

## Q&A with Facilities & Site Services

*On behalf of the ESH&S Newsletter, Dorothy Strauss sat down with Mike Viola, Head of the Facilities and Site Services Division, Bill Gervasi, Head of the Maintenance Services Branch, and T.J. Levis, Lead, General Mechanics, to discuss how they incorporate safety into their work.*

### **ESH&S: Talk a little about work flow in your Division.**

GERVASI: Our work mainly comes from preventive maintenance (PM) and work orders generated by the Laboratory personnel. It's about 60 percent preventive maintenance to 40 percent work orders. The preventive maintenance program has been in place for many years and includes things like HVAC air filters and bearing lubrication. We add to it as new equipment arrives and have increased documentation as well.

VIOLA: An example would be the new nanotechnology laboratory. When that was installed, the fume hoods were added to the PM schedule. OPEX [operating expense\*] work is generated by the Laboratory and the Engineering Services Branch.

GERVASI: OPEX and GPP [General Plant Project] work is submitted throughout the year. The projects are ranked once a year. General work orders are submitted online and are evaluated by Mike [Viola], who determines if they are maintenance-related or if they must be added to OPEX or GPP. OPEX and GPP work is scheduled and performed depending on funding, rank, and priority. Items found during Management Safety Walk-Throughs or STOP audits are also incorporated into work orders.

LEVIS: We'll also take it upon ourselves to improve things as we find them. We came across a few doors with malfunctioning closing mechanisms. There are ADA [American Disabilities Act] requirements governing how fast they can shut. We checked the 1,200-plus doors on site and added them to the PM schedule. We also make time to organize the storage trailers and clean and check our tools and equipment so they're ready when we need them.

### **ESH&S: With such a diverse and scattered workforce, how do you keep everyone working safely?**

VIOLA: Oversight is important. When people are overloaded, they can't perform their duties as managers and supervisors. They can't keep an eye on potential issues if they're in the trenches. I made some changes after assuming responsibility for the Division. Four shop leads [within the Maintenance Branch] were appointed by Shawn [Con-

nolly, former Division Head], which was a good idea, and I appointed a general lead to coordinate those functions. That relieved Bill [Gervasi] of some things and now he can focus on observing and coordinating work and training. I think it is a much better balance.

### **ESH&S: Talk about the role training plays in safety.**

GERVASI: We're always working on the training matrix. For plows and small equipment there's a manual review and small group discussion at a minimum. Experience plays a big role, along with knowledge of the job and site.

LEVIS: Training is more widespread now. We have practical small group meetings and hands-on training, and a sheet we sign indicating we've read the manual. This applies to new equipment as well as things we already own. It's mostly gas-powered equipment like snow blowers, chainsaws, jack hammers, and the paint shaker. A heavy equipment operator was brought in to go over backhoe and skidsteer use with us. Tim [Conwell] and I went to a train-the-trainer session on forklifts and we'll watch Ed Bush train some people to see how he does it. Then all three of us will be able to train, which is important because it can be a problem when something needs to get done and no trainers are available.

VIOLA: When Material Control gets new equipment, before they release it, they'd like the supervisor to advise them that the person who will be using that equipment has read the manual or done something to prepare for its use. They won't hold the item but they'll want to know that the

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# Q and A

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supervisor has at least thought about training that person before releasing the equipment to them. This is Lab-wide, not just for equipment we use.

## **ESH&S: How do you get your workers to really incorporate safety into their day-to-day practices?**

VIOLA: Our shop technicians have a weekly meeting with Industrial Hygiene that's been really good and well-received. They'll talk about whatever is pertinent to upcoming jobs. They've covered things like hearing protection or tying off when there was roof work being done. The shop leads attended the OSHA 510 course on construction safety, which has helped familiarize them with OSHA standards and how to read and apply them.

GERVASI: We have pre-job briefs and a daily plan-of-the-day meeting that covers the specifics of a particular job, like PPE or permits that might be needed. We always want the staff to contribute to the work planning process. If they have recommendations for PPE or if there's a tool they need, we want to know.

LEVIS: The JHA form is now on the back of our work orders. It's easier to consider when it's with you and Mike [Viola] wants it present at every job. Having it on the back of the work order is one less piece of paper you have to carry.

VIOLA: Before, the JHAs were more of an exercise. With it incorporated onto the back of the work order, hazard assessment can always be done in advance of beginning the work and done properly at the jobsite.

