



# THE NEBRASKA WING SAFETY MONTHLY



SEPTEMBER 2024

PAGE 1 OF 2



## The Safety Way

### OCCURANCE REPORTING CONTACT PRIORITY

Report as soon as practical within 60 minutes.

- EVENT COMMANDER
- WING COMMANDER
- WING VICE COMMANDER
- WING CHIEF OF STAFF
- WING DIRECTOR OF SAFETY

### OCCURANCE REPORTING ACTIONS

1. Ensure incident/injury is treated and controlled.
2. Gather initial facts concerning the incident including the who, what, when, and where.
3. Make sure notifications are made.
4. Do not enter Step 1 in CAPSIS until you have conferred with the Wing Director of Safety.

The second most important function, after the immediate needs are met, is to report to Wing an incident or accident. This should be done at the earliest possible opportunity to place into motion the resources of the Wing and Civil Air Patrol. This also provides the reporter and/or participants in the incident the necessary support and the opportunity to have questions answered and arrangements made. Finally, it is so important it is a requirement for all personnel who are involved or witness an incident. That is the **Safety Way**.

### CAPR 160-1 IN FOCUS

160-1 2.3 **Leadership Responsibilities**. The single most important factor in the success of the CAP SMS is leadership. Leaders at every level of the organization will demonstrate their visible commitment to the SMS, RM, and the CAP Safety Program. "Leaders" includes commanders at every level, command staffs, mission staffs, activity staffs and the formal and informal leadership roles within CAP mission or functional areas. "Visible commitment" includes clearly communicating RM goals and processes, and personally applying RM principles. Active involvement of all leaders is essential.



### CAPR 160-2 IN FOCUS

160-2 6.3.4 **Activity directors**, encampment commanders, and incident commanders must provide notification of any SSO occurring during a mission or activity to which they are assigned to the unit or wing commander(s) of the members and/or equipment involved.



### SAFETY IN THE MOVIES



**WING AND A PRAYER, 1944**, is an excellent study in the continuous process of risk assessment and mitigation, not to mention discipline, dedication, courage, determination, and sacrifice. Essentially, all members of the aircraft carrier harnessed their determination and focus to do what was necessary, all the while doing whatever possible to reduce the risk in the process. And everyone knew their job. They were known as the greatest generation—we can be a great generation also.



### PILOT'S CORNER



As I write this short article, Tropical Storm Debby is dumping enormous amounts of water on my home town. It reminds me of how over the years Cessna aircraft have had problems with water accumulation in the fuel tanks. I once watched a mechanic drain a full quart of water out of one wing of a Cessna 206. That was an interesting preflight. I would caution pilots to assume there is water in the fuel tanks and take sufficient samples from *all* available points to ensure there is no contamination. After all, Continentals and Lycomings are not designed for water. They get real quiet.



### WISDOM

**Wisdom is** being very observant and taking nothing for granted.

# THE NEBRASKA WING | SAFETY MONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 2024

PAGE 2 OF 2

## CREDIT CARD SAFETY



As much as we need to practice physical safety, all aspects of life need to be protected

from harm, including our financial safety. So here is a quick tip to protect your credit cards: tapping the machine is more protected against electronic theft than swiping or inserting. Tap-and-go cards use the same near-field communication, or NFC, technology as mobile wallets such as Apple Pay. When you tap your card to the reader, a chip and an antenna in the card send a token via radio waves to complete your purchase.

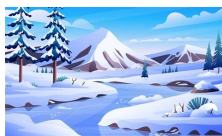
That token is a random set of numbers and symbols that represents your card data and is distinct for each purchase. This means that if a fraudster steals your transaction data, it can't be used again to make an unauthorized purchase. It also can't be reverse engineered to get back to your card number. Civil Air Patrol uses credit cards. Please protect yourself and CAP from financial loss.



## CADET CORNER

It is September.

Cadets, who are always vital to squadron safety, can take this



opportunity to look ahead and help their unit prepare for winter. Buildings, equipment, protective gear, and winter procedures all have to be in place *before* the temperatures fall. Team up with your Cadet Commander and DCC to help prepare your squadron.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

Our Director of Safety receives phone calls, text messages and emails. You can contact Lt Col Ray Phillips at:

[rphillips@md.cap.gov](mailto:rphillips@md.cap.gov) / 301-667-9652

## WATER SAFETY

*Although the majority of this year's summer is behind us, there are still water sports and activities to be had in the remaining months of this year. Consequently, it is a good time for a refresher offered by the American Red Cross:*



**AMERICAN RED CROSS**  
Serves Humanity

What Does It Mean to Be Water Competent? Water competency is a way of improving water safety for yourself and those around you through avoiding common dangers, developing fundamental water safety skills to make you safer in and around the water, and knowing how to prevent and respond to drowning emergencies. Water competency has 3 main components: water smarts, swimming skills and helping others.

**Water Smarts**—Take these sensible precautions when you're around water (even if you're not planning to swim):

- Know your limitations, including physical fitness, medical conditions.
- Never swim alone; swim with lifeguards and/or water watchers present.

Wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket appropriate for your weight and size and the water activity. Always wear a life jacket while boating, regardless of swimming skill.

- Swim sober.
- Understand the dangers of hyperventilation and hypoxic blackout.

Know how to call for help.

Swimming Skills

Learn how to perform these 5 skills in every type of water environment that you may encounter (such as in home pools, oceans, lakes, rivers and streams):

1. Enter water that's over your head, then return to the surface.
2. Float or tread water for at least 1 minute.
3. Turn over and turn around in the water.
4. Swim at least 25 yards.
5. Exit the water.



**American Red Cross**

**Helping Others:** These actions will help your family avoid emergencies – and help you respond if an emergency occurs:

- Paying close attention to children or weak swimmers you are supervising in or near water.

- Knowing the signs that someone is drowning. Knowing ways to safely assist a drowning person, such as “reach or throw, don't go”. Knowing CPR and first aid.

