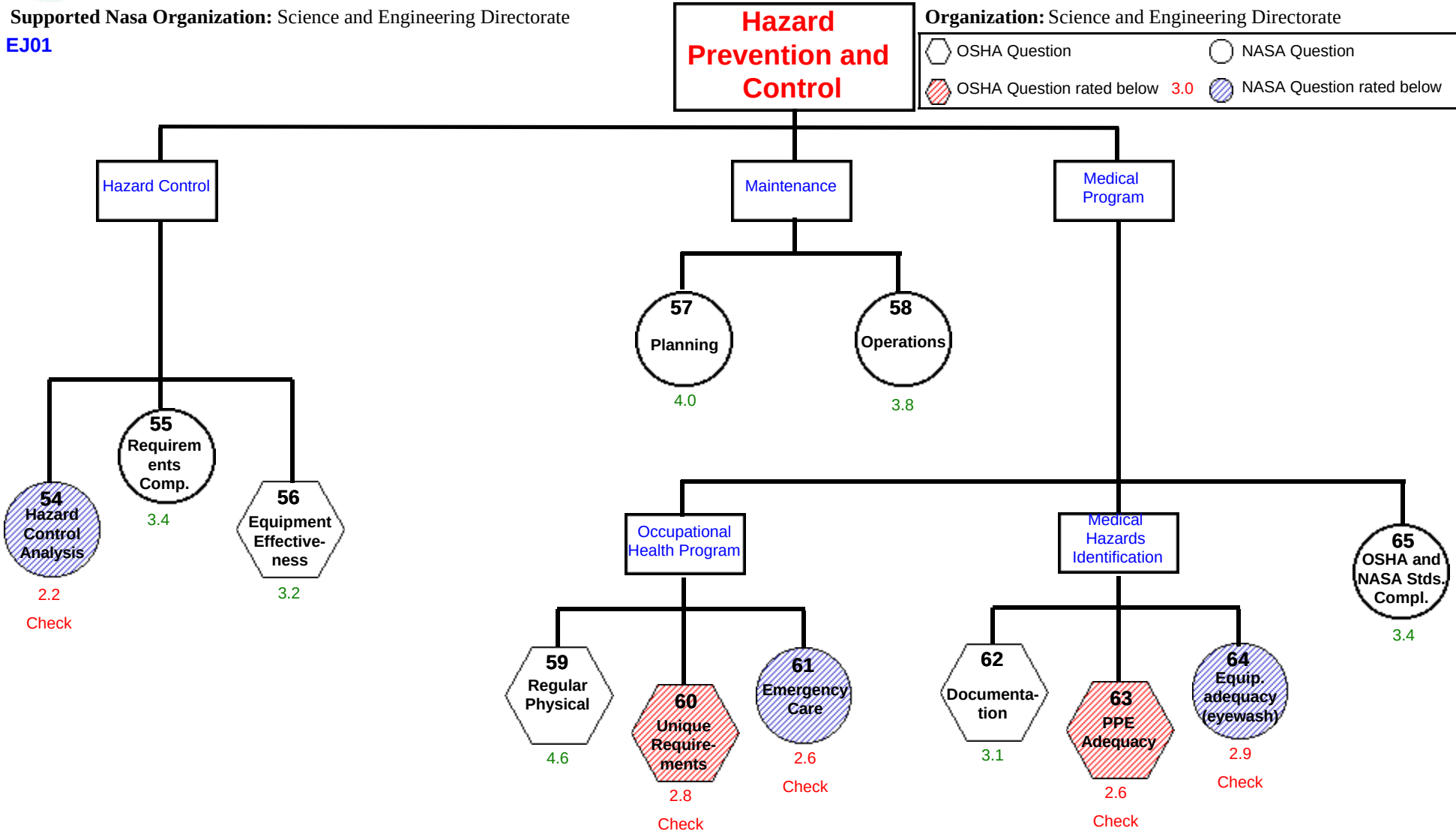


For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

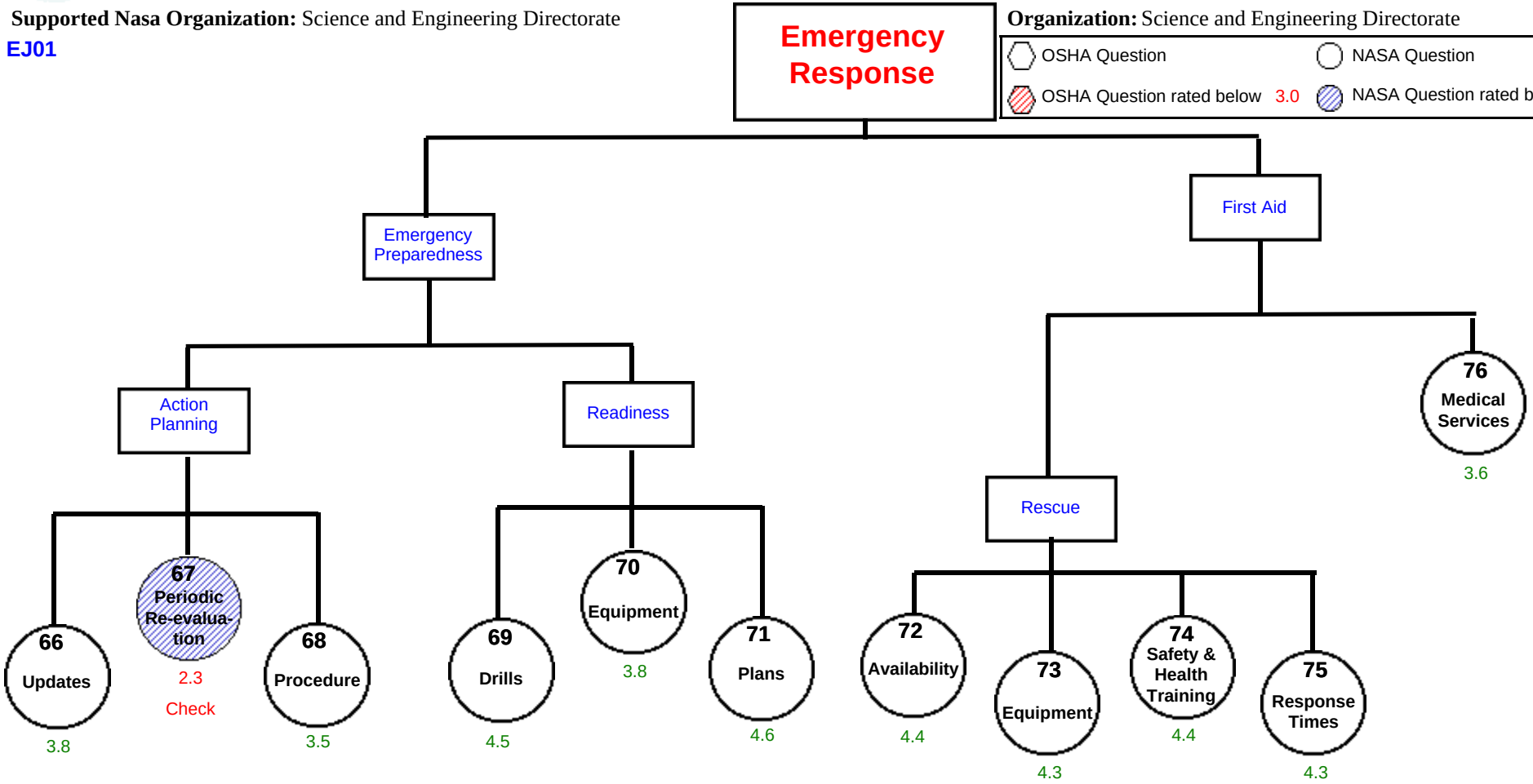
PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EJ01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question | OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



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Marshall Space Flight Center

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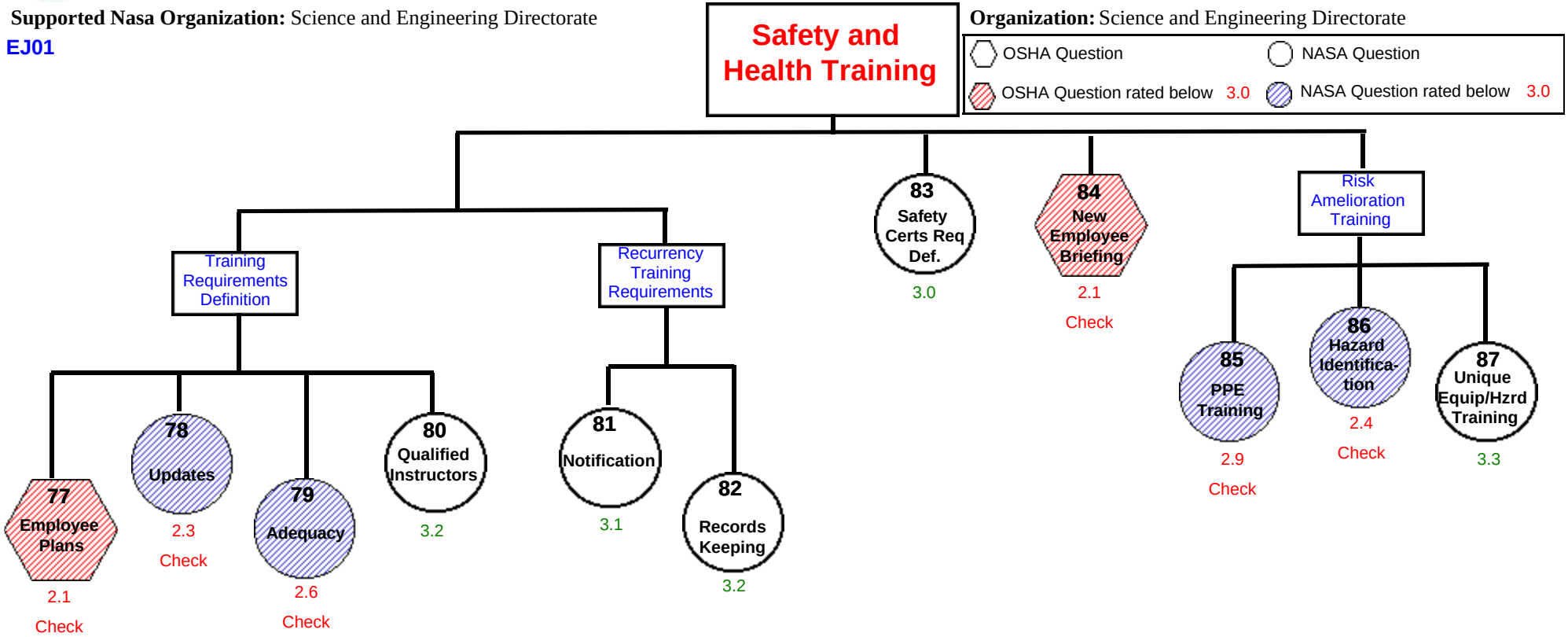


Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EJ01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.

Q 2 - Goals and objectives should be clearly stated in the management safety policy and be communicated, through appropriate training, to all employees.

Q 3 - Safety committees should be comprised of representatives from management, contractors, unions, and employees and be involved in evaluating site safety and health issues.

Q 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 9 - Up-to-date safety procedures documentation should always reflect facility usage and worker input.

Q 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.

Q 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

Q 26 - All information necessary to implement an effective safety program should be in place and available at the worksite.

Q 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

SURVEY AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS

Q 30 - Employees should be involved in the development of hazard analysis plans.

Q 31 - Regular surveys, which include employee representatives should be conducted to carry out comprehensive workplace hazard evaluations.

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

Q 46 - All recommendations which result from an accident investigation are tracked until effective corrective action is implemented.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 60 - Periodic monitoring, sampling, and surveys should be conducted by appropriately trained personnel to determine changing medical needs in the workplace.

Q 61 - Critical or hazardous operations should be supported by on-site health care providers.

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

Q 64 - A written safety equipment program, as well as appropriate training, should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 77 - Individual training plans should be developed for employees completely identifying required training for each individual.

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

Q 79 - Each employee should receive training covering all appropriate topics, operations, and hazards associated with their work area.

Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Q 85 - Persons knowledgeable of PPE should conduct safety and health training that is scheduled, assessed, documented and addresses all technical topics.

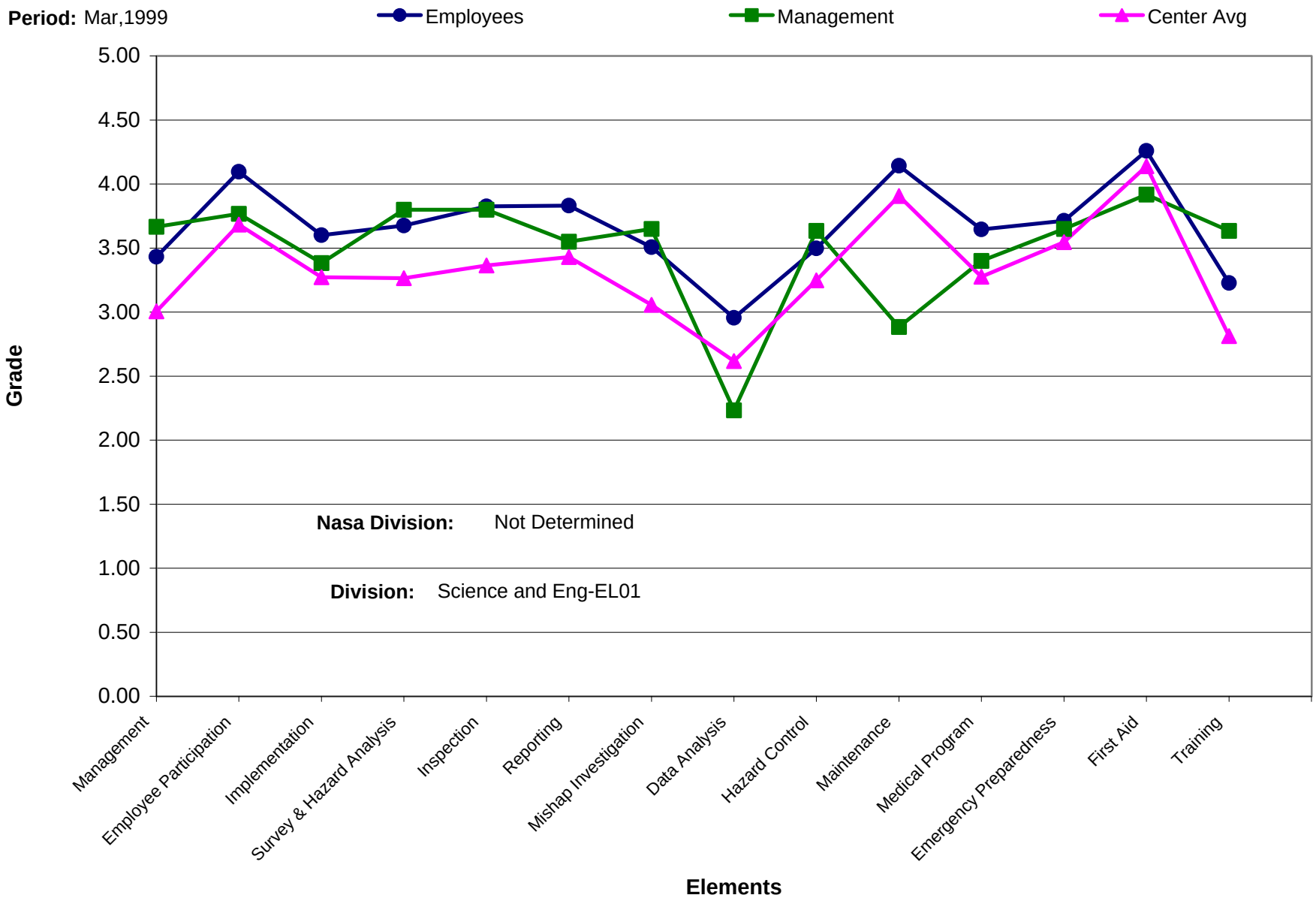
Q 86 - Employees should be trained to recognize hazards, violations of industry standards, and facility practices.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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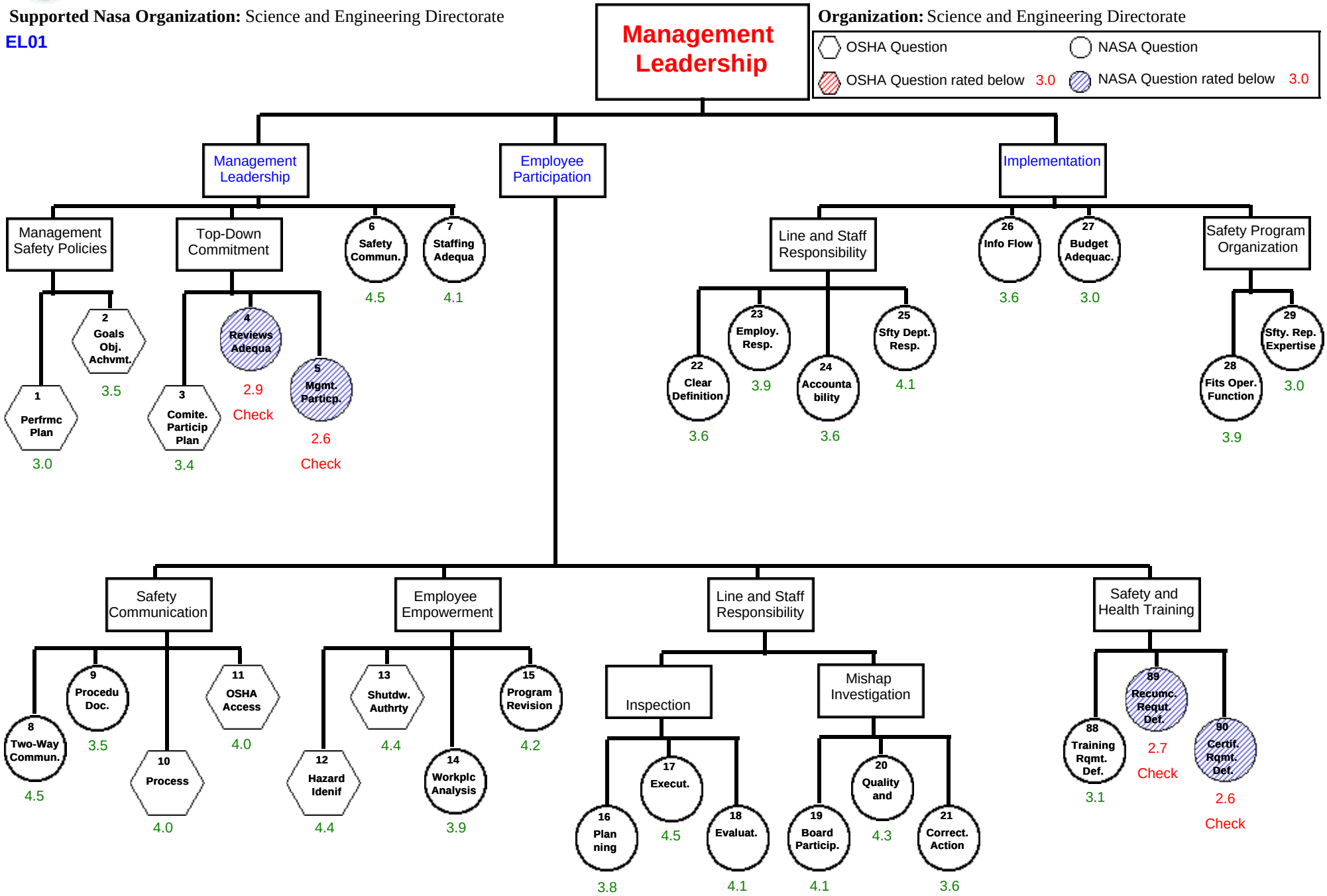
Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EL01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