## **ESH&S: What role does leadership play in safety?**

VIOLA: It's absolutely critical. Leaders who are always in the trenches can dilute their ability to function as leaders. Also, leadership is like a kid with a toy on a string. You can push it and see how far it will go or you can pull it and guide it where you want it to go. You can't function effectively in ballistic missile mode. You have to involve feedback while the missile is flying and make it a guided approach. You'll usually end up attaining your goal more efficiently and accurately that way. It's crucial in safety. It takes time to change culture and it doesn't happen by pushing. You have to show them and guide them. That's where leadership comes in, in the guidance.

## **ESH&S: Are there any major projects underway or planned that will require a special focus on safety?**

VIOLA: The next big GPP project is waterproofing the ESU building. Outside contractors will be doing digging and trenching but we'll be overseeing it. One thing Facilities has always done really well is to pair our people with contractors so an excavation supervisor will watch the

trenching, a heavy equipment operator will oversee the digging, and so on.

## **ESH&S: How do you determine who is qualified to oversee which aspects of a particular job?**

GERVASI: Qualifications are based on experience and training. Several Facilities team members are taking an upcoming excavation class that will serve as a refresher for skills we don't use every day. People don't do the same thing every day to develop a specific skill set. It's hard to maintain proficiency when you're doing something different every day.

LEVIS: We have qualification cards from Human Resources that we carry with us so we know exactly which equipment we're qualified to use. It covers rigging, forklift, aerial boom, scissor lift, backhoe, and skidsteer use, along with having a valid driver's license.

## **ESH&S: What is the biggest challenge in incorporating safety into your work?**

GERVASI: The challenge is to put safety first. It's the seemingly innocuous stuff you're not thinking about that could be a problem. For example, work in one room generates an odor down the hall that you normally wouldn't predict. There's more of an effort now to think about things that could happen.

VIOLA: It can be tough sometimes to get guys to think about safety ahead of time. They want to jump right in and get the job started or figure out what's wrong before coming to management. I tell them, if an abnormal condition occurs, safe it, get it to a stable condition, then stop, and let's talk about it before moving on. Recently, in the D-Site MER [mechanical equipment room], a motor malfunctioned and started getting hot. The guys responded and we stopped and talked about it. We got AC Power involved, decided on a course of action, and then proceeded. It worked out well but change is difficult. Encouraging thinking and patience is the biggest challenge. Checklists like JHAs are what you want to invoke thinking. They get to the intention of what's to be accomplished. Also, when you look for feedback from workers, that makes them more alert – that's what makes them realize, even in the middle of a job, that something might have changed and to take action. To encourage continual thinking and to recognize hazards, that's the biggest challenge.

## **ESH&S: Any closing thoughts?**

VIOLA: Communication and feedback are everything.

*\* OPEX (operating expense) work requires less than \$50,000 in funding. GPP (General Plant Project) work has funding of more than \$50,000 but less than \$10 million. Both GPP and OPEX projects are reviewed by their respective committees for health and safety, environment/waste management, safeguards and security, and programmatic criteria. They are then ranked according to the Capital Asset Management Process (CAMP) which aids in prioritizing proposed projects.*

# Personnel Updates to ESH&S Team

Please join us in welcoming Christina De Zuani and Allen Gondeck to the Environment, Safety, Health & Security Department.



**Christina De Zuani**  
Emergency Services Officer  
Platoon C

CHRISTINA, left, joined the Laboratory's Emergency Services Unit on April 1, 2013. In addition to Christina's PPPL service, she is an active member of the Burlington City Fire Department as a truck company member.

ALLEN, right, joined the Laboratory's Emergency Services Unit on April 1, 2013. In addition to Allen's PPPL Service, he is an active member of the Raritan Borough Fire Department and the 177th Fighter Wing, US Air Force, Egg Harbor Township. As a Staff Sergeant, Allen has participated with the NJ Air National Guard in Operation Enduring Freedom and as a Sergeant in the US Marine Corps in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Rapid Guardian, and Operation Enduring Freedom.



