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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005-5001

APG Regulation
No. 690-29

29 AUG 2000

Civilian Personnel
~~ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIAL PAY (EDP)~~ FEDERAL WAGE EMPLOYEES

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1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this regulation is to outline the provisions, requirements and procedures to be followed in order to pay environmental differential pay (EDP) to federal wage employees. This regulation supplements basic EDP program requirements outlined references cited below.
2. SCOPE. This regulation applies to all activities at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) who employ Federal Wage System (FWS) employees (including full-time, part-time and intermittent personnel). The provisions of this regulation cover employees who are classified in all FWS pay plans to include WG, WL, WS, WD, and WN. This regulation does not cover any employee in the General Schedule (GS) pay plan or those covered by the Non-appropriated Fund personnel system.
3. POLICY. It is the policy of the Commanders/Directors of activities and organizations on this installation that:
 - a. Work environments will, to the maximum extent possible be safe and healthful,
 - b. Personnel will not be unnecessarily exposed to hazards;
 - c. Nothing in this regulation will be interpreted as permitting violation of any Federal or State law relevant to worker safety; and

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d. Environmental differential pay will only be authorized when all the requirements of this regulation and other applicable regulations and guidelines are fully met.

4. DEFINITION. "In close proximity" means an immediate and dangerous proximity when: working within a defined area, entry to which is restricted to persons meeting specific requirements (e.g., special passes, immunization, protective clothing, absence of matches or lighters and nails in shoes); AND handling or working directly with someone who is handling the agents (i.e., in the same room, on the same machine or on the same conveyor line).

5. GENERAL.

a. Appendix A lists the approved categories of environmental conditions for which payment of a differential may be warranted. This list, which is approved by the office of Personnel Management (OPM), is from appendix A, subpart E, part 532, title 5, Code of Federal Regulations. Any change to the OPM approved list will supercede Appendix A of this regulation. These categories are separated into two parts. Those under Part I are paid on an "as exposed" or hourly basis; ~~the Part II Categories are paid on an "hours in a pay status" or daily basis.~~ For each category of exposure there are differentials (listed as percentage amounts) which are based on the rate of pay for the area. In computing the differential, amounts of one-half cent and over are considered as a full cent. This differential will then be considered as part of the employee's basic rate of pay.

(1) Payment for exposure to a Part I Category results in a minimum of one hour's differential. For exposures beyond one hour in duration, payment will be in increments of one-quarter hour. Payment is based upon the highest differential rate when an employee is exposed to two or more categories within the same hour and the categories include different percentage differentials. The pay for the differential may not exceed the number of hours of active duty by the employee on the day of the exposure.

~~(2) When an employee is exposed to a Part II Category, regardless of the duration of the exposure, he/she will be paid differential for all hours in a pay status that day (to include any overtime worked).~~ If exposures in one day include those in two different categories under Part II, the payment will be based on the category that authorizes the higher differential.

(3) When an employee is subjected to Part I and Part II Category exposures on the same day, he/she will be paid for the exposure(s) yielding the greatest benefit; i.e., if the Part I situation is a higher percentage, payment will be made for the period of actual exposure under the Part I Category and the remaining hours of the day under the Part II Category.

b. Environmental Differential Pay will not be paid if the hazard has been practically eliminated by the use of protective clothing or devices, engineering practices and/or written procedures.

c. Only those situations, events and/or environments outlined in appendix A will warrant payment of EDP. These situations are supplemented by locally developed certificates which outline conditions, environments and/or situations peculiar to APG and/or its tenants which have been determined to meet the various requirements in appendix A. Local certificates are at appendix B.

d. Certificates in appendix B will be reviewed by management officials and their supporting safety, industrial hygiene and/or medical office(s) at least annually to ensure conditions continue to support payment of EDP. These offices are to notify Director, Civilian Personnel Advisory Center (CPAC), U.S. Army Garrison, Aberdeen Proving Ground (USAGAPG) immediately upon determination that conditions outlined in an existing certificate no longer support and justify payment of EDP.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Supervisors and line management will:

(1) To the maximum extent possible, create and foster a work environment which is as free from hazards and unpleasant working conditions as is possible.

(2) Eliminate or reduce to the lowest level possible the kinds of duties, hazards, physical hardships, severe working conditions and environments which warrant EDP. To this end, use and deploy employees so as to limit assignments that warrant EDP to the least number of employees required for the assignment.