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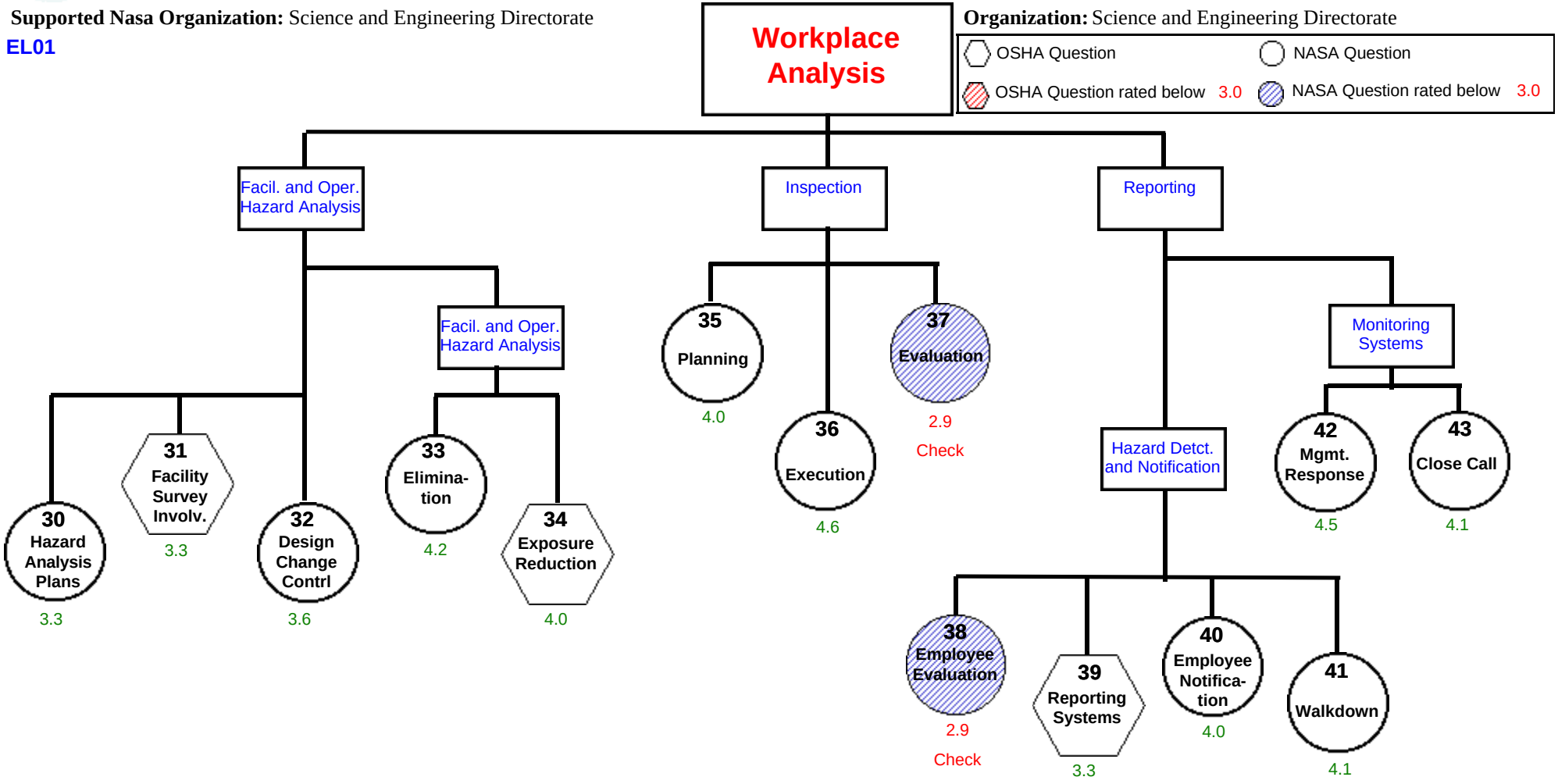

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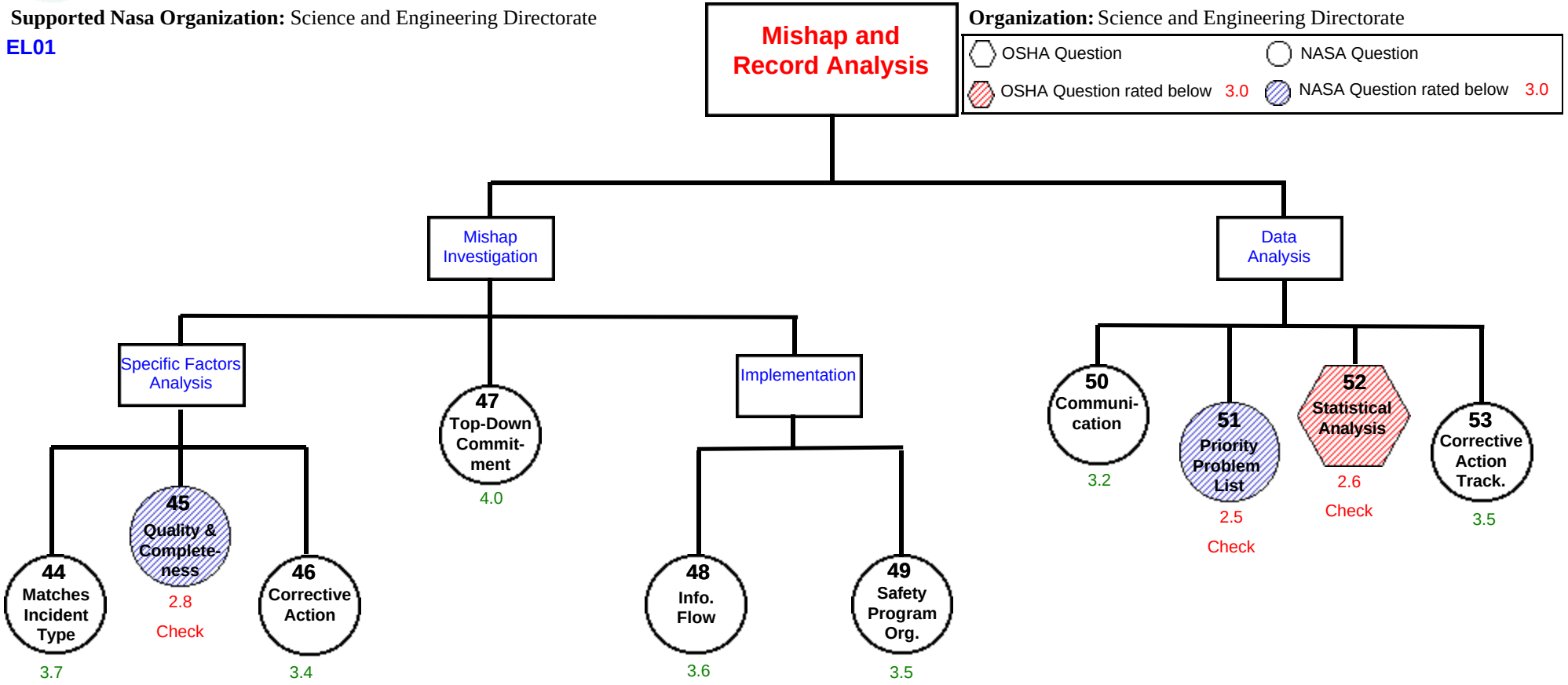

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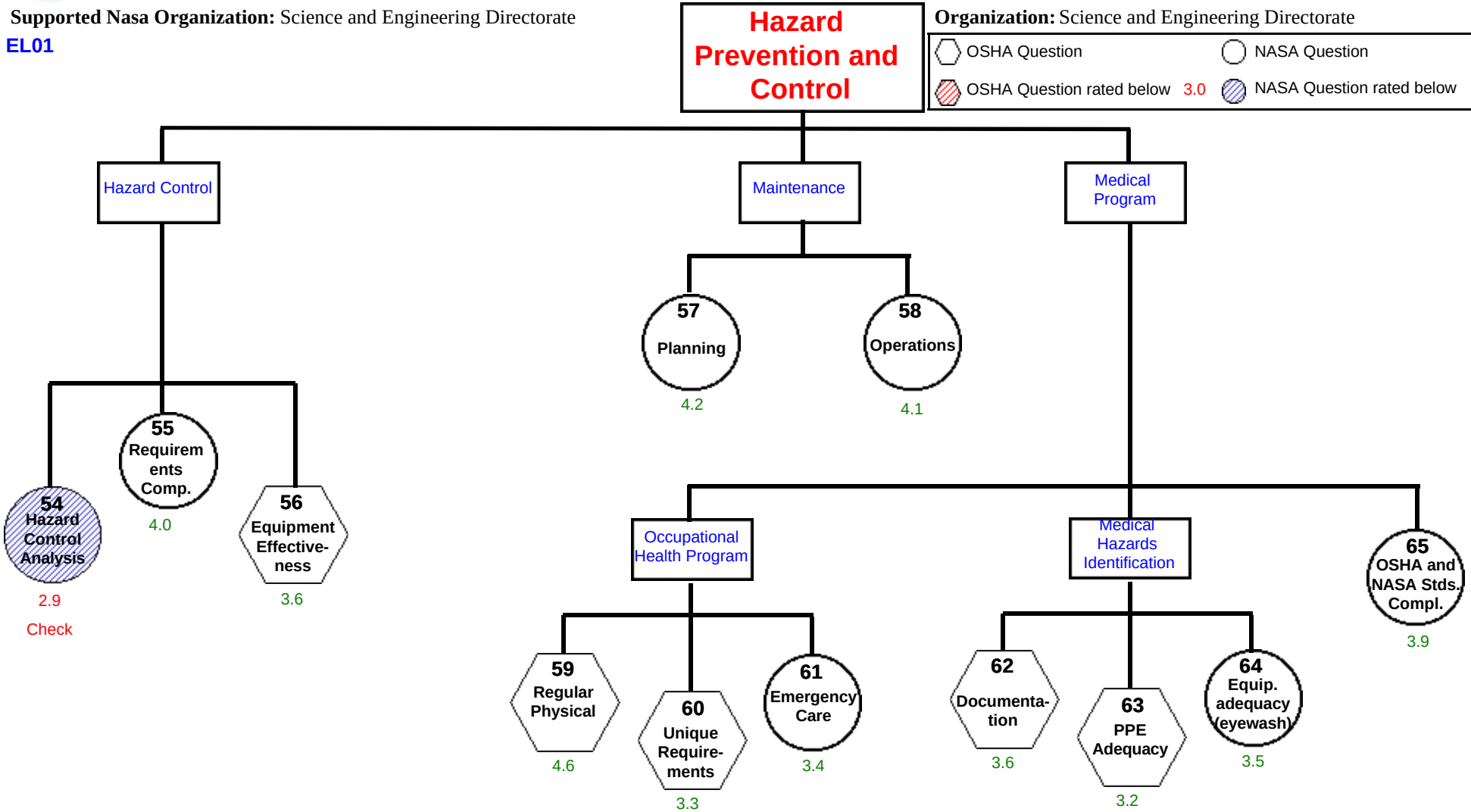

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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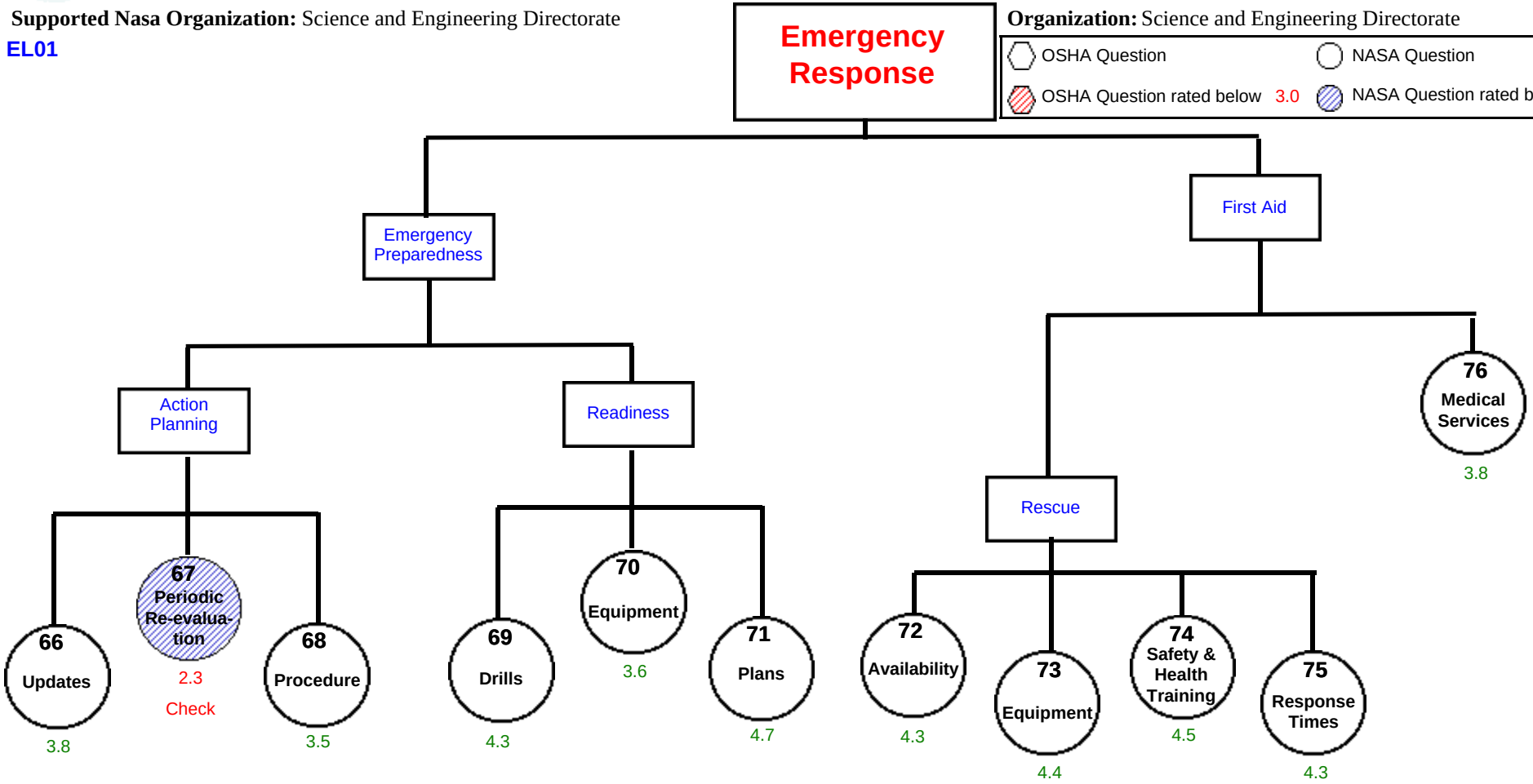
EL01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