**Allen Gondeck**  
Emergency Services Officer  
Platoon A

## Compressed Air Safety

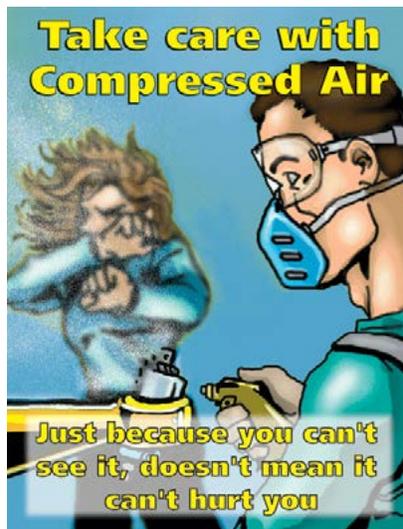
By Marissa Schaefer

Compressed air can be found throughout the Laboratory, especially in the shops. Shops mainly use compressed air for cleaning purposes. This article addresses the good practices and the requirements for using compressed air to clean.

Compressed air should NOT be used to clean off your body or clothing. The particles you're trying to clean off become airborne and can enter your eyes, abrade your skin, or create a respiratory hazard.

In addition, compressed air can penetrate the skin, even through a layer of clothing, causing inflammation and pain. On rare occasions, compressed air enters the body through cuts in the skin and forms an air bubble, which can be fatal if a bubble reaches the heart, lungs, or brain. If compressed air is aimed at the face, extreme damage to the eyes, ears, and throat can occur, even at low pressures.

Compressed air can be used to clean machines, equipment, etc. if the following requirements are met:



- Compressed air must be reduced to less than 30 psig. Nozzles on the compressed air hose typically have holes for pressure relief that ensures air pressure never exceeds 30 psi.
- Compressed air and flying debris hazards are controlled with effective machine guarding and proper personal protective equipment (PPE).

Required PPE for using compressed air to clean includes:

- Safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

Conditional PPE for using compressed air to clean includes:

- Hearing protection (when using compressed air for more than 15 minutes during your entire workday).
- Dust mask or respirator (depending on materials in use and the work environment).

Note: PPE should be worn by the operator and by all employees working in the surrounding area. ■

# Suspect / Counterfeit Item Awareness

By Barry Jedic

**S**uspect / Counterfeit Items (S/CI) are parts that are either suspect because the manufacturer of the item cannot be determined and the item may not be what it appears to be or parts that are counterfeited to appear that they are from a known manufacturer.

This can be dangerous if these items are used in critical places such as high strength bolts holding loads because their strength may be less than advertised, which can lead the suspect or counterfeit items to fail. History has shown us this can lead to serious equipment damage and in some cases even death.

The DOE charges laboratories to keep diligent in watching for these items on their sites and removing them from service. S/CIs are reported throughout the DOE laboratories via the Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS) reports. During the last six months, 24 S/C items were identified across the national laboratories. The majority (17) were high strength fasteners. Rigging/shackles accounted for five items and the remaining two were circuit breakers.

There were no S/C items identified at PPPL during this time. However, there was an instance where a supplier fabricated some parts for us and decided to bolt them together to help keep the parts paired up (the bolts were not part of the job). The supplier inadvertently used high strength fasteners without certification for this task. When they arrived at our site they were identified and put out of use.

PPPL would not have been able to keep the fasteners unless they were linked to a certified material test report (CMTR) that assures their pedigree. Without the CMTR, we could not allow them to be used on site. The bolts themselves were not S/C items in this case; they were just missing a critical piece of information necessary for them to be used.

PPPL employees must maintain constant awareness of this problem and must also keep vigilant when working with contractors, as they are not always watching for S/CI. For example:



- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory found nine S/C fasteners attaching a roof access ladder to a building. It took the ladder out of service until the fasteners can be replaced.
- Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant found a contractor was going to do a lift with a shackle which had S/C bolts. The shackle was removed from service and replaced with an acceptable shackle for the contractor to use.

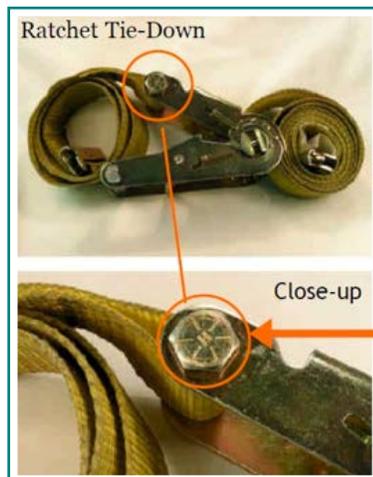
Please remember, if you have not yet had S/CI training, it is mandatory for personnel directly involved in installations or involved in ordering or receiving hardware, including electrical items. It is important to know what items can be counterfeited and how to recognize them.