(3) Before assigning work which may be hazardous, ensure to the maximum extent possible that written procedures, processes and/or devices are in place which will reduce and/or eliminate hazardous work environments.

(4) Before assigning work which is not covered by an existing certificate, confer with and/or request assistance from industrial hygiene, safety and/or medical activities and/or activity-established hazard pay/EDP oversight committees in order to properly assess hazards and to gain assistance on practical elimination thereof.

(5) Periodically review and reevaluate work practices, existing engineering/protective devices and controls and existing standing operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure constant attention to hazardous work operations and practices. Coordinate and interact with safety, industrial hygiene and/or medical staff and/or hazard pay/EDP oversight committee advisors as required.

(6) Carry out all tasks necessary to ensure proper payment of EDP differentials to subordinates. This includes evaluating work situations under their supervision and determining when payment of differentials are warranted; authorizing payment of EDP when appropriate; and explaining to the work force the basis for approval and/or disapproval of the differential as appropriate.

b. All safety officers on the installation, industrial hygiene and medical advisory staff and/or activity-established hazard pay/EDP oversight committees will:

(1) Serve as primary staff advisor(s) to line management and supervisors on matters related to hazardous work environments, and hazardous tasks and risk analysis and assessment.

(2) Provide professional advice and assistance on matters related to the activity's EDP program, including serving on standing and ad hoc committees which oversee such programs.

(3) Evaluate specific work environments and work situations in order to determine whether they meet the requirements of the EDP program as defined in referenced governing regulations.

(4) Provide advice and guidance to the CPAC on the safety/industrial hygiene/medical aspects of the activity's EDP program. This includes making final determinations as to whether a hazard actually exists and/or whether it has been practically eliminated through the use of engineered controls, personal protective equipment and/or other procedures and processes.

c. Director, CPAC will:

(1) Provide for the administrative oversight and staff supervision of the EDP program on the installation, including development of pertinent implementing regulations and providing required training to installation supervisors.

(2) Ensure that appropriate, periodic information and feedback are provided to line managers and supervisors on the status of their EDP programs to include providing periodic statistical information on EDP costs and trends.

(3) Interpret and provide advice on rules and regulations governing the EDP program.

(4) As required organize and participate on standing and ad hoc EDP oversight committees.

(5) Ensure that proper and timely coordination is effected with safety, payroll, other staff offices and activity-established hazard pay/EDP oversight committees which contribute to efficient program administration.

7. PROCEDURES:

a. Environmental Differential Authorization Certificates. At appendix B to this regulation are locally approved work situations, job environments and/or job operations which meet the requirements for payment of EDP. Supervisors will compare the work situations and job environments under their supervision to these conditions to determine whether EDP is authorized.

(1) When a match is determined to exist, the supervisor will authorize the appropriate EDP differential either on the employee's timecard or via the electronic timekeeping system (ETS).

(2) In order for a match to occur, the work performed must be identical to that outlined on the certificate.

(3) When the work/environment does not match a certificate, a request for approval of EDP must be initiated by the supervisor. Until approval is obtained, EDP will not be paid.

(4) Supervisors are responsible for reviewing the appendices which pertain to their organization/work operations to ensure they are kept current.

(a) At least annually, certificates will be reviewed to ensure they continue to support EDP differentials and/or to authenticate the work described continues to be performed.

(b) Additionally, when new operations are begun which appear to be of recurring nature, supervisors will initiate requests to have a new local work situation established. Procedures for establishing new certificates are outlined in paragraph 7b.

b. Requests for Approval of EDP. If an existing certificate does not cover the work being performed, a request for approval of EDP must be initiated by the supervisor.

(1) The supervisor will initiate a request for approval in the form of a memorandum (sample format at appendix C).

(2) The memorandum will be sent to the Director, CPAC who will then route it to the appropriate safety/industrial hygiene/medical office or hazard pay/EDP management oversight committee for review.

(3) If the situation is approved for payment, the supervisor will be notified and a corrected timecard for employee(s) will be submitted via normal timekeeping channels. If it is disapproved, the reason for the disapproval will be provided to the supervisor in writing.

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(4) Requests will be submitted in a timely fashion, normally within 1 week of the event/task performance.