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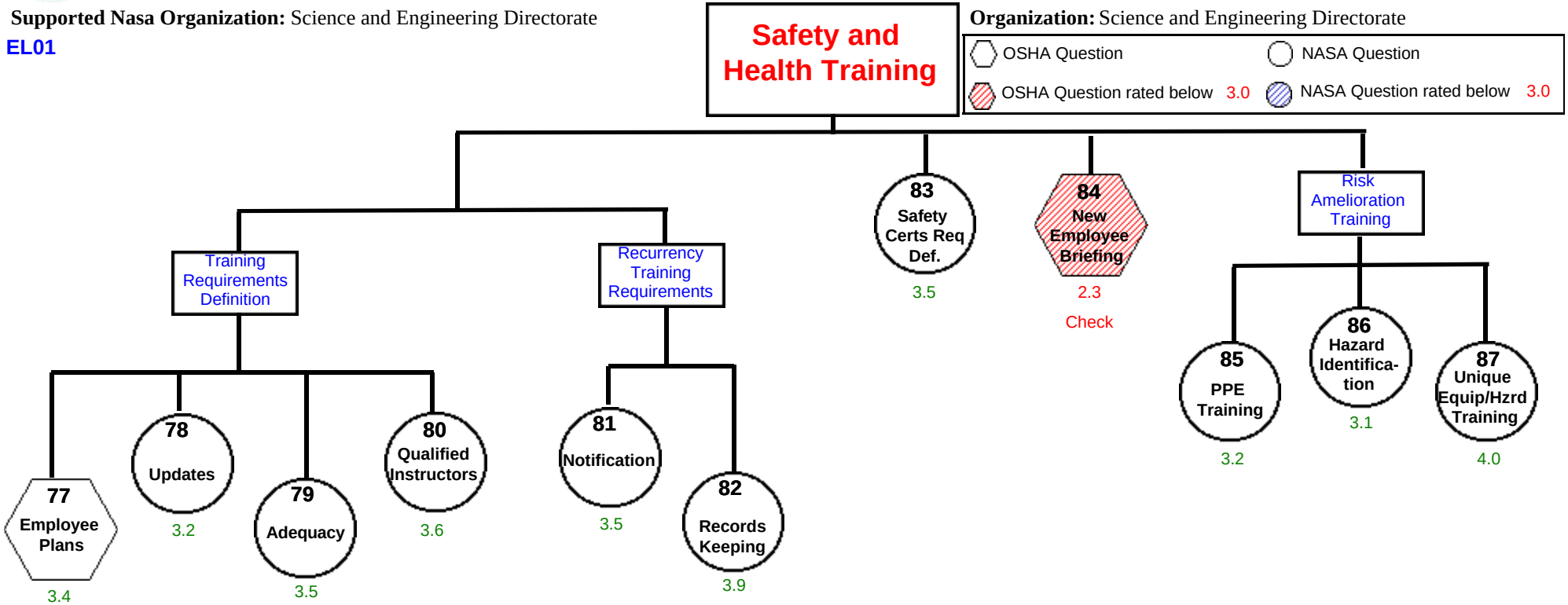


Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EL01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

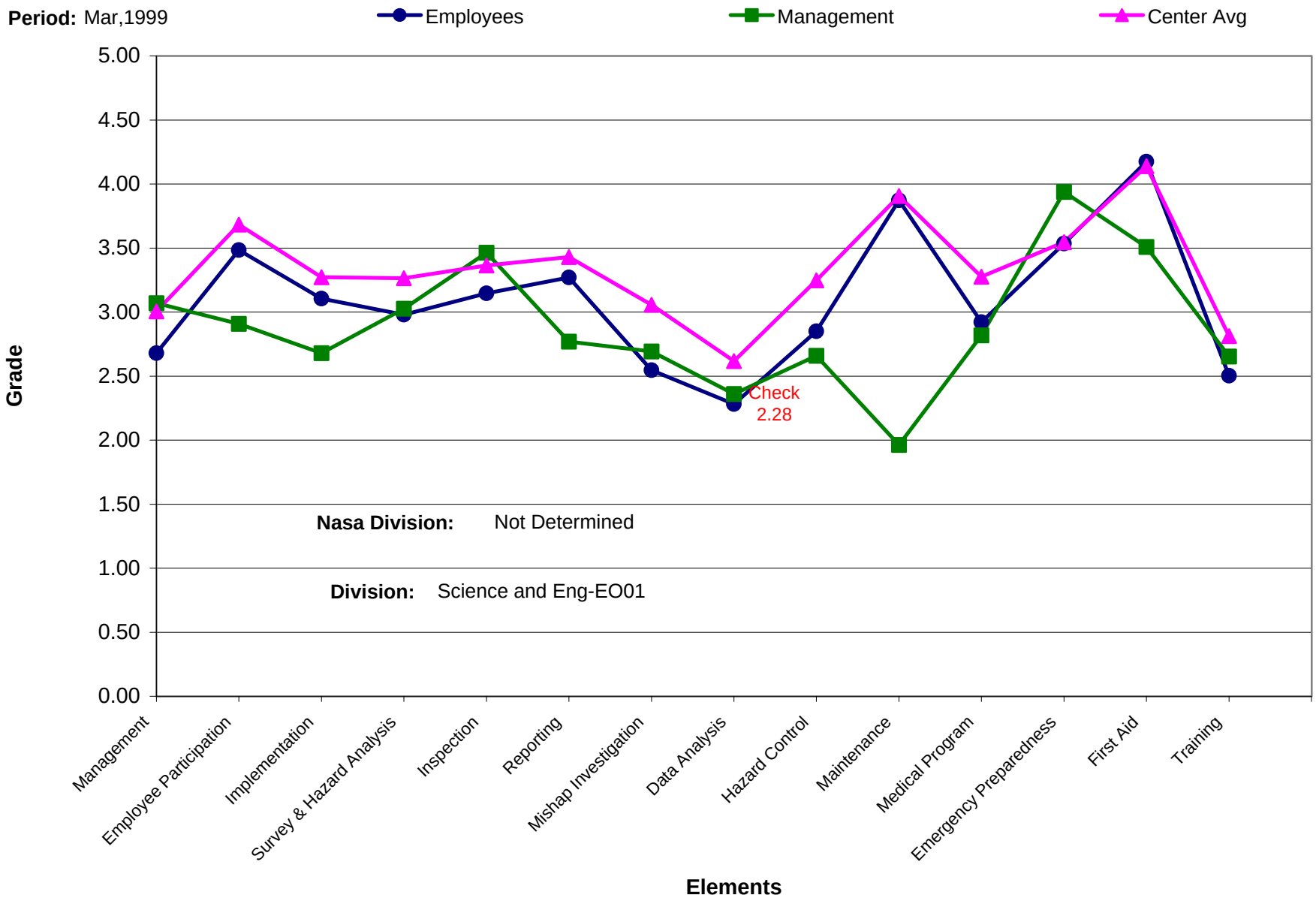
Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

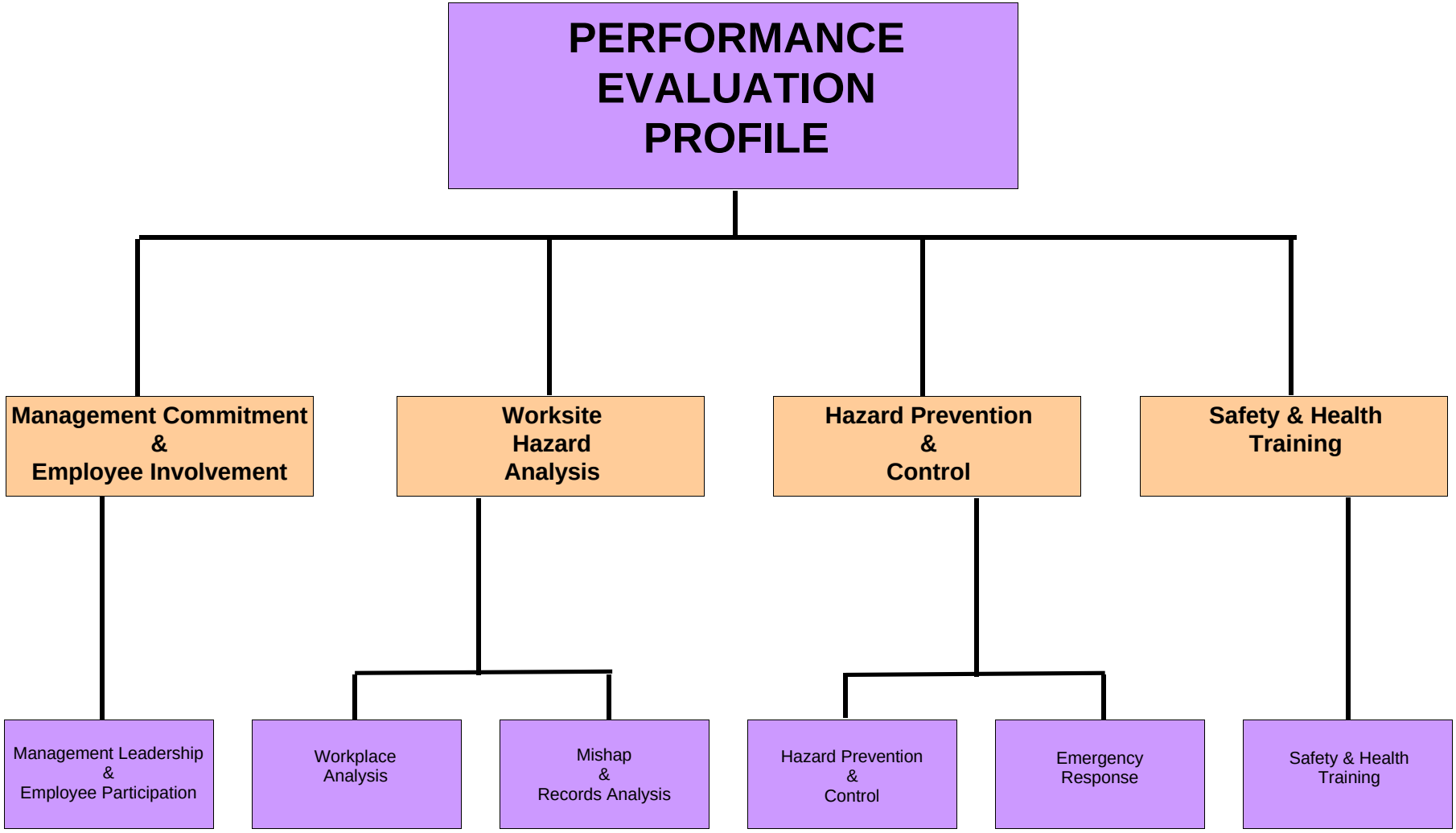
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

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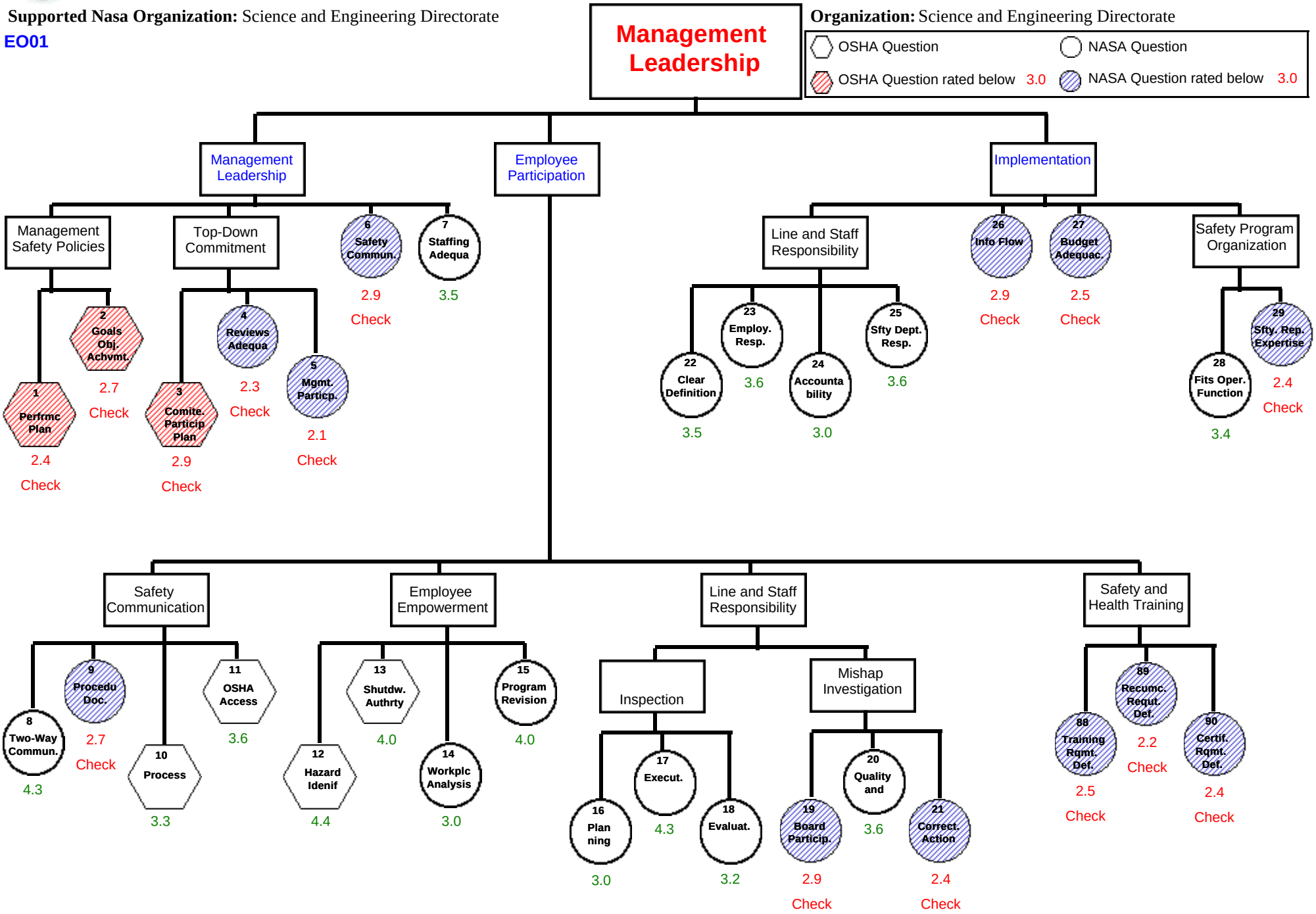
Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