We encourage everyone to take a look at the refresher training even if you do not need the training. The links below, along with others, are available from the Quality Assurance home page link "Suspect Parts Information" reached from the PPPL home page.

Training is available online at: <http://hr.pppl.gov/SuspectCounterTraining.htm>.

Further information on S/CI and refresher training can be found at: <http://www-local.pppl.gov/qa/SCI/SCI.shtml>. ■

Ratchet Tie-Down



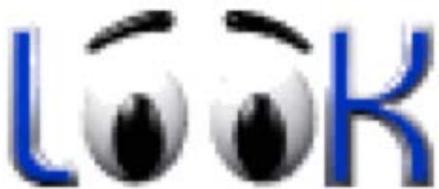
From DOE's Suspect Bolt Headmark List



H Hinomoto Metal (JP)

Close-up

Bolt in ratchet is Grade 8 with a manufacturer mark of "H", which is on the DOE Suspect/Counterfeit Headmark list



**Pictures are always worth a thousand words, so here is an example of a ratchet containing a suspect / counterfeit bolt.**

## Safety Contest

**Caption this photo for a chance to win a \$20 gift certificate to the PPPL Plasma Hutch!**

The Safety Division will judge the entries and the winner will be announced via email and in the next ESH&S Newsletter.

Submit your entries to [dstrauss@pppl.gov](mailto:dstrauss@pppl.gov) by Friday, April 26. Safety Division members are not eligible.

*Congratulations to Steve Langish, who won the January 2013 ESH&S Newsletter Safety Contest!*



## May is Electrical Safety Month

By Glenn Anderson

**E**lectricity is one of the most common energy sources used today and, while we often take for granted that flipping a switch will turn on a light or an appliance, it can be easy to forget that you should treat electricity with a good deal of respect. PPPL would like to offer some reminders on keeping safe around electricity in advance “Electrical Safety Month” in May.



### Outside the Home

- If your vehicle comes into contact with power lines, the best thing to do is wait for emergency personnel to arrive. If you must exit, jump out with both feet together to a clear area and move away carefully.
- Never enter an electrical substation. Substations contain thousands of volts of electricity and should only be approached by utility professionals.
- Stay away from downed power lines. Always assume they are ‘live’ and therefore dangerous.
- Be sure to locate power lines before you begin chores such as cleaning gutters or trimming a tree. Keep ladders away from power lines.
- Do not fly kites or toss objects around power lines. It can cause damage to the lines and possibly result in electrocution.

### Inside the Home

- If there are children in the house, be sure that all electrical outlets are tamper resistant. A child sticking any item into the socket can be seriously hurt.
- Electrical outlets should not be overloaded. Too many items plugged into one outlet are a fire and shock hazard.
- Keep electrical appliances such as radios, hairdryers, and toasters away from sinks, toilets, and bathtubs. Water and electricity don’t mix and can cause serious injury.
- Unplug an electrical appliance before attempting to fix it.
- When unplugging an appliance, don’t pull on the cord. This can damage the insulation and cause shock or a fire. Instead, pull from the plug.

For more information about keeping safe around electricity, visit the Electrical Safety Foundation International, [www.esfi.org](http://www.esfi.org).



## Safety Culture Surveys

The next round of safety culture surveys will be conducted in mid-April. Once again, 25% of the PPPL staff will be asked their opinions on various aspects of our safety culture.

January’s survey group had a 65% participation rate, and overall feedback was positive. Additional information will be forthcoming as we continue to collect data so, if you are contacted to participate this quarter, please answer the brief 24-question survey and let your thoughts be heard!

# Lessons Learned – Insufficient Training and Supervision Lead to Cavity Window Failure at Another DOE Facility

By Jerry Levine (Based on DOE Lessons Learned Database)

## Lessons Learned Statement:

Supervisors should treat training requirements for students the same as employees performing similar tasks.

Supervisors should review all tasks performed by students at the same level as that of full-time employees performing similar tasks.

Communicate all task hazards to everyone working in an area.

Supervisors are to ensure all workers in the area don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with the hazard issues.