8. REFERENCES

- a. Part 532, Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations
- b. AR 690-532-1, Federal Wage System

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIALS PAID FOR EXPOSURE TO
VARIOUS DEGREES OF HAZARDS, PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS, AND WORKING
CONDITIONS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

This appendix lists the environmental differentials authorized for exposure to various degrees of hazards, physical hardships and working conditions of an unusual nature.

Differ- ential rate (percent)	PART I. -- Payment for Actual Exposure	
	Category for which payable	Effective Date
100		Nov. 1, 1970

1. ~~Flying~~ Participating in flights under one or more types of the following conditions:
 - a. Test flights of a new or repaired plane or modified plane when the repair or modification may affect the flight characteristics of the plane;
 - b. Flights for test performance of plane under adverse conditions such as in low altitude or severe weather conditions, maximum loads limits, or overload;
 - c. Test missions for the collection of measurement data where two or more aircraft are involved and flight procedures require formation flying and/or rendezvous at various altitudes and aspect angles;
 - d. Flights deliberately undertaken in extreme weather conditions such as flying into a hurricane to secure weather data;
 - e. Flights to deliver aircraft which have been prepared for one-time flight without being test flown prior to delivery flight;
 - f. Flights for pilot proficiency training in aircraft new to the pilot under simulated emergency conditions which parallel conditions encountered in performing flight tests;
 - g. Low-level flights in small aircraft including helicopters at altitude of 150 meters (500 feet) and under in daylight and 300 meters (1000 feet) and under at night when the flights are over mountainous terrain, or in fixed-wing aircraft involving maneuvering at the heights and times specified above, or in helicopters maneuvering and hovering over water at altitudes of less than 150 meters (500 feet);
 - h. Low-level flights in an aircraft flying at altitudes of 60 meters (200 feet) and

under while conducting wildlife surveys and law enforcement activities, animal depredation abatement and making agricultural applications, and conducting or facilitating search and rescue operations; flights in helicopters at low levels involving line inspection, maintenance, erection, or salvage operations;

- i. Flights involving launch or recovery aboard an aircraft carrier;
- j. Reduced gravity light testing in an aircraft flying a parabolic flight path and providing a testing environment ranging from weightlessness up through 20 meters per second (2 G) conditions;

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2. High work.

Nov. 1
1970

- a. Working on any structure of at least 30 meters (100 feet) above the ground, deck, floor or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit;
- b. Working at a lesser height if:
 - (1) The footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or
 - (2) Safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders or other similar protective facilities are not adequate (for example, working from a swinging stage, boatswain chair, a similar support); or
 - (3) Adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, icing, lightning or similar environmental factors render working at such height(s) hazardous.

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~~3. Floating targets.~~ Servicing equipment on board a target ship or barge in which the employee is required to board or leave the target vessel by small boat or helicopter.

Nov. 1,
1970

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~~4. Dirty work.~~ Performing work which subjects the employee to soil of body or clothing:

- a. Beyond that normally to be expected in performing the duties of the classification; and
- b. Where the condition is not adequately alleviated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used, or which are readily available, or when such devices are not feasible for use due to health considerations (excessive temperature, asthmatic conditions, etc.); or
- c. When the use of mechanical equipment, or protective devices, or protective clothing results in an unusual degree of discomfort.

Nov. 1,
1970

- 4 ~~5. Cold work.~~ Nov. 1,
1970
a. Working in cold storage or other climate-controlled areas where the employee is subjected to temperatures at or below freezing (0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit)).
- b. Working in cold storage or other climate-controlled areas where the employee is subjected to temperatures at or below freezing (0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit)) where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used. Mar. 13
1977
- 4 ~~6. Hot work.~~ Nov. 1
1970
a. Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subjected to temperatures in excess of 43 degrees Celsius (110 degrees Fahrenheit).
- b. Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subjected to temperatures in excess of 43 degrees Celsius (110 degrees Fahrenheit) where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used. Mar. 13
1977
- 4 ~~7. Welding preheated metals.~~ Nov. 1,
1970
Welding various metals or performing an integral part of the welding process when the employee must work in confined spaces in which large sections of metal have been preheated to 66 degrees Celsius (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more, and the discomfort is not alleviated by protective devices or other means, or discomforting protective equipment must be worn.
- 4 ~~8. Microsoldering or wire welding and assembly.~~ Nov. 1
1970
Working with binocular-type microscopes under conditions which severely restrict the movement of the employee and impose a strain on the eyes, in the soldering or wire welding and assembly of miniature electronic components.
- 25 ~~9. Exposure to hazardous weather or terrain.~~ July 1
1972
Exposure to dangerous conditions of terrain, temperature and/or wind velocity, while working or traveling when such exposure introduces risk of significant injury or death to employees; such as the following:
a. Working on cliffs, narrow ledges, or steep mountainous slopes, with or without

mechanical work equipment, where a loss of footing would result in serious injury or death.