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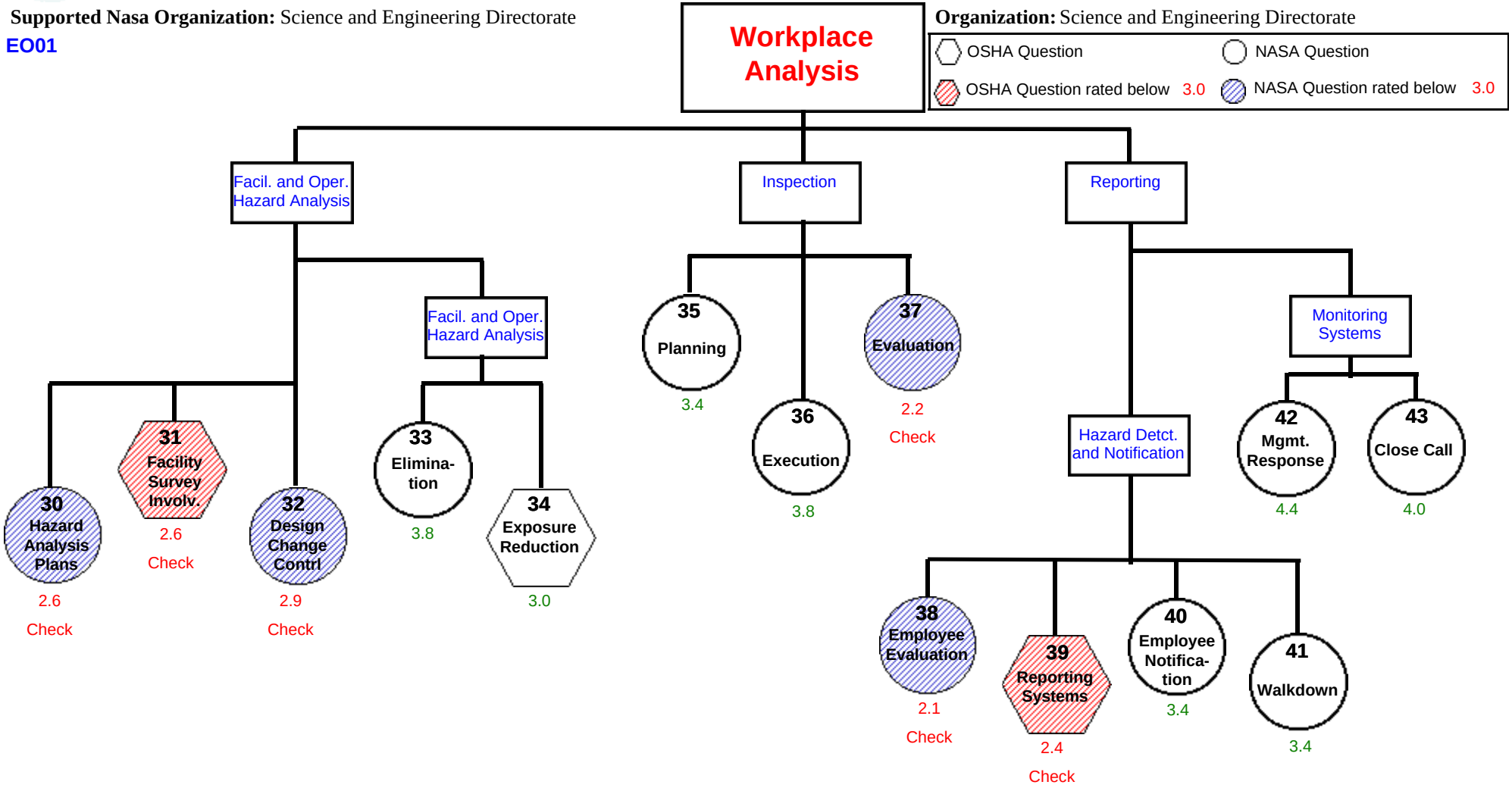

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Marshall Space Flight Center

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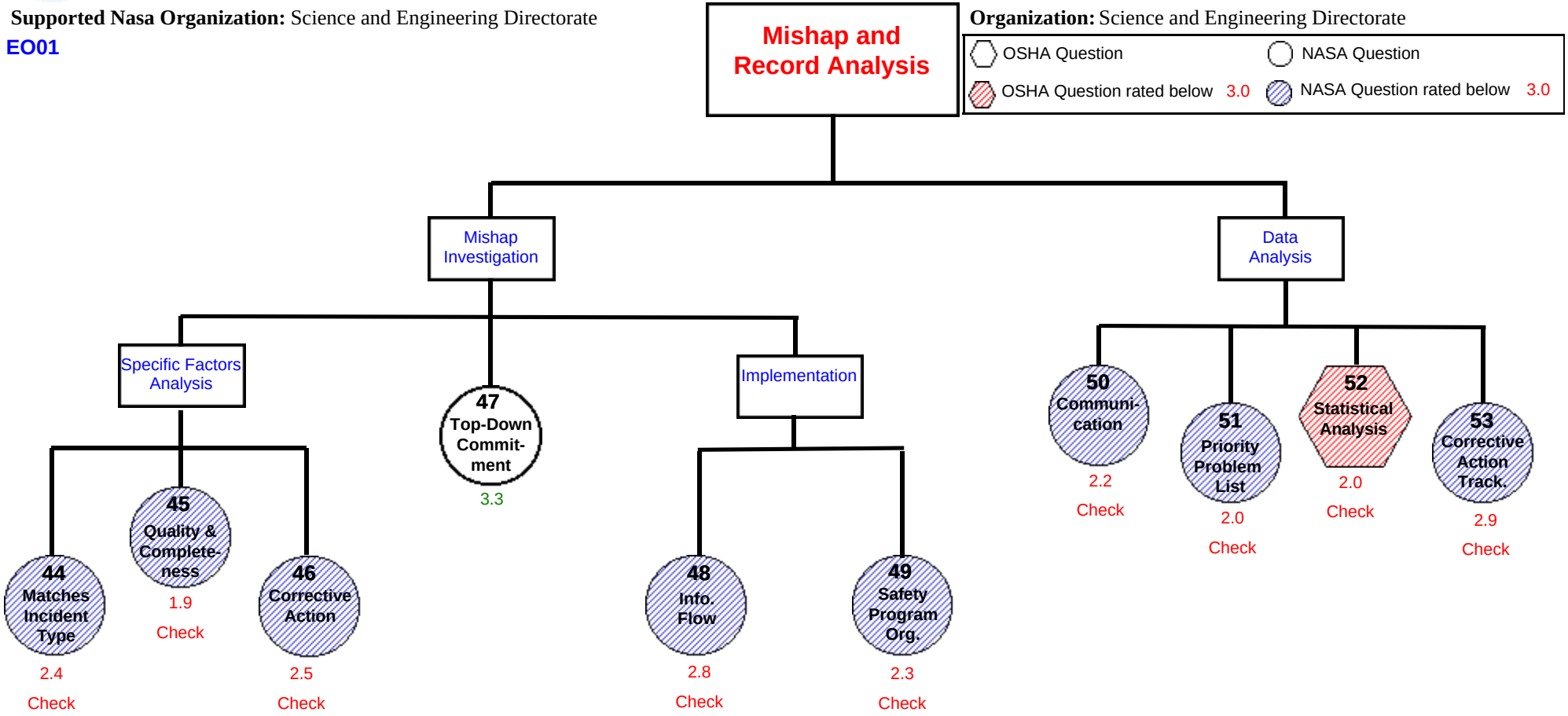

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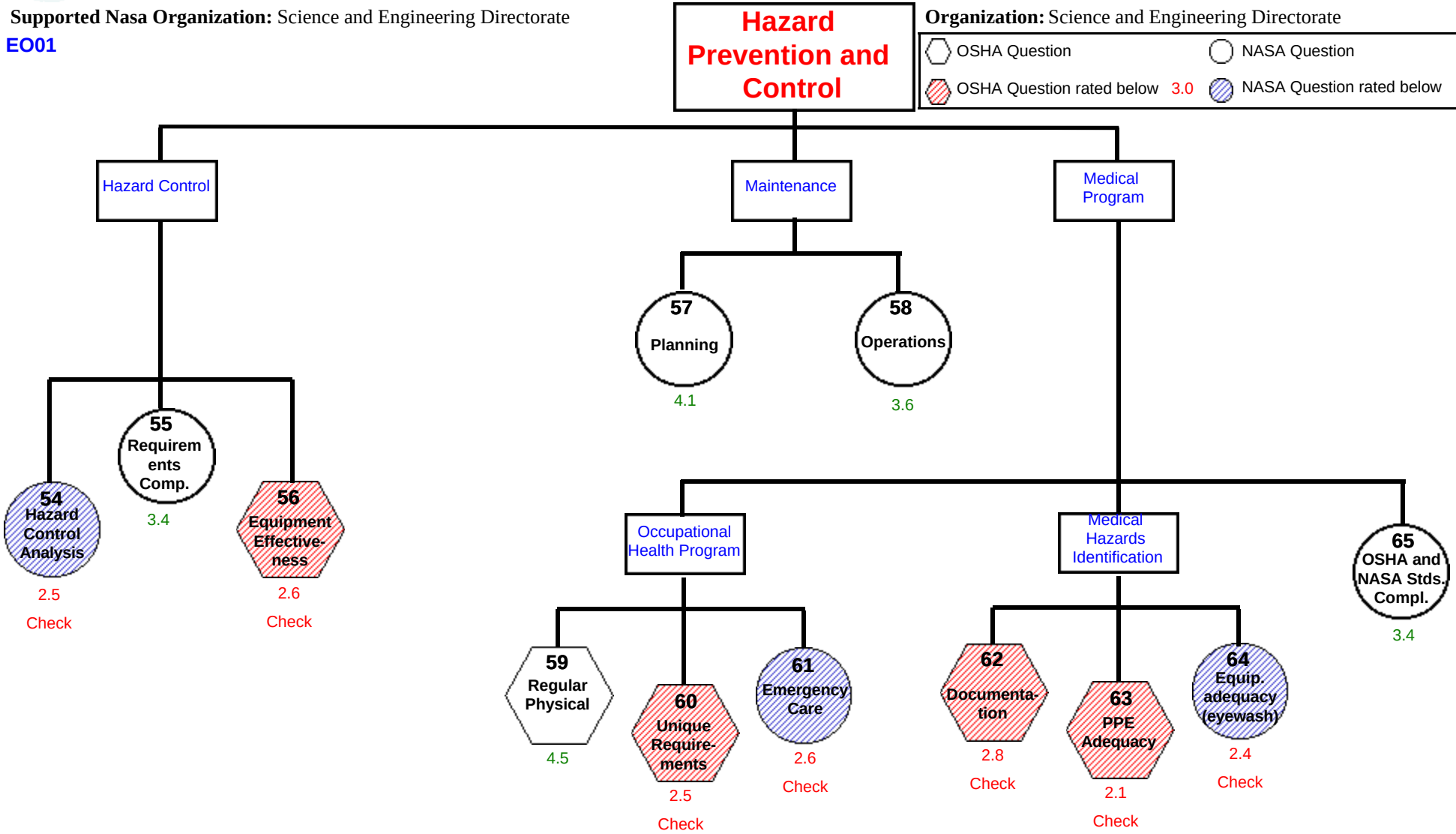

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Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

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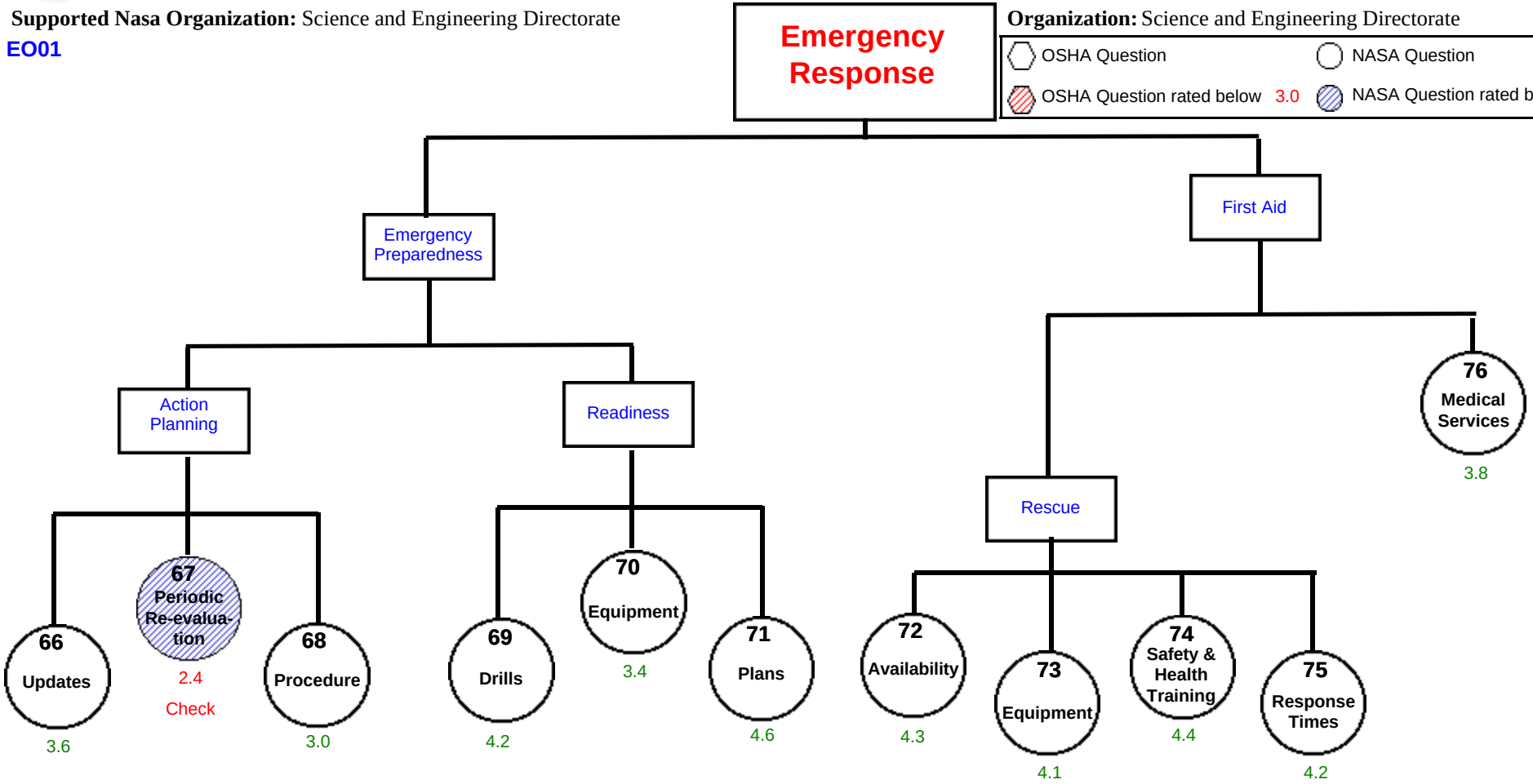
OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



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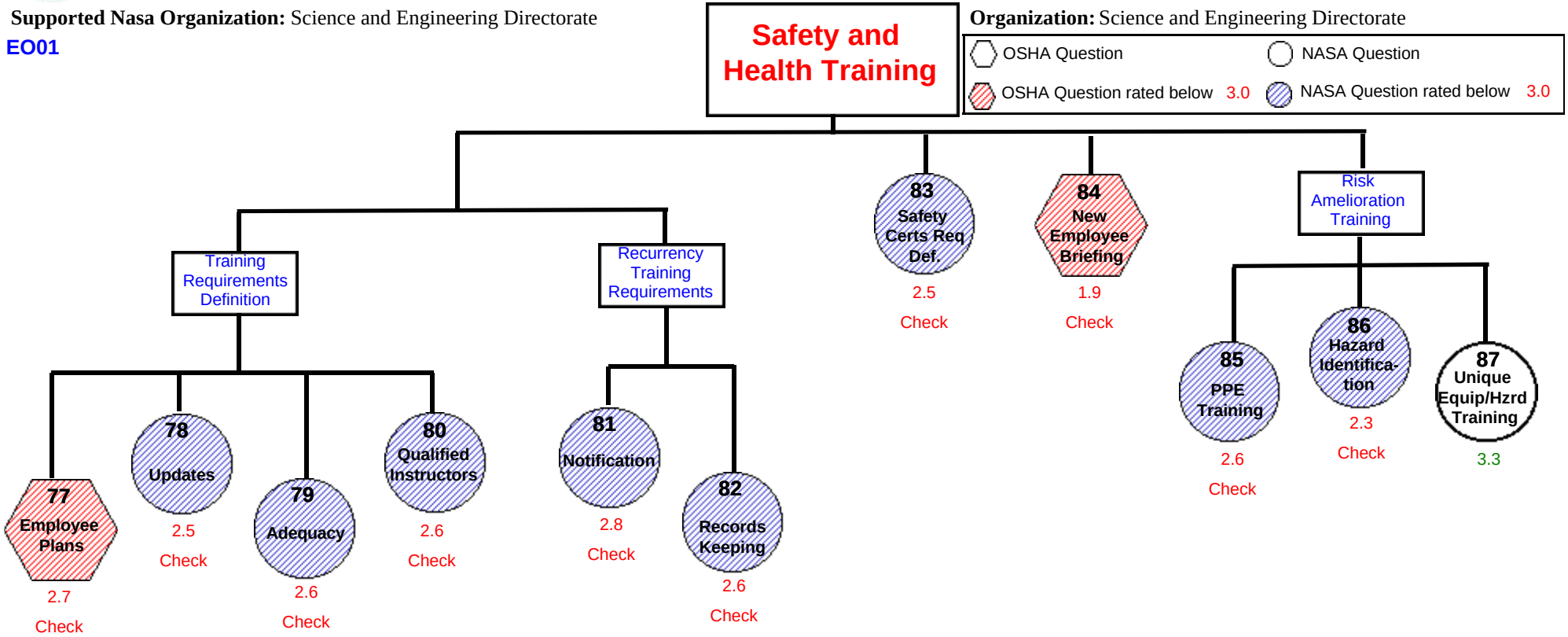


Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EO01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.