## Discussion:

A graduate student was injured when the student was struck by glass from a 6-inch vacuum viewport that blew out on an experimental cavity test setup within a temporary work area. Due to gaps in the student's supervision, lack of understanding of pressure systems, and no review of the test setup by the student's supervisor or a subject matter expert (SME), a critical pressure relief was missed during the assembly. While there were mechanical failures in the assembled system, which contributed to the failure of the viewport, the lack of training and lack of design review by the supervisor were the main factors which lead to the event.

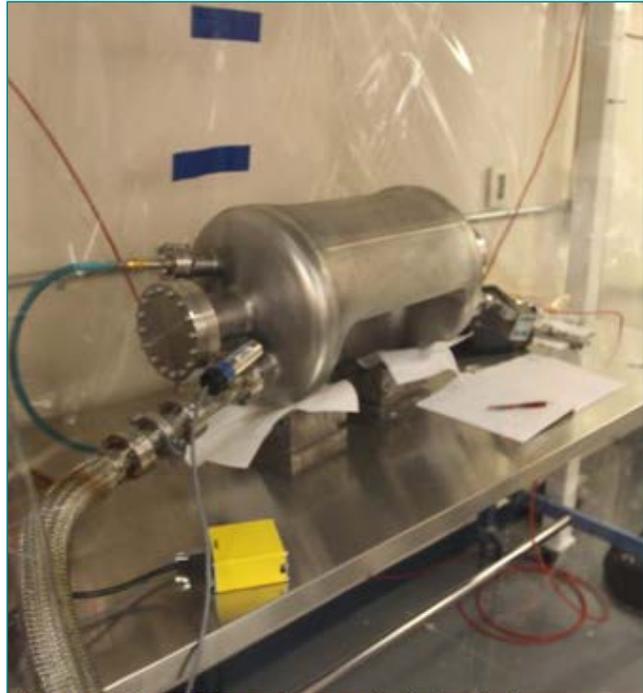
The student wrote the work procedure completely by himself based on a similar procedure from a past experiment as a reference, which the student had also written with assistance from a lab engineer. No formal review of either procedure was performed in accordance with the laboratory's safety requirements. The procedure was reported to be on the scene at the time of the incident.

## Analysis:

The student's sponsor/supervisor assigned work without fully understanding the laboratory's hazard mitigation regulations, which require all workers (including students) to complete all mandated safety training in compliance with the laboratory's safety program prior to work being assigned.

## Actions:

1. Sponsor/supervisor is to ensure student training and oversight is equal to that of employees performing the same tasks and completed prior to work being assigned.



Scene picture (taken outside the clean area plastic sheeting).

2. The department manager must evaluate and track both sponsor/supervisor and student training requirements and ensure those who have not completed the appropriate training perform no work.
3. Ensure all tasks, including small experiments, conducted outside the laboratory's review process for its major experimental device, follow the laboratory's established work planning control and authorization process and undergo a documented review process in accordance with the laboratory's safety program.

Many of us at PPPL will remember a very similar event that occurred here in June 2010, in which a visiting student narrowly escaped injury when a vacuum window failed in a dust detector calibration test stand experiment.

The Causal Analysis Report for this event can be found at <http://www-local.pppl.gov/esh/Special%20Reports/Dust%20detector%20near-miss%20report%206-15-10.pdf>.

# Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety at PPPL

By the Site Protection Division

Everyone will soon be taking advantage of the warmer weather by walking and biking to and from PPPL or around the site. It is important for motorists to be extra careful, and for PPPLers to practice safety while walking or riding a bicycle around the area. Here are a few tips:

## Walking:

- **Walk on the sidewalk.** If there are no sidewalks, always walk facing traffic so you can see approaching vehicles.
- **Dress to be seen.** Wearing lightly colored clothing makes it easier for drivers to see you during the daytime. If your work requires you to spend a lot of time working and walking around the roadway, consider wearing a reflective vest. Call the Site Protection Division if you need to borrow a high visibility vest.
- **Cross the street safely.** When possible cross the street using a marked pedestrian crosswalk. If you must cross the street where there are no markings, check for cars by looking left, right, and left again.
- **Maintain situational awareness.** Be aware of your surroundings, avoid using headphones, and stay vigilant at all times.

## Bicycle:

- **Riding:** Ride your bicycle with the flow of traffic.
- **PPE:** Always wear a helmet and bright colors or a high visibility vest.