b. Working in areas where there is a danger of rockfalls or avalanches.

c. Traveling in the secondary or unimproved roads to isolated mountaintop installations at night, or under adverse weather conditions (snow, rain, or fog) which limits visibility to less than 30 meters (100 feet), when there is danger of rock, mud, or snow slides.

d. Traveling in the wintertime, either on foot or by vehicle, over secondary or unimproved roads or snowtrails, in sparsely settled or isolated areas to isolated installations when there is danger of avalanches, or during 'whiteout' Phenomenon which limits visibility to less than 3 meters (10 feet).

e. Working or traveling in sparsely settled or isolated areas with exposure to temperatures and/or wind velocity shown to be of considerable or very great danger on the windchill chart, and shelter (other than temporary shelter) or assistance is not readily available.

f. Snowplowing or snow and ice removal on primary, secondary or other class of roads, when;

(1) There is danger of avalanche or

(2) There is danger of missing the road and falling down steep mountainous slopes, because of lack of snow-stakes, 'whiteout', conditions, or sloping icepack covering the snow.

July 1,
1972

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~~110. Unshored work.~~ Working in excavation areas before the installation of proper shoring or other securing barriers, or in catastrophe areas, where there is a possibility of cave-in, building collapse or falling debris when such exposures introduce risk of significant injury or death to employees, such as the following:

a. Working adjacent to the walls of an unshored excavation at depths greater than 1.8 meters (6 feet) (except when the full depth of the excavation is in stable solid rock, hard slag, or hard shale, or the walls have been graded to the angle of repose; that is, where the danger of slides is practically eliminated), when work is performed at a distance from the wall which is less than the height of the wall.

b. Working within or immediately adjacent to a building or structure which has been severely

damaged by earthquake, fire, tornado or similar cause.

c. Working underground in the construction and/or inspection of tunnels and shafts before the necessary lining of the passageway has been installed.

d. Duty underground in abandoned mines where lining of tunnels or shafts is in a deteriorated condition.

- 15 ~~11. Ground work beneath hovering~~ helicopter. Participating in operation to attach or detach external load to helicopter hovering just overhead. July 1 1972
- 15 ~~12. Hazardous boarding or leaving of surface craft.~~ Boarding or leaving vessels or transferring equipment to or from a surface craft under adverse conditions of foul weather, ice, or night when sea state is high (0.9 meter (3 feet) and above), and deck conditions and/or wind velocity in relation to the size of the craft introduce unusual risks to employees. Examples:
- a. Boarding or leaving vessels at sea.
 - b. Boarding Or leaving, or transferring equipment between small boats or rafts and steep, rocky or coral-surrounded shorelines.
 - c. Transferring equipment between a small boat and a rudimentary dock by improvised or temporary facility such as an unfastened plank leading from boat to dock.
 - d. Boarding or leaving, or transferring equipment from or to ice covered floats, rafts, or similar structures when there is danger of capsizing due to the added weight of the ice.
- 8 ~~13. Cargo handling during lightering operations.~~ Off-loading of cargo and supplies from surface ships to Landing Craft-Medium (LCM) boats when swells or wave action are sufficiently severe as to cause sudden listing or pitching of the deck surface or shifting or falling of equipment, cargo, or supplies which could subject the employee to falls, crushing, ejection into the water or injury by swinging cargo hooks. July 1 1972
- 15 ~~14. Duty aboard surface craft.~~ Duty aboard a surface craft when the deck conditions or sea state and wind velocity in relation to the size of the craft introduces the risk of significant injury or death to employees, such as the following: July 30, 1972