Q 2 - Goals and objectives should be clearly stated in the management safety policy and be communicated, through appropriate training, to all employees.

Q 3 - Safety committees should be comprised of representatives from management, contractors, unions, and employees and be involved in evaluating site safety and health issues.

Q 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

Q 6 - Staff safety meetings should be encouraged and representation from all levels of the workforce should be required.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 9 - Up-to-date safety procedures documentation should always reflect facility usage and worker input.

Q 19 - Accident boards formed to investigate mishaps and close calls should include employees, as well as, safety personnel.

Q 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.

Q 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

Q 26 - All information necessary to implement an effective safety program should be in place and available at the worksite.

Q 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.

Q 29 - Safety organization should have resources necessary to effectively identify and rectify all site hazards.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

SURVEY AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS

Q 30 - Employees should be involved in the development of hazard analysis plans.

Q 31 - Regular surveys, which include employee representatives should be conducted to carry out comprehensive workplace hazard evaluations.

Q 32 - Employees should be involved in the hazards analysis integrated into the design, development, and modification of all facilities and work areas.

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 44 - All loss producing accidents, including near misses, should be categorized as to type of accident and are investigated for root causes by teams of individuals that include trained safety personnel and employees.

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

Q 46 - All recommendations which result from an accident investigation are tracked until effective corrective action is implemented.

Q 48 - Safety information regarding mishaps and near-misses in the workplace should always be made available to employees.

Q 49 - Safety program organization should provide for rapid and thorough investigation of all mishaps and near-misses which occur in the workplace.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

Q 53 - A process should be in place to record the results of all analysis and track open issues until they are closed out.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

Q 56 - All equipment should be adequate for support of an effective occupational safety and health program in each work area.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 60 - Periodic monitoring, sampling, and surveys should be conducted by appropriately trained personnel to determine changing medical needs in the workplace.

Q 61 - Critical or hazardous operations should be supported by on-site health care providers.

Q 62 - Periodic monitoring, sampling, and surveys should be used to assure that all documentation reflects the actual conditions in the workplace.

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

Q 64 - A written safety equipment program, as well as appropriate training, should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 77 - Individual training plans should be developed for employees completely identifying required training for each individual.

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

Q 79 - Each employee should receive training covering all appropriate topics, operations, and hazards associated with their work area.

Q 80 - Qualified persons should conduct safety and health training that is scheduled, assessed, and documented.

Q 81 - A retrievable record keeping system should provide notification for retraining, makeup training, and modifications training for employees.

Q 82 - Re-certification requirements should be documented and tracked.

Q 83 - Certification requirements should be defined by applicable standards, worksite hazards identified, and workplace analysis.

Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Q 85 - Persons knowledgeable of PPE should conduct safety and health training that is scheduled, assessed, documented and addresses all technical topics.

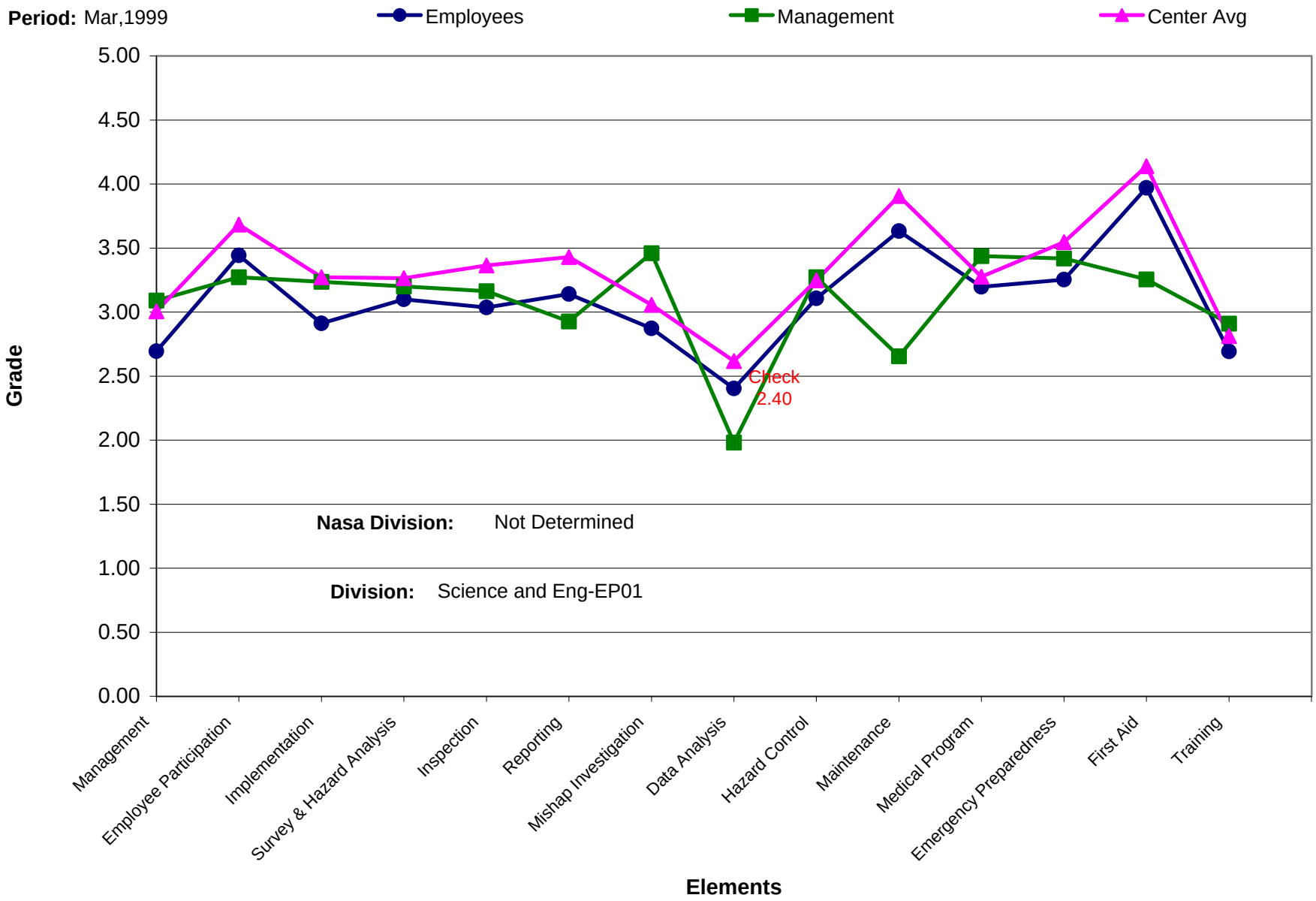
Q 86 - Employees should be trained to recognize hazards, violations of industry standards, and facility practices.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

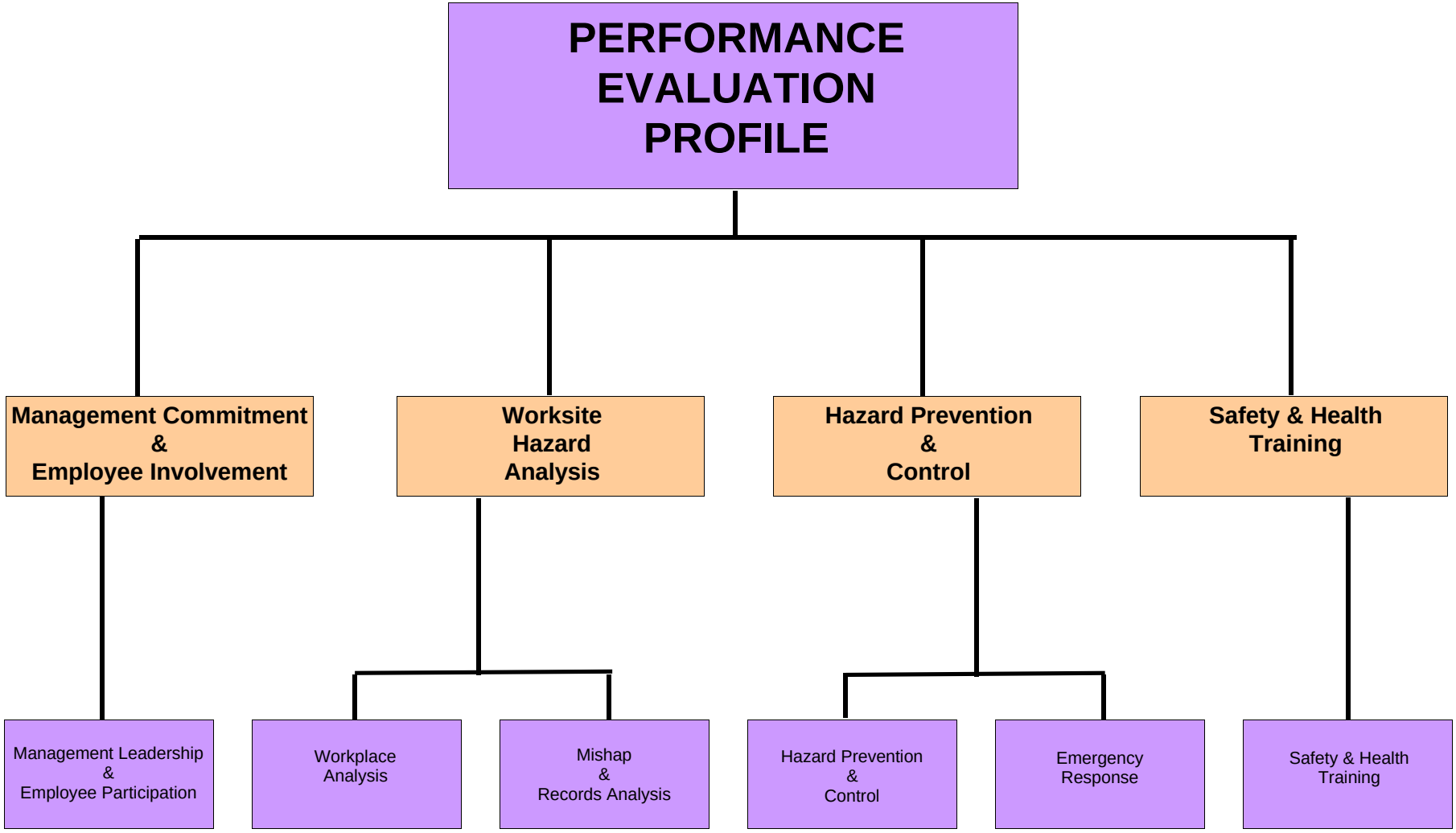
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

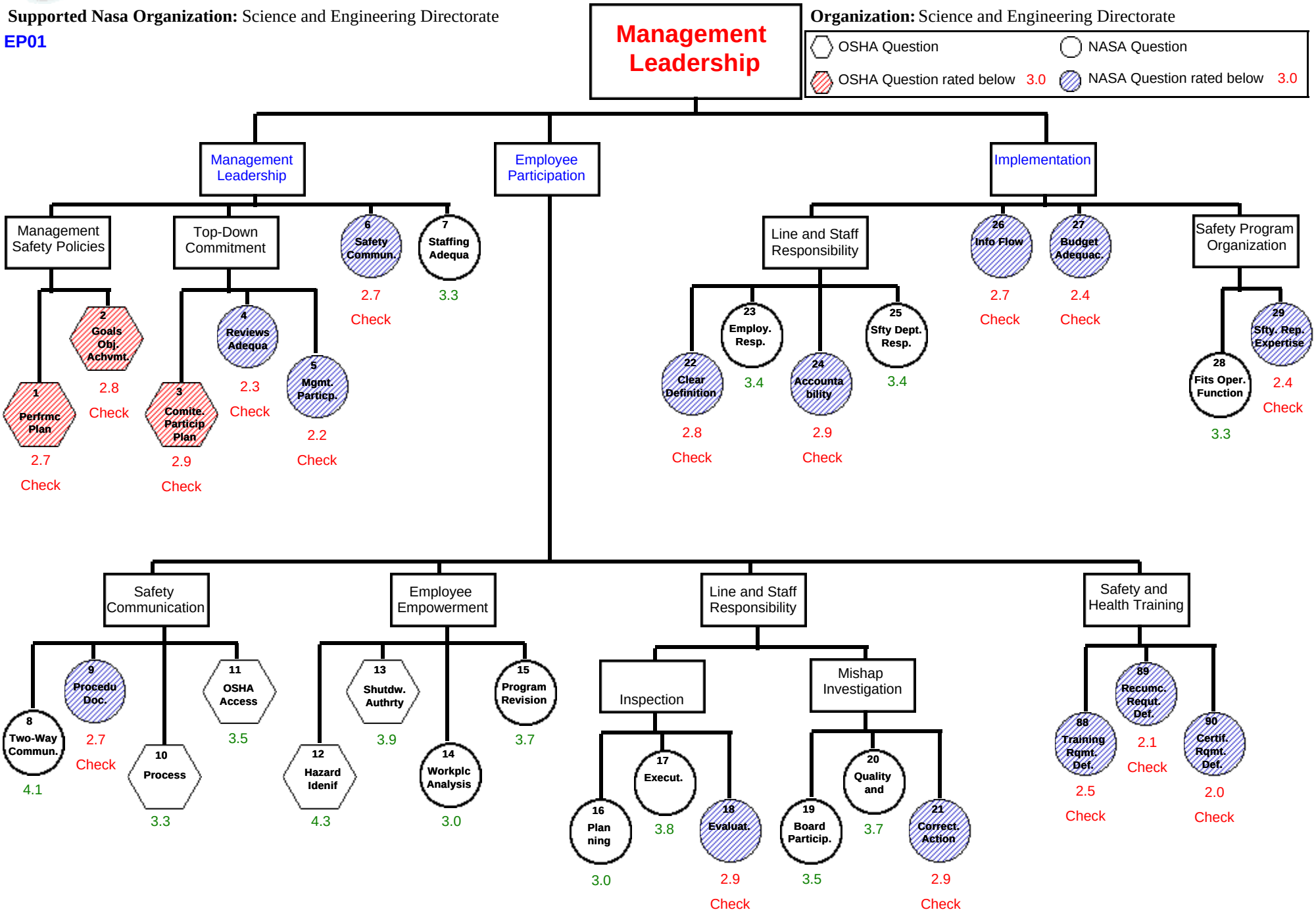
PEP MORT Chart

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EP01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question | OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



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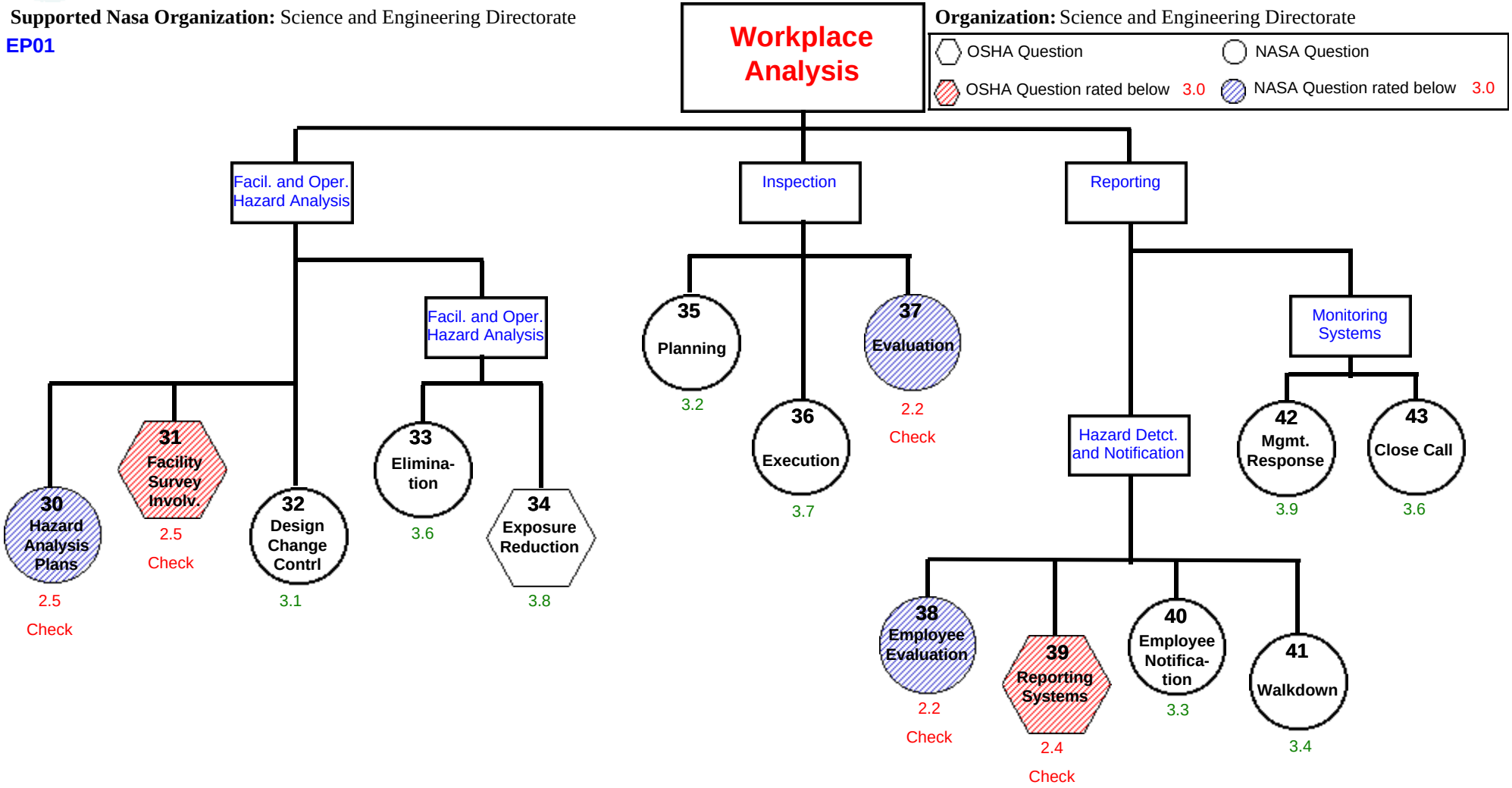

