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Navair 17-15bad-1 battery manual

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Section 11 Safety Measures - Maintenance Department The main goal of the NAVOSH program is to boost operational readiness by ensuring a safe work environment for personnel. The program focuses on eliminating or controlling hazards that can lead to immediate injury or death, and also addresses long-term health effects from exposure to hazardous substances. Key safety guidelines include: - General precautions when working with aircraft and industrial equipment apply to most support gear - Certain support equipment requires special certification or licensing for operators - Ejection seat safety training is mandatory for maintenance personnel working on ejection seat equipped aircraft - Hearing protection devices must be worn near noise-generating devices, and regular hearing tests are required - Foreign Object Damage (FOD) prevention measures include good housekeeping and proper maintenance practices Steps to prevent and address everyday carelessness in aviation maintenance include using protective covers, performing FOD walk downs, and implementing a Tool Control Program. Damage caused by Foreign Object Debris (FOD) should be reported according to COMNAVAIRFORINST 4790.2, specifically paragraph 12.2e. To ensure the safety of personnel handling aircraft tires and wheels, they must undergo "on-the-job" training under a qualified supervisor's supervision. This includes demonstrating proficiency in removing and replacing tire/wheel assemblies, as well as passing an examination administered by a qualified Quality Assurance Representative (QAR). Special precautions are necessary when handling Aviation Breathing Oxygen due to its extreme low temperature and explosive nature. Protective gear is mandatory for liquid oxygen handling, and only licensed personnel can use equipment to service, fill, or drain these systems. Those working with gaseous oxygen or nitrogen must be aware of the dangers associated with high-pressure systems. Proper safety and maintenance procedures should also be followed when using nitrogen servicing equipment. When dealing with aircraft batteries, personnel need to understand the different types (lead acid, nickel-cadmium, and lithium) and their respective hazards. They should also be aware of the type of electrolyte used and the potential for explosion of by-product gas. Lastly, ordnance handling safety is crucial and requires adherence to guidelines found in COMNAVAIRFORINST 4790.2, particularly chapters related to ammunition handling and storage. The document discusses various safety and management programs related to explosives, ammunition, and hazardous materials within naval ordnance maintenance. The MCO 8023.3A Qualification and Certification Program ensures personnel are qualified and certified before handling Class V ammunition and explosives. Similarly, the Ashore Safety Regulations for Handling, Storage, Production, Renovation, & Shipping governs the safe management of these materials. The document also covers Aircraft Confined Space Programs, Hazardous Material Control & Management (HMC&M) programs, and the Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program. The HMC&M program emphasizes the importance of handling hazardous materials safely to prevent injuries and environmental harm. By the hands of the creator, the publisher takes responsibility for the distribution and quality of their content.