- a. Participating as a member of a water search and rescue team in adverse weather conditions when winds are blowing at 56 km/h (35 m.p.h.) (classified as gale winds) or in water search and rescue operations at night.
- b. Participating as a member of a weather projects team when work is performed under adverse weather conditions, when winds are blowing at 56 km/h (35 m.p.h.), and/or when seas are in excess of 4.3 meters (14 feet), or when working on outside decks when decks are slick and icy when swells are in excess of 0.9 meter (3 feet).
- c. When embarking, disembarking or traveling in small craft (boat) on Lake Ponchartrain when wind direction is from north northeast or northwest, and wind velocity is over 7.7 meters per second (15 knots); or when travel on Lake Ponchartrain is necessary in small craft, without radar equipment, due to emergency or unavoidable conditions and the trip is made in dense fog run procedures.
- d. Participating in deep research vessel sea duty wherein the team member is engaged in handling equipment on or over the side of the vessel when the sea state is high (6.2-meter-per-second (12 knot) winds and 0.9 meter (3 foot) waves and the work is done on relatively unprotected deck areas.
- e. Transferring from a ship to another ship via a chair harness hanging from a highline between the ships when both vessels are under way.
- f. Duty performed on floating platforms, camels, or rafts, using tools equipment or materials associated with ship repair or construction activities, where swells or wave action are sufficiently severe to cause sudden listing or pitching of the deck surface or dislodgment of equipment which could subject the employee to falls, crushing, or ejection into the water.

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~~15. Work at extreme heights.~~ Working at heights 30 meters (100 feet) or more above the ground, deck, floor or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit on such open structures as towers, girders, smokestacks and similar structures:

- (a) If the footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or
- (b) If safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders or other similar protective facilities are not adequate (for example, working from a

Oct. 22,
1972

swinging stage, boatswain chair, or a similar support); or

(c) If adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain high wind, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors render working at such height(s) hazardous.

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|----|--|--|------------------|
| 6 | 16. Fibrous glass Work. | Working with or in close proximity to fibrous glass material which results in exposure of the skin, eyes or respiratory system to irritating fibrous glass particles or slivers where exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used. | Feb. 28,
1975 |
| 50 | 17. High Voltage Electrical Energy. | Working on energized electrical lines rated at 4,160 volts or more which are suspended from utility poles or towers, when adverse weather conditions such as steady rain, high winds, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors make the work unusually hazardous. | Apr. 11,
1977 |
| 6 | 18. Welding, Cutting or Burning in Confined Spaces. | Welding, cutting, or burning within a confined space which necessitates working in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position, under conditions requiring egress of at least 4.3 meters (14 feet) over and through obstructions including:
(a) Access openings and baffles having dimensions which greatly restrict movements, and
(b) Irregular inner surfaces of the structure or structure components | Jan. 18,
1978 |

PART I Payment on Basic of Hours in Pay Status

Differ- ential rate (percent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
50	1. Duty aboard submerged vessel. Duty aboard a submarine or other vessel such as a deep-research vehicle while submerged.	Nov 1, 1970
8	2. Explosives and incendiary material of a high degree hazard. Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, partial or complete loss of any or all extremities other partial or total disabilities of equal severity; and/or loss of life resulting from work situations wherein protective devices and/or safety measures either do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury. Normally, such work situations would result in extensive property damage requiring complete replacement of equipment and rebuilding of the damaged area; and could result in personal injury to adjacent employees. Working with, or in close proximity to operations involved in research, in testing, manufacturing, inspection, renovation, maintenance and disposal, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Screening, blending, drying, mixing, and pressing of sensitive explosives and pyrotechnic compositions such as lead azide, black powder and photoflash powder. b. Manufacture and distribution of raw nitroglycerine. c. Nitration neutralization, crystallization, purification, screening and drying of high explosives. d. Manufacture of propellants, high explosives and incendiary materials. e. Melting, cast loading, pellet loading, drilling, and thread cleaning of high explosives. f. Manufacture of primary or initiating explosives such as lead azide. g. Manufacture of primer or detonator mix. h. Loading and assembling high-energy output flare pellets. i. All dry-house activities involving propellants or explosives. j. Demilitarization, modification, renovation, demolition, and 	Nov 1, 1970

maintenance operations on sensitive explosives and incendiary materials

k. All operations involving fire fighting on an artillery range or at an ammunition manufacturing plant or storage area, including heavy duty equipment operators, truck drivers, etc.

l. ~~All operations involving regrading and cleaning of artillery ranges.~~

m. At-sea shock and vibration tests. Arming explosive charges and/or working with, or in close proximity to, explosive-armed charges in connection with at-sea shock and vibration tests of naval vessels, machinery, equipment and supplies.

n. Handling or engaging in destruction operations on an armed (or potentially armed) warhead.