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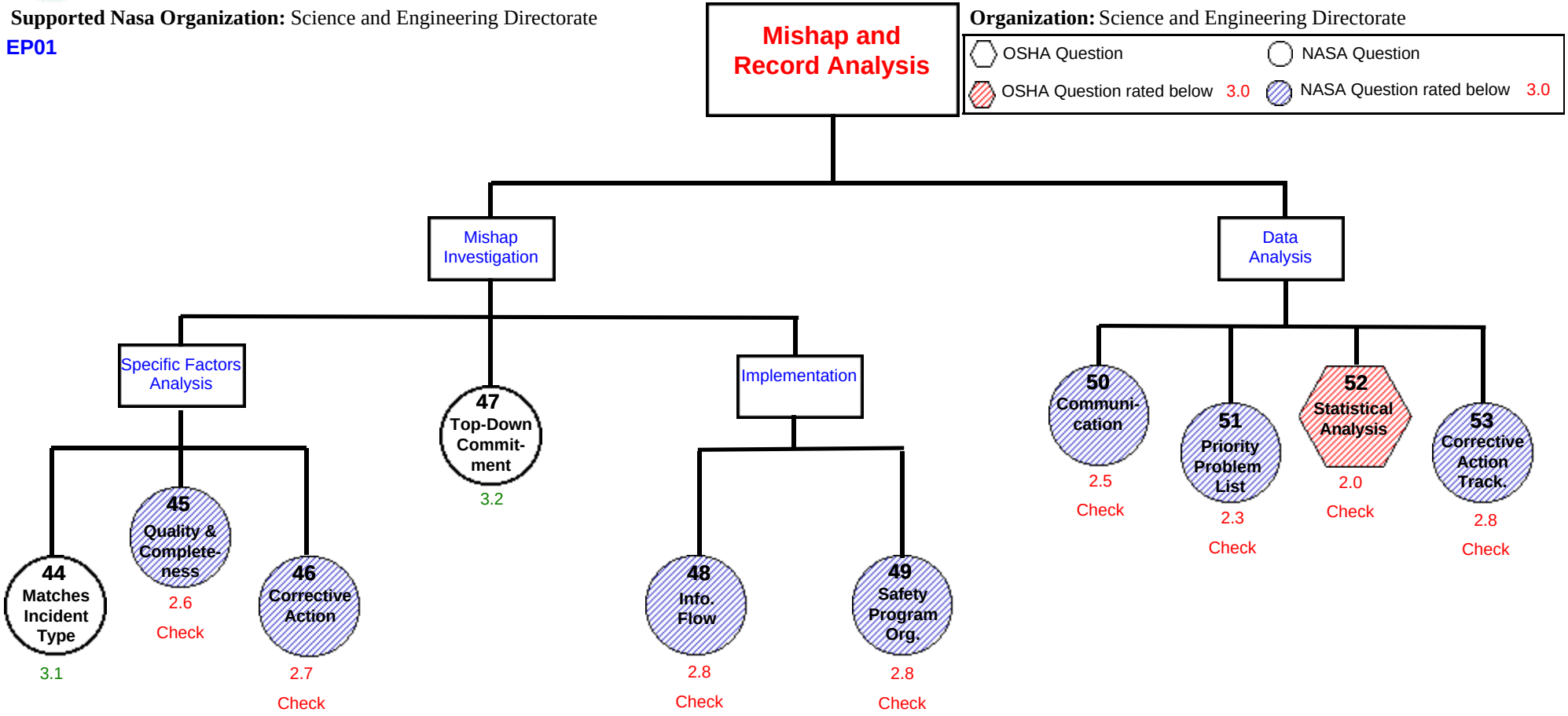

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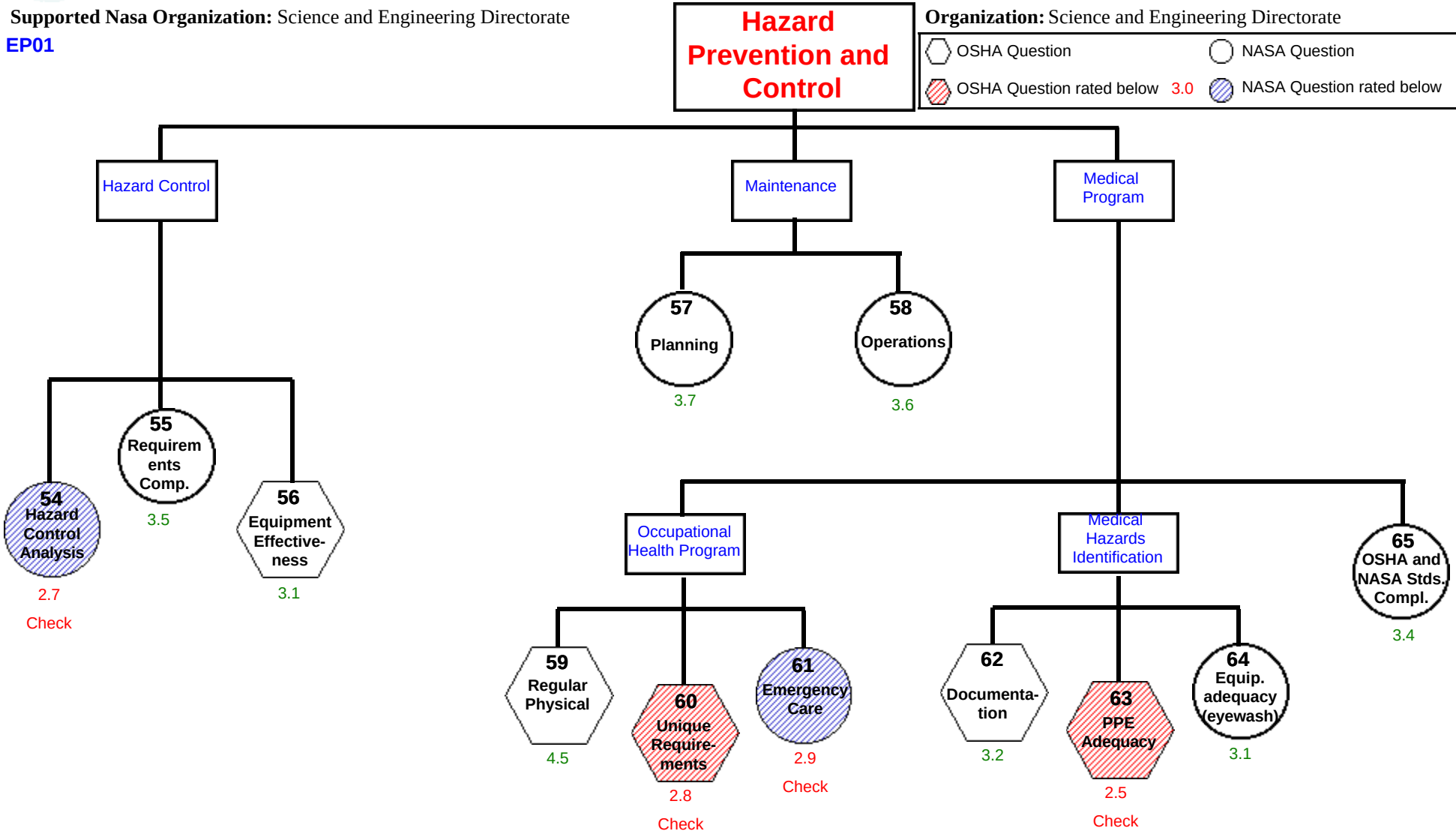

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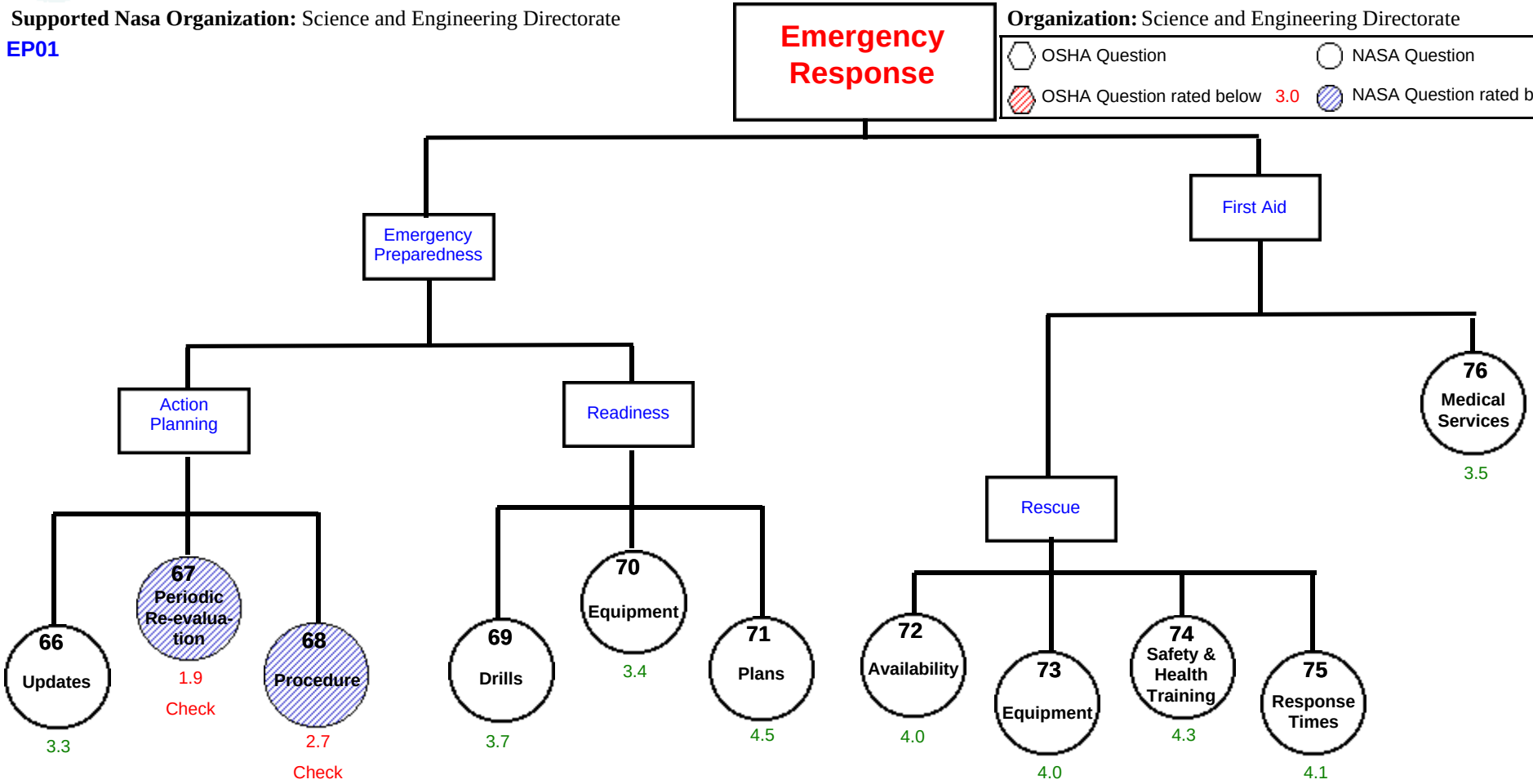

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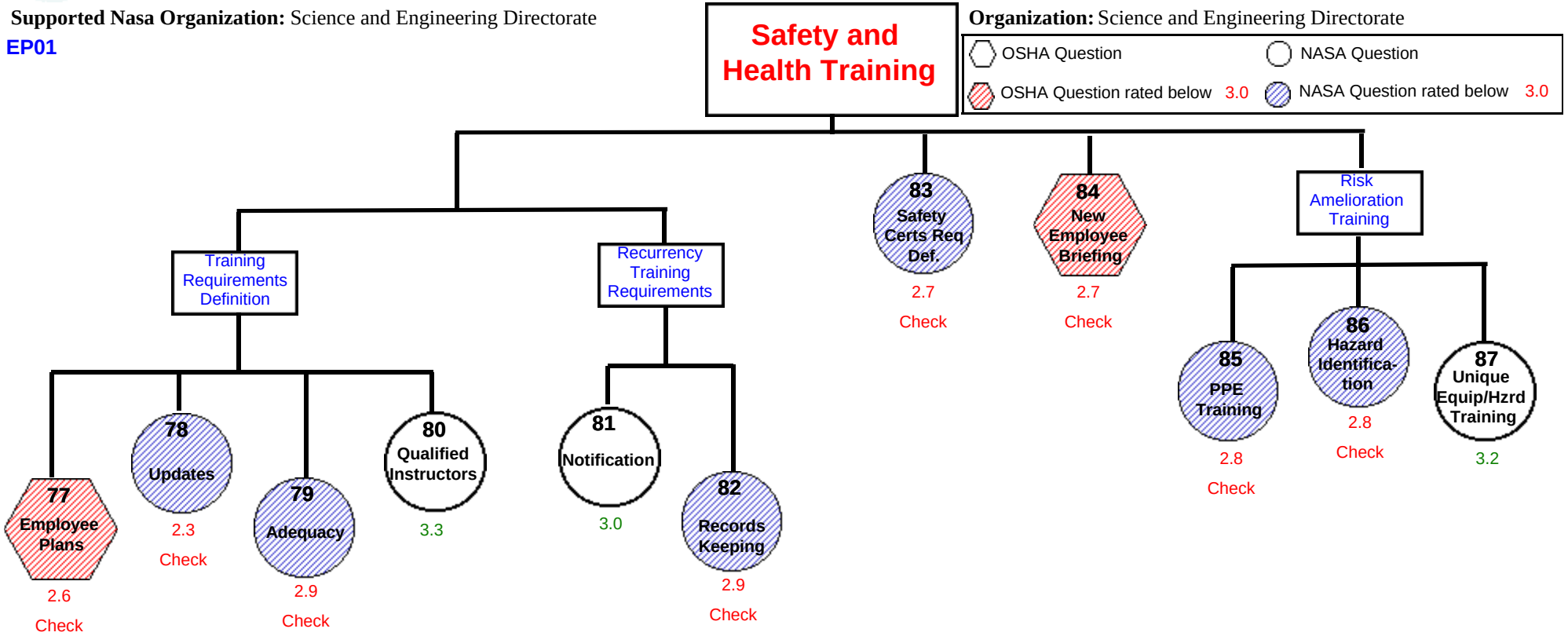


Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

EP01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Q 1 - Safety policy should be reflected in position descriptions and performance plans for all employees.

Q 2 - Goals and objectives should be clearly stated in the management safety policy and be communicated, through appropriate training, to all employees.

Q 3 - Safety committees should be comprised of representatives from management, contractors, unions, and employees and be involved in evaluating site safety and health issues.

Q 4 - Annual senior management reviews should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of implementing safety and health plan goals.

Q 5 - Management should be involved in the safety program by clearly stating workplace safety policy and by participating as a representative on safety committees.

Q 6 - Staff safety meetings should be encouraged and representation from all levels of the workforce should be required.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Q 9 - Up-to-date safety procedures documentation should always reflect facility usage and worker input.

Q 18 - Safety inspections results should be made available to employees.

Q 21 - Corrective actions issued by investigation boards should always be available to employees in the work area.