## HOUSEKEEPING REMINDER!

Effective housekeeping eliminates some workplace hazards and helps get a job done safely and efficiently. Housekeeping is number four on OSHA's 'deadly dozen' list (for unsafe practices causing the most injuries or death in construction) and is not something to be taken lightly either at home or at PPPL. Poor housekeeping can result in extensive fire hazards (paper and other combustibles), slips/trips/falls, lacerations or even unstable piles collapsing. You can avoid problems by keeping work areas clean (both offices and field areas) and by minimizing the amount of accumulating clutter. Work areas should also be organized to increase productivity. Be careful to clean up your spills to prevent slips and falls. Cleaning up after yourself is not only good for you but for everyone.

More information on good housekeeping practices can be found on our SafetyWiki at <http://safetywiki.pppl.wiki-spaces.net/Housekeeping+and+Sanitation>. ■



- **Markings and Equipment:** Ensure your bicycle's reflective markings are in place. Check your tires and make sure they have enough air in them. Also, lock up your bicycle when not in use!
- **Controlling the Bike:** Use two hands to steer. If you need to carry books or other items use a backpack.
- **Situational Awareness:** Be aware of your surroundings. Look and listen for traffic.

## Motorists:

- Vehicles on site should always share the road with pedestrians and bicycle riders.
- Vehicles must yield to pedestrians.
- The Parking and Traffic Regulations may be found on the Employee Services Home Page: [http://www-local.pppl.gov/pdf/PARKING\\_TRAFFIC.pdf](http://www-local.pppl.gov/pdf/PARKING_TRAFFIC.pdf)

We are a small laboratory, so we have a lot of pedestrian and bike traffic. We have several blind curves and we do not have sidewalks on the C- and D-site loops. Given the Laboratory's safety culture, all individuals need to assume a greater personal responsibility for operating vehicles safely, riding bikes safely, and walking safely.

We want our personnel to be safe so be sure to report any unsafe activities to Site Protection. ■

## Safety Review Committee Expands Focus

The reconstituted Safety Review Committee (SRC), a subcommittee of the ES&H Executive Board, recently held its first meeting. The committee's responsibilities range from document review to providing their view on data received by the ESH&S Department (including data from the STOP program, safety culture surveys, and injury and illness reports). They will assist in determining trends and suggest actions and methods of communicating safety information to the rest of the Laboratory staff. The SRC will support Safety Forums and other safety-related events, assist in determining follow-up actions to Lessons Learned, and engage in other tasks as deemed appropriate by the committee or as requested by the ES&H Executive Board.

The committee's membership, half of which will turn over every year, will benefit from the across-the-Laboratory perspectives and experience of Bill Slavin (chair), Ray Camp, Jim Graham, Jim Hirsch, Hutch Neilson, Charles Skinner, Brent Stratton, Morgan Styer, Sue Thiel, Tom Ward, Jean Wernock, and Fran White. Resource members include Glenn Anderson, Samantha Burrows, Jerry Levine, and Marissa Schaefer. ■

## Properly Disposing Excess Government Property at PPPL

**A**ny equipment, material, or service provided to PPPL that is funded by the DOE or any other government agency is defined as government property. The Material Services Branch (MSB) of the Facilities and Site Services Division under the Engineering and Infrastructure Department manages the disposal of excess government property at PPPL. MSB's procedure MC-004, "Acquisition and Disposal of Excess Government Property" governs the disposal of excess government property. MSB processes excess property for reuse, transfer, sale, donation, or disposal in accordance with DOE orders and regulations and all applicable MSB procedures. In addition, MSB coordinates with the Environmental Services Division (ESD) personnel to remove and properly dispose of hazardous materials identified as excess property. The ESD is responsible for handling and disposing of all hazardous materials and chemicals.