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3. ~~Explosives and incendiary material - low degree hazard.~~

Nov. 1,
1970

a. Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential injury such as laceration of hands, face, or arms of the employee engaged in the operation and possible adjacent employees; minor irritation of the skin minor burns and the like;

minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used.

b. Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential injury such as laceration of hands, face, or arms of the employee engaged in the operation and possible adjacent employees; minor irritation of the skin; minor burns and the like; minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used and wherein protective device and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for such injury. Examples:

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1977

(1) All operations involving loading, unloading, storage and hauling of explosive and incendiary ordnance material other than small arms ammunition. (Distribution of raw nitroglycerine is covered under high degree hazard - see category 2 above.)

(2) Duties such as weighing, scooping, consolidating and crimping operations incident to the manufacture of stab, percussion, land low energy electric detonators (initiators) utilizing sensitive primary explosives compositions where initiation would be kept to a low order of propagation due to the limited amounts

permitted to be present or handled during the operations.

(3) Load, assembly and packing of primers, fuses, propellant charges, lead cups, boosters, and time-train rings.

(4) Weighing, scooping, loading in bags and sewing of ignitor charges and propellant zone charges.

(5) Loading, assembly, and packing of hand-held signals, smoke signals, and colored marker signals.

(6) Proof-testing weapons with a known overload of powder or charges

(7) Arming/disarming or the installation /removal of any squib, explosive device, or component thereof, connected to or part of a solid propulsion system, including work situations involving removal, inspection, test and installation of aerospace vehicle egress and jettison systems and other cartridge actuated devices and rocket assisted systems or components thereof, when accidental or inadvertent operation of the system or a component might occur.

4. ~~1104~~ Poisons (toxic chemicals) - high degree hazard. Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals), other than tear gas or similar irritants, which involves potential serious personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of faculties and/or loss of life including exposure of an unusual degree to toxic chemicals, dust, or fumes of equal toxicity generated in work situations by processes required to perform work assignments wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury. Examples:

a. Handling and storing toxic chemical agents including monitoring of areas to detect presence of vapor or liquid chemical agents; examining of material for signs of leakage or deteriorated material; decontaminating equipment and work sites; work relating to disposal of deteriorated material (exposure to conjunctivitis, pulmonary edema, blood infection, impairment of the nervous system, possible death).

b. Renovation, maintenance, and modification of toxic chemicals, guided missiles, and selected munitions.

c. Operating various types of chemical engineering equipment in a restricted area

Nov. 1,
1970

such as reactors, filters, stripping units, fractioning columns, blenders, mixers, pumps, and the like utilized in the development, manufacturing, and processing of toxic or experimental chemical warfare agents.

d. Demilitarizing and neutralizing toxic chemical munitions and chemical agents.

e. Handling or working with toxic chemicals in restricted areas during production operations.

f. Preparing analytical reagents, carrying out colorimetric and photometric techniques, injecting laboratory animals with compounds having toxic, incapacitating or other effects.

g. Recording analytical and biological tests results where subject to above types of exposure.

h. Visually examining chemical agents to determine conditions or detect leaks in storage containers.

i. Transferring chemical agents between containers.

j. Salvaging and disposing of chemical agents

4. Poisons (toxic chemicals) - low degree hazard.

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1970

a. Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals other than tear gas or similar irritating substances) in situations for which the nature of the work ~~does not require the individual to be in as direct contact with, or exposure to, the more toxic agents as in the case with the work described under high hazard for this class of hazardous agents.~~

b. Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals other than tear gas or similar irritating substances) in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in as direct contact with, or exposure to, the more toxic agents as in the case with the work described under high hazard for this class of hazardous agents and wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury. Example: ~~Handling for shipping,~~ marking, labeling, hauling and storing loaded containers of toxic chemical agents that have been monitored.