Q 88 - Employees should assist in developing training requirements in their work area.

Q 89 - Employees should be encouraged to provide input into recurrency training requirements.

Q 90 - Employee input into establishing certification requirements should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

Q 22 - Line responsibilities for safety and health issues should be clearly defined and strictly enforced.

Q 24 - Clearly defined accountability, commensurate with responsibility should be delegated in the appropriate places within the organization.

Q 26 - All information necessary to implement an effective safety program should be in place and available at the worksite.

Q 27 - Safety program budgets should be given top priority.

Q 29 - Safety organization should have resources necessary to effectively identify and rectify all site hazards.

WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

SURVEY AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS

Q 30 - Employees should be involved in the development of hazard analysis plans.

Q 31 - Regular surveys, which include employee representatives should be conducted to carry out comprehensive workplace hazard evaluations.

INSPECTION

Q 37 - Regular safety inspections should include a review of close calls, hazard reports, and mishap report close-outs.

REPORTING

Q 38 - Workers should participate on hazard inspection teams.

Q 39 - The formal system for hazard reporting should include worker's instruction in hazard identification and reporting procedures.

MISHAP RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

MISHAP INVESTIGATION

Q 45 - Quality and completeness of investigation should be assured by teams of individuals that are trained safety personnel, by employee participation with system expertise, and by appropriate management participation.

Q 46 - All recommendations which result from an accident investigation are tracked until effective corrective action is implemented.

Q 48 - Safety information regarding mishaps and near-misses in the workplace should always be made available to employees.

Q 49 - Safety program organization should provide for rapid and thorough investigation of all mishaps and near-misses which occur in the workplace.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q 50 - All levels of the workforce should be aware of the results of data analysis and the resulting preventive activity.

Q 51 - The frequent and most severe problem areas, the high risk areas and jobs, and any exposures responsible for reportable cases should be identified as priority problem areas.

Q 52 - Statistical data should be fully analyzed and effectively communicated to employees.

Q 53 - A process should be in place to record the results of all analysis and track open issues until they are closed out.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARD CONTROL

Q 54 - Hazard control analysis should be fully in place and regularly reviewed by certified safety and health professionals.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Q 60 - Periodic monitoring, sampling, and surveys should be conducted by appropriately trained personnel to determine changing medical needs in the workplace.

Q 61 - Critical or hazardous operations should be supported by on-site health care providers.

Q 63 - A documented PPE program should be in place and implemented.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Q 67 - Periodic re-evaluation of workplace emergency preparedness requirements should be carried out at least annually and after each significant incident.

Q 68 - Emergency procedures should be developed for all potential hazards or emergencies identified for the worksite.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

TRAINING

Q 77 - Individual training plans should be developed for employees completely identifying required training for each individual.

Q 78 - Training plans should be updated to reflect changes in facilities or processes and to enhance employee safety awareness.

Q 79 - Each employee should receive training covering all appropriate topics, operations, and hazards associated with their work area.

Q 82 - Re-certification requirements should be documented and tracked.

Q 83 - Certification requirements should be defined by applicable standards, worksite hazards identified, and workplace analysis.

Q 84 - A formal orientation plan should be provided for all new hires.

Q 85 - Persons knowledgeable of PPE should conduct safety and health training that is scheduled, assessed, documented and addresses all technical topics.

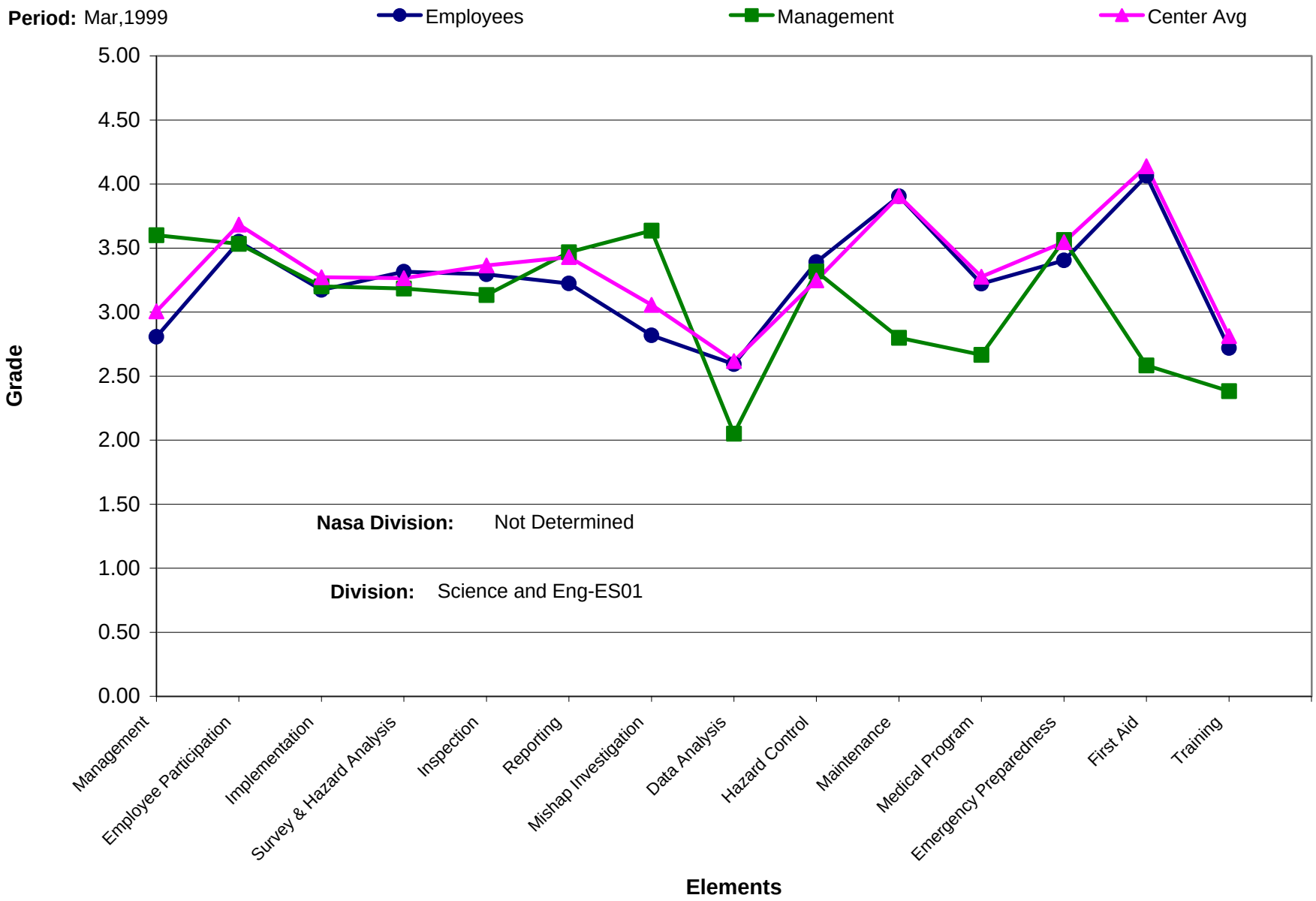
Q 86 - Employees should be trained to recognize hazards, violations of industry standards, and facility practices.

Employee - Management for Marshall Space Flight Center

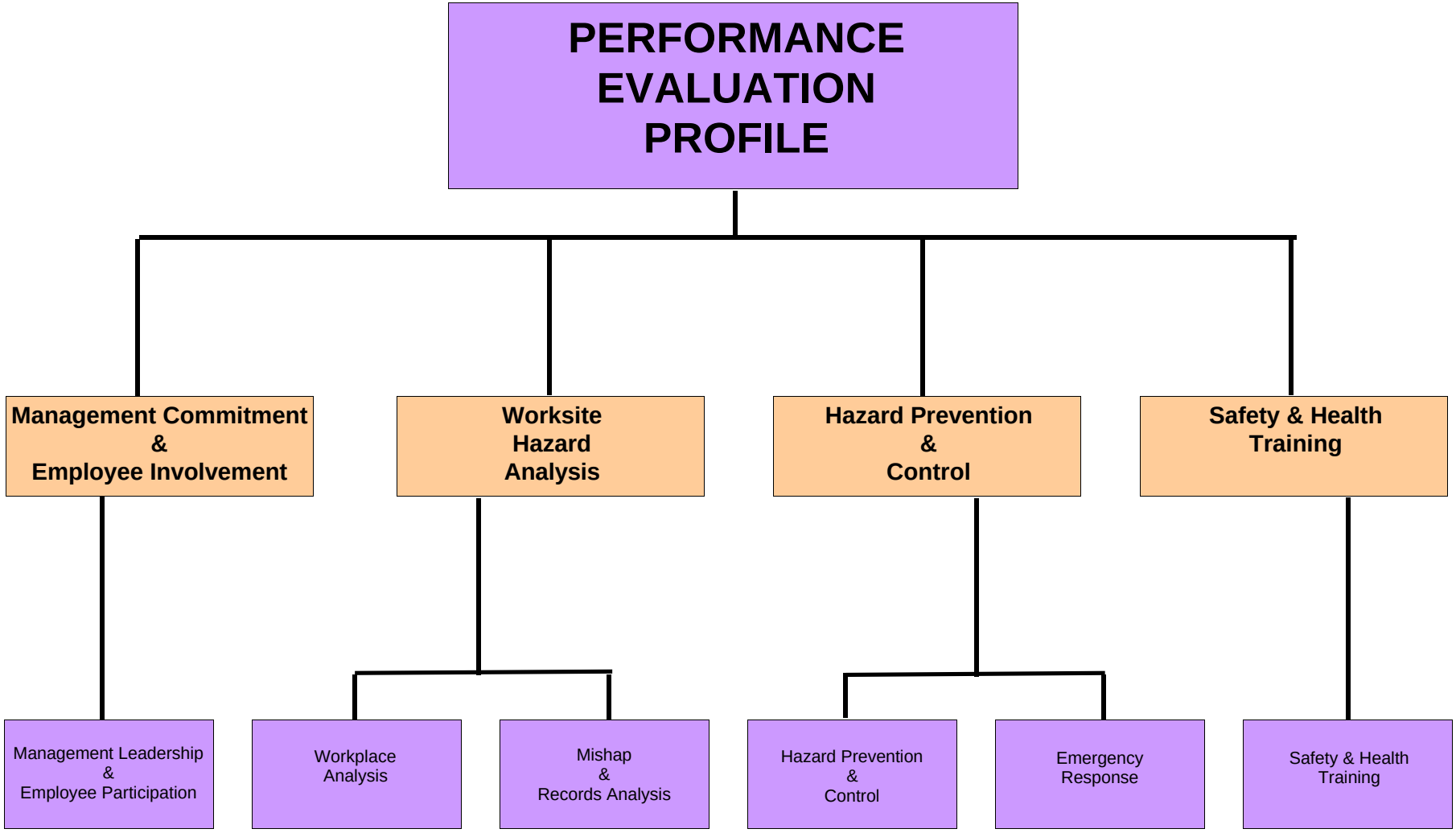
Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Period: Mar,1999



PEP Safety Program Overview



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

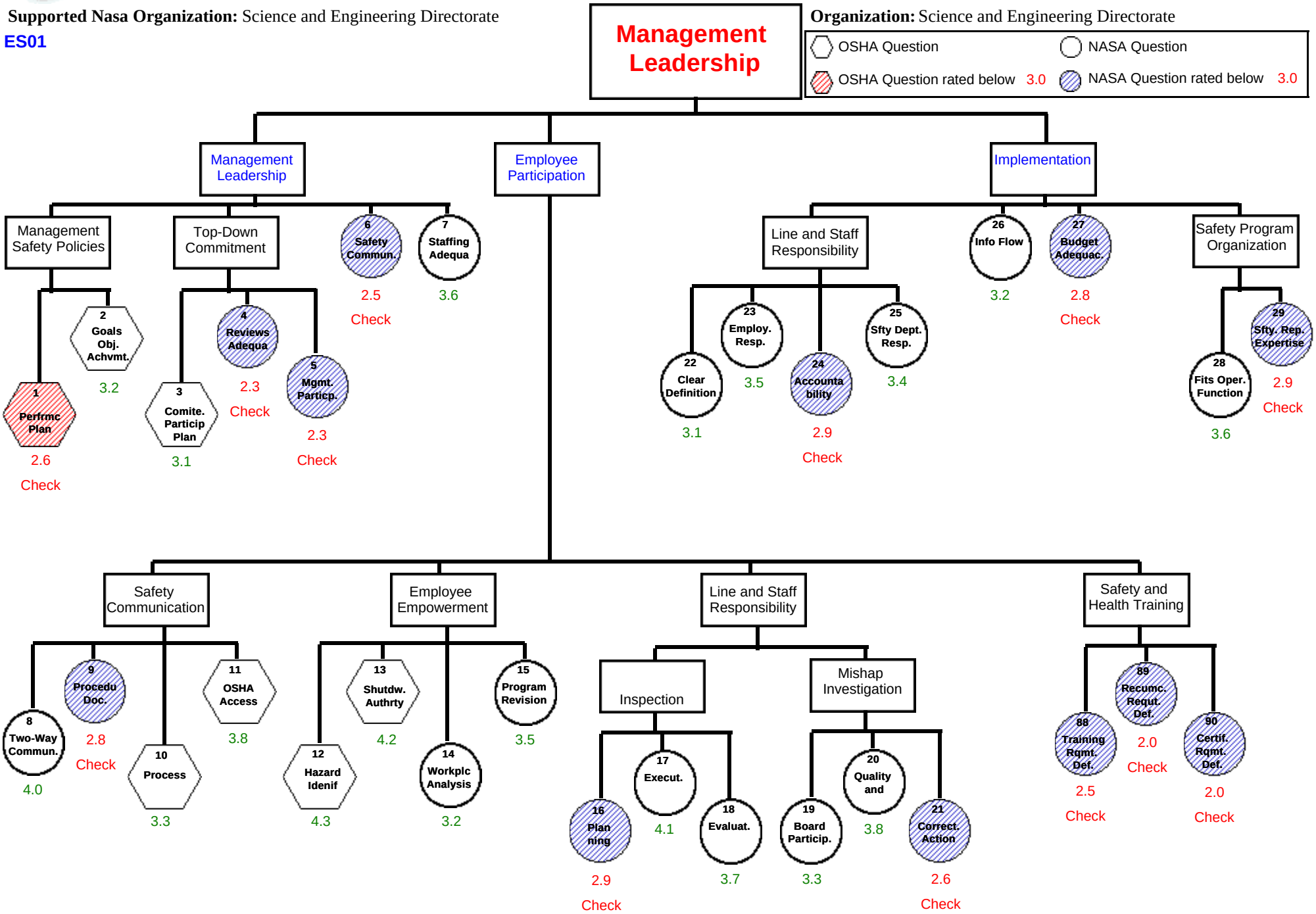
Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