In order to dispose of excess government property, other than clean scrap metal, you must:

- 1) Notify the Excess Property Coordinator by completing a three-part Excess Property Tag which may be obtained from the Stockroom or from the Excess Property Office in the Material Services Building (warehouse). This tag includes a property condition assessment.
- 2) Remove the top copy of the excess property tag and send it to the Excess Property Coordinator at Mail Stop # 4 (MS-04). Attach the bottom two copies to the property to be removed along with a

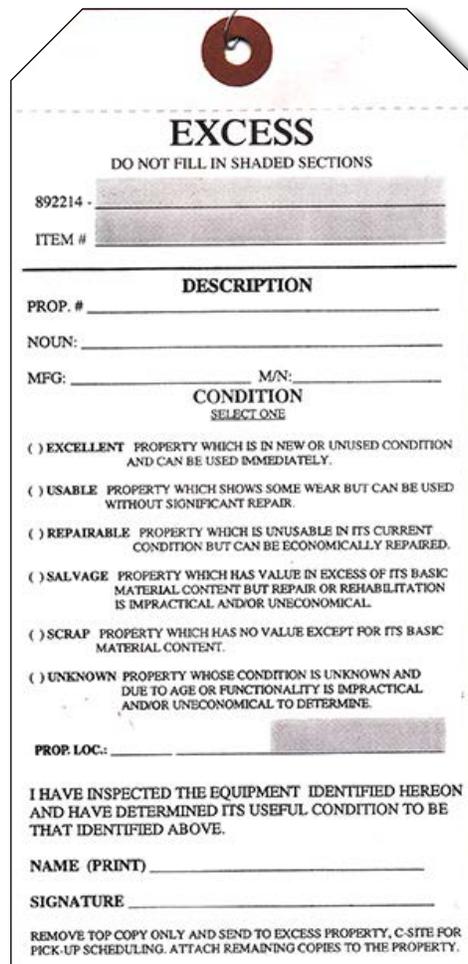
completed Equipment Transfer Form, if required. Equipment Transfer Forms are required for all materials which have a property number and may also be obtained from the Stockroom or from the Excess Property Office.

- 3) Please note that parts and/or components of government property that are to be discarded must also be disposed of through the Excess Property Coordinator. This will ensure both proper material reviews and proper disposal.

In order to dispose of scrap metal you must:

- 1) Properly identify the metal to be scrapped. Identifiable and clean scrap metals are the only types of metals that should be placed in the appropriate scrap metal container(s) located on-site.
- 2) Determine if there are any possible hazardous materials in the metal being scrapped, such as lead soldering. If you have any doubts regarding the presence of hazardous materials, please fill out an Excess Property Tag. The Excess Property Office will contact ESD personnel to ascertain the presence of hazardous materials and ensure proper disposal of excess property.

The Excess Property Coordinator picks excess government property up every Thursday. Excess Property Tags must be completed, with the top copy mailed to MS-04, and the bottom two copies placed on the property, so they are included in the weekly pick-up schedule. ■



**EXCESS**  
DO NOT FILL IN SHADED SECTIONS

892214 - \_\_\_\_\_  
ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIPTION**

PROP. # \_\_\_\_\_  
NOUN: \_\_\_\_\_  
MFG: \_\_\_\_\_ M/N: \_\_\_\_\_

**CONDITION**  
SELECT ONE

EXCELLENT PROPERTY WHICH IS IN NEW OR UNUSED CONDITION AND CAN BE USED IMMEDIATELY.

USABLE PROPERTY WHICH SHOWS SOME WEAR BUT CAN BE USED WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REPAIR.

REPAIRABLE PROPERTY WHICH IS UNUSABLE IN ITS CURRENT CONDITION BUT CAN BE ECONOMICALLY REPAIRED.

SALVAGE PROPERTY WHICH HAS VALUE IN EXCESS OF ITS BASIC MATERIAL CONTENT BUT REPAIR OR REHABILITATION IS IMPRACTICAL AND/OR UNECONOMICAL.

SCRAP PROPERTY WHICH HAS NO VALUE EXCEPT FOR ITS BASIC MATERIAL CONTENT.

UNKNOWN PROPERTY WHOSE CONDITION IS UNKNOWN AND DUE TO AGE OR FUNCTIONALITY IS IMPRACTICAL AND/OR UNECONOMICAL TO DETERMINE.

PROP. LOC.: \_\_\_\_\_

I HAVE INSPECTED THE EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED HEREON AND HAVE DETERMINED ITS USEFUL CONDITION TO BE THAT IDENTIFIED ABOVE.

NAME (PRINT) \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

REMOVE TOP COPY ONLY AND SEND TO EXCESS PROPERTY, C-SITE FOR PICK-UP SCHEDULING. ATTACH REMAINING COPIES TO THE PROPERTY.

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