Mar. 13,
1977

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6. Microorganisms - high degree hazard. Working with or in close proximity to microorganisms which involves potential personal injury such as death, or temporary, partial,

Nov. 1,
1970

or complete loss of faculties or ability to work due to acute, prolonged, or chronic disease. These are work situations wherein the use of safety devices and equipment, medical prophylactic procedures such as vaccines and antiserums and other safety measures do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury.

Examples:

- a. Direct contact with primary organisms pathogenic for man such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material. Operating or maintaining equipment in biological experimentation or production.
- b. Cultivating virulent organisms on artificial media, including embryonated hen's eggs and tissue cultures where inoculation or harvesting of living organisms is involved for production of vaccines, toxides, etc., or for sources of material for research investigations such as antigenic analysis and chemical analysis.

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7. Microorganisms - low degree hazard.

Nov. 1
1970

- a. Working with or in close proximity to microorganisms in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man, such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material.
- b. Working with or in close proximity to microorganisms in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man, such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material and wherein the use of safety devices and equipment and other safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury.

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1977

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8. Pressure chamber and centrifugal stress. Exposure in pressure chamber which subjects employee to physical stresses or where there is potential danger to participants by reason of equipment failure or reaction to the test conditions; or exposure which subjects an employee to a high degree of centrifugal force which causes an unusual degree of

July 1
1972

discomfort. Examples:

a. Participating as a subject in diving research tests which seek to establish limits for safe pressure profiles by working in a pressure chamber simulating diving or, as an observer to the test or as a technician assembling underwater mock-up components for the test, when the observer or technician is exposed to high pressure gas piping systems, gas cylinders, and pumping devices which are susceptible to explosive ruptures.

b. Participating in altitude chamber studies ranging from 5500 to 45,700 meters (18,000 to 150,000 feet) either as subject or as observer exposed to the same conditions as the subject.

c. Participating as subject in centrifuge studies involving elevated G forces above the level of 49 meters per second (5 G's) whether or not at reduced atmospheric pressure.

d. Participating as a subject in a rotational flight simulator in studies involving continuous rotation in one axis through 360 degrees at rotation rates greater than 15 r.p.m. for periods exceeding three minutes.

8. 9. Work in fuel storage tanks. When inspecting, cleaning or repairing fuel storage tanks where there is no ready access to an exit, under conditions requiring a breathing apparatus because all or part of the oxygen in the atmosphere has been displaced by toxic vapors or gas, and failure of the breathing apparatus would result in serious injury or death within the time required to leave the tank.

July 1,
1972

25 10. Fire fighting. Participating or assisting in fire fighting operations on the immediate fire scene and in direct exposure to the hazards inherent in containing or extinguishing fires. High degree fighting forest and range fires on the fireline. Low degree all other fire fighting.

July 1
1972

8
8 11. Experimental landing/recovery equipment tests. Participating in tests of experimental or prototype landing and recovery equipment where personnel are required to serve as test subjects in spacecraft being dropped into the sea or laboratory tanks.

July 1,
1972

on the test stand, or sled, can result in explosion, fire, premature ignition or firing. Examples: Test stand or track tests, when adequate protective devices and/or safety measures either do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury, under any of the following conditions:

- a. Tanks are being pressurized above normal servicing pressure.
- b. Assembly, disassembly, or repair of contaminated plumbing containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid and unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine or other hypergolic fuels is required.
- c. Fueling and defueling. Hoisting hypergolic liquid fueled systems into, or out of, a test stand, where the working area is confined, and external plumbing is present resulting in a situation where the plumbing may be damaged causing a leak; tests on foreign missiles where technical data is questionable or not available; manned test firings of small, close support missiles for which safety performance data are not yet available; or removal of a missile, propulsion system or component thereof from a test stand, fixture, or environmental chamber where there is reason to believe that the item may be unusually hazardous due to damage resulting from the test.

8

16. Asbestos. Working in an area where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may expose employees to potential illness or injury and protective devices or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal illness or injury.