ES01

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

OSHA Question | NASA Question

OSHA Question rated below 3.0 | NASA Question rated below 3.0



For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

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ES01

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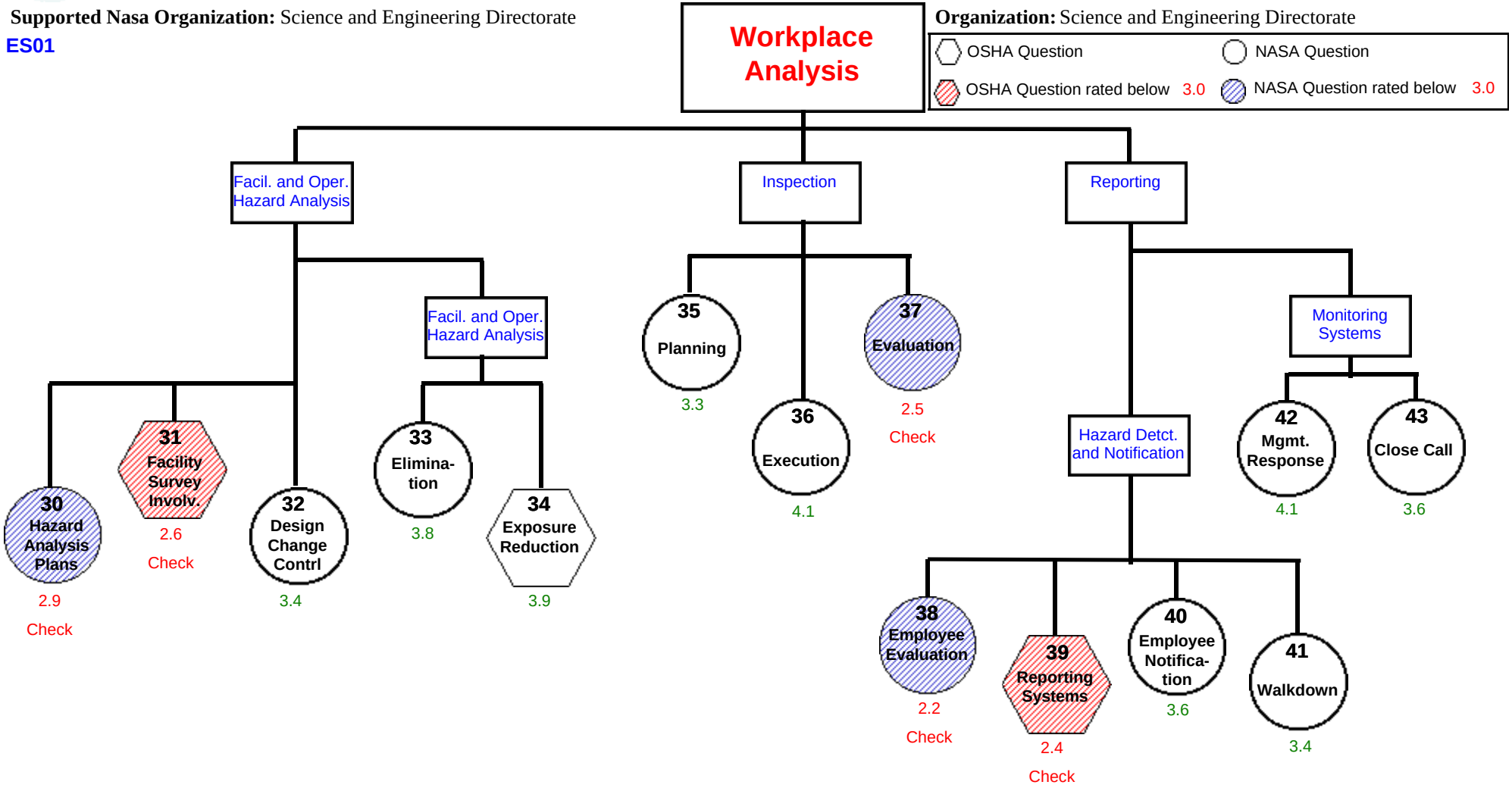

For Period Mar,1999

Marshall Space Flight Center

PEP MORT Chart

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ES01

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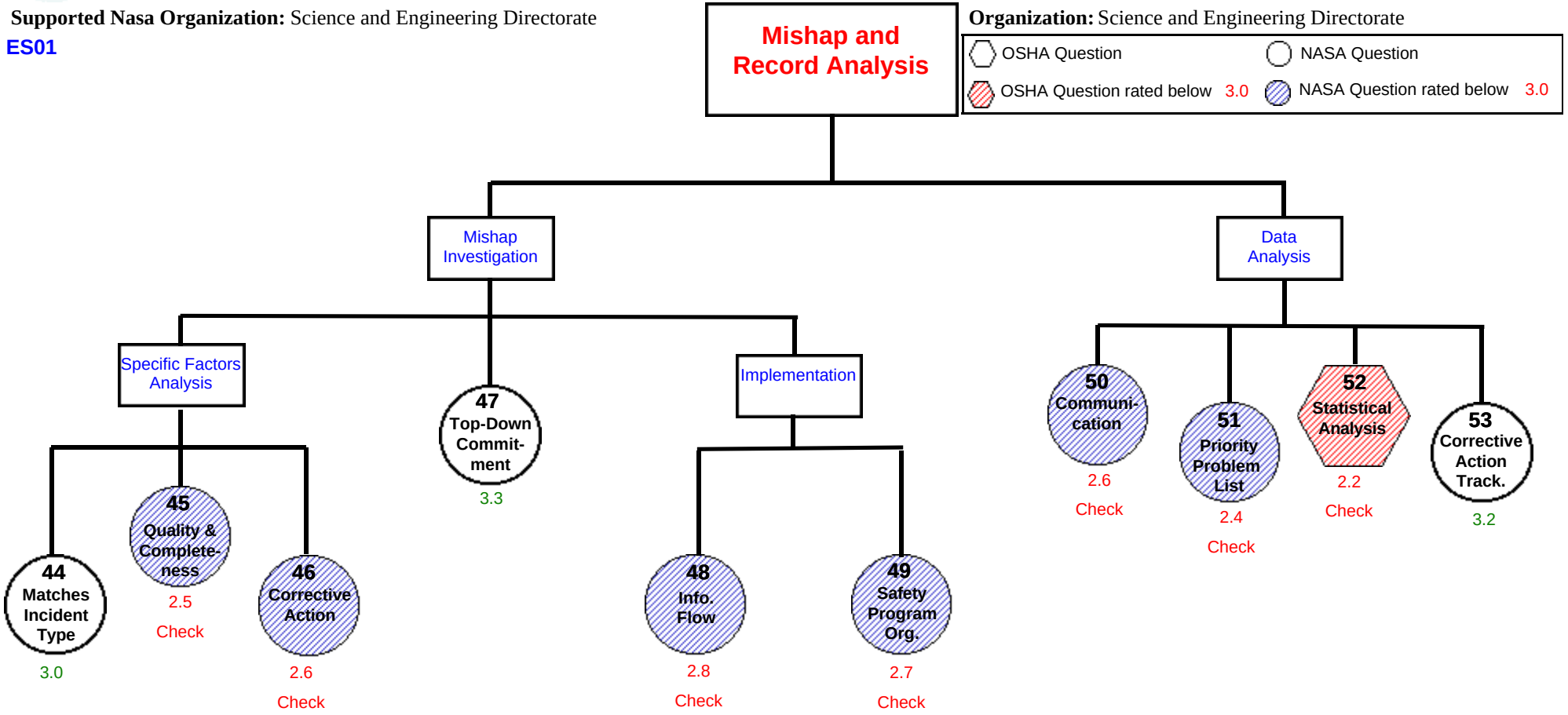

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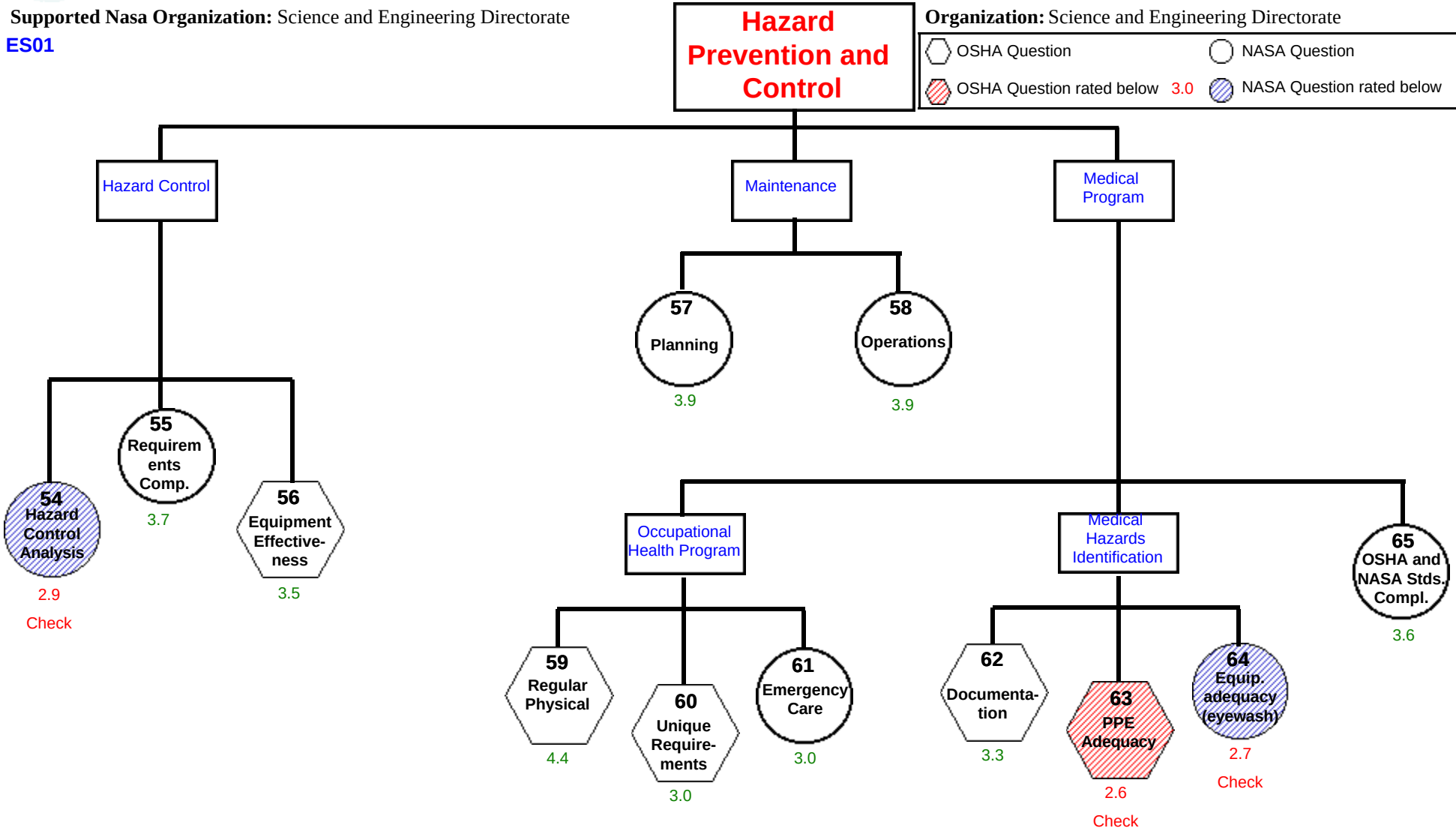

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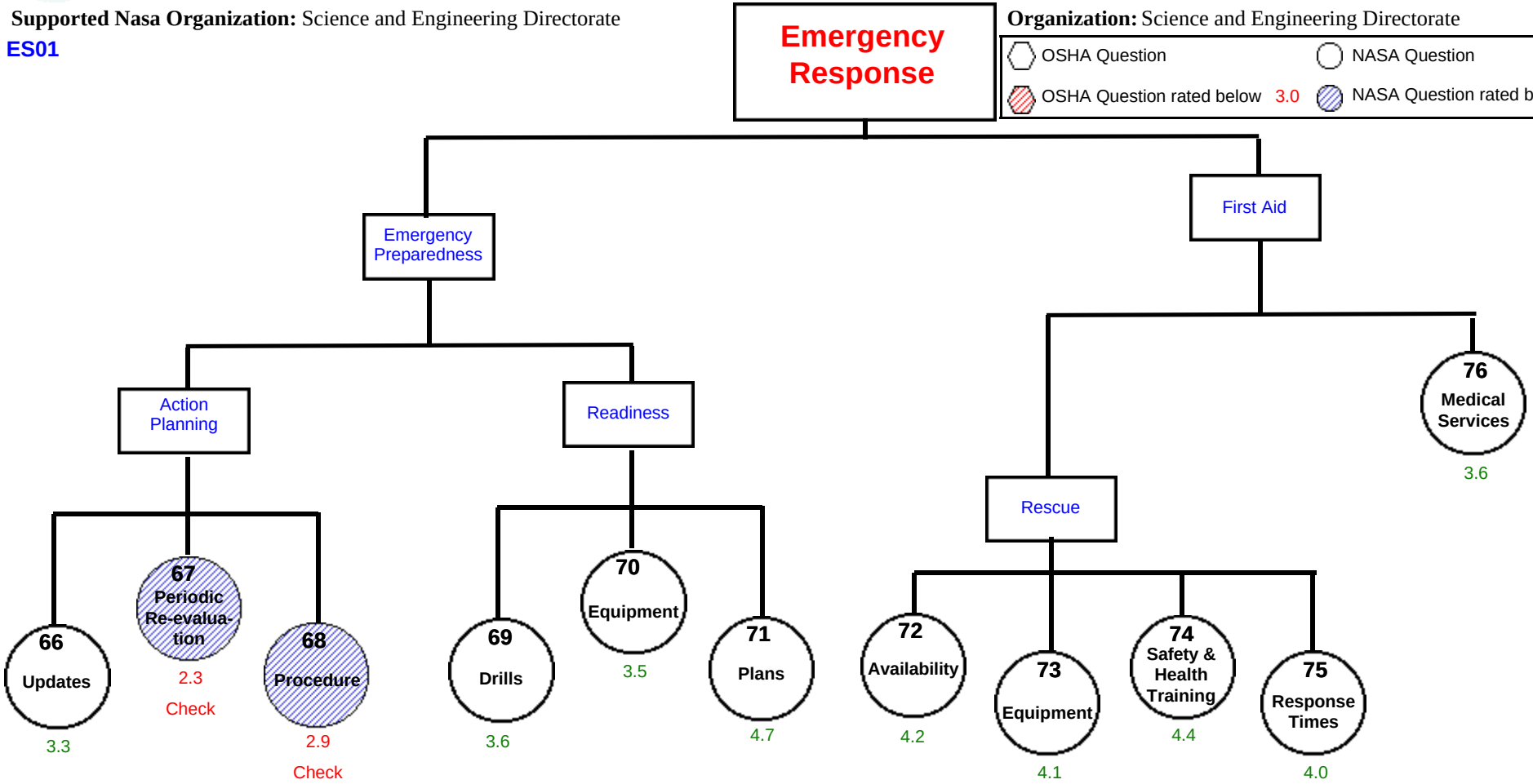

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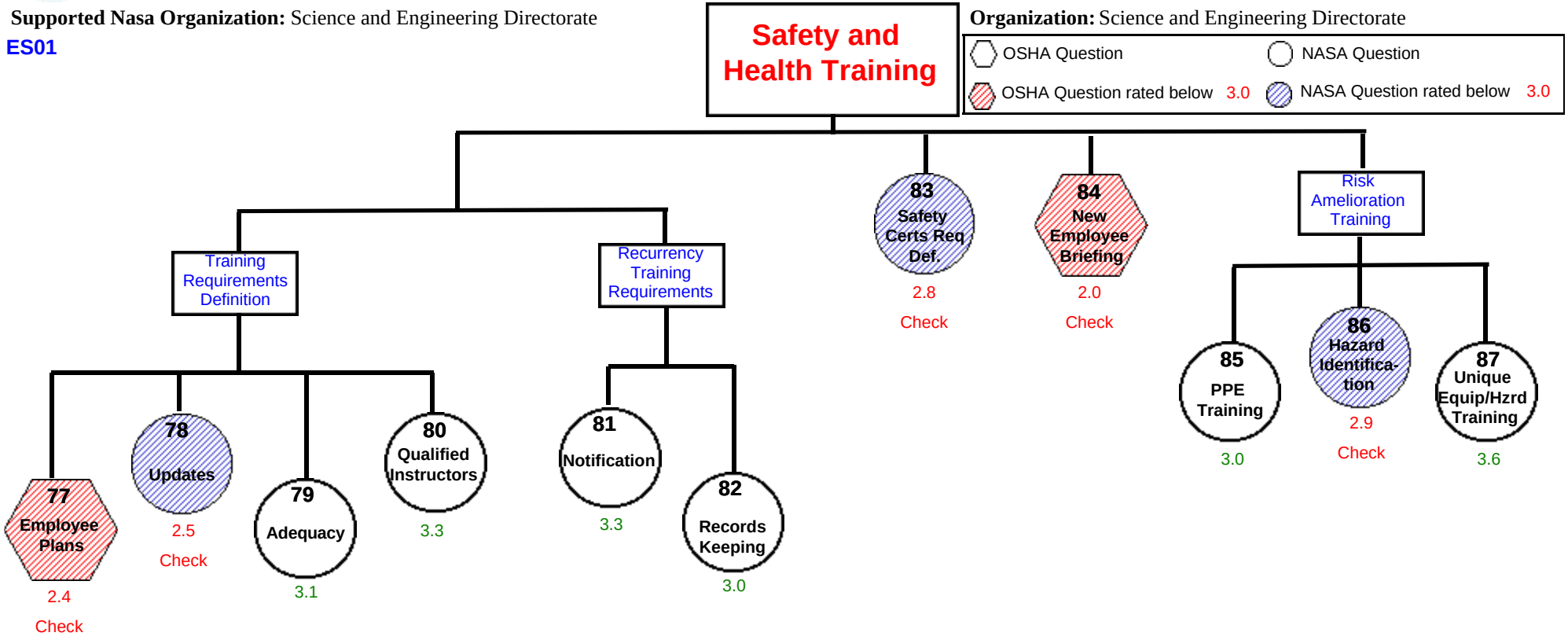

Get Well Plan

Marshall Space Flight Center

For Period Mar,1999

Supported Nasa Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

Organization: Science and Engineering Directorate

ES01

Recommendations for improvement on your existing Safety and Health Program for

Questions rated below 3.0

MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

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Q 64 - A written safety equipment program, as well as appropriate training, should be in place and implemented.

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