Mar. 9
1975

APPENDIX B

APPROVED LOCAL WORK SITUATIONS

PART I

CATEGORY CODE: 01

TITLE AND DEFINITION: High Work - 25% Rate

Working on any structure at least 100 feet above ground floor, or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit. Working at a lesser height if a footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders, or other similar protective facilities are not adequate; or adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors renders working at such height(s) hazardous.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS

01. Working on any structure 100 feet or more above the ground.
02. Climbing telephone and electrical poles and/or using bucket truck when environmental factors such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, or lightning are present.
03. Climbing trees for purpose of pruning, cutting, etc., where footing is unstable and where the wearing of protective devices such as harnesses and saddles are not practical or cannot be utilized.
04. Emplacing and firing of weapons from tower below 100 feet if safe scaffoldings, enclosed ladders, or other similar protective devices do not practically eliminate the hazard.

CATEGORY CODE: 02

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Dirty Work - 4% Rate

Performing work which subjects the employee to soil of the body and clothing beyond that normally to be expected in performing the duties of the classification; and where the condition is not adequately alleviated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used or which are readily available, or when such devices are feasible for use due to health considerations (excessive temperature, asthmatic conditions, etc.); or when the use of mechanical equipment, protective devices, or protective clothing results in an unusual degree of discomfort.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Performing sandblasting and steam cleaning of equipment where protective clothing and devices are used but result in an unusual degree of discomfort in the form of dust and heat.
02. Operating various types of vehicles and/or equipment on test course during extremely dusty conditions where unusual soiling of the body and/or clothing occurs.
03. Recovering vehicles from and repair of vehicles on test courses or swampy area where unusual soiling of the body and/or clothing occurs due to unusually muddy conditions.
04. Emplacing and/or firing weapons, emplacing targets, and/or other ordnance materiel under unusually muddy situations, which results in unusual soiling of the body or clothing.
05. Conducting engineering measurements of equipment undergoing tests in the field during unusually muddy situations which results in unusual soiling of the body or clothing.
06. Performing work not normally associated with the trade of the employee wherein the employee is subject to abnormal soiling of the body or clothing.
07. Performing work which subjects employee to abnormal soiling of body or clothing due to accidental breakage of oil, fuel, or hydraulic lines.
08. Performing outdoor spray painting duties which subjects employee to abnormal soiling of the body or clothing.
09. Carrying out various work operations wearing protective clothing, respirators, gloves, etc. which results in an unusual degree of discomfort.
10. Performing work which subjects employee to abnormal soiling of the body or clothing while cleaning soiled animal cages, accessories, and room.

CATEGORY CODE: 03

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Cold Work -4% Rate

Working in cold storage or other climate-controlled areas where the employee is subject to temperatures at or below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit) where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Working in cold storage or other climate controlled rooms chambers, or like areas where the employee is subject to temperatures at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit and where protective devices do not practically prevent becoming chilled.

CATEGORY CODE: 04

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Hot Work - 4% Rate

Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subjected to temperatures in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Working in a confined space such as environmental cabinets, storage tanks, boilers, steam tunnels or manholes, enclosed fighting compartments or combat vehicles, attics, and/or crawl spaces without forced air ventilation wherein the employee is subject to a temperature in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

02. Working in a confined space such as environmental cabinets, storage tanks, boilers, steam tunnels or manholes, enclosed fighting compartments of combat vehicles, attics and/or crawl spaces which the employee is subject to temperatures in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and mechanical equipment such as fans to provide forced air ventilation does not practically eliminate the unusual discomfort.

CATEGORY CODE: 05

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Unshored Work - 25% Rate

Work in excavation areas before the installation of proper shoring or other securing barriers, or in catastrophe areas, where there is a possibility of cave-in, building collapse or falling debris when such exposures introduce risk of significant injury or death to employees.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Working in excavation areas before the installation of proper shoring or other securing barriers, or in catastrophe areas, where there is a possibility of cave-in, building collapse or falling debris when such exposures introduce risk of significant injury or death.

CATEGORY CODE: 06

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Ground Work Beneath Hovering Helicopters
15% Rate

Participating in operations to attach or detach external load to a helicopter hovering just overhead.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Participating in operations to attach or detach external load to helicopter hovering just overhead.

CATEGORY CODE: 07

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Fibrous Glass Work - 6% Rate

Working with or in close proximity to fibrous glass material which results in exposure of the skin, eyes, or respiratory system to irritating fibrous glass particles where exposure is not practically eliminated by mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Cutting, machining, shaping, etc., of fibrous glass materials by lathe, band saw, jointer, and similar equipment where the work situation precludes the use of gloves and other protective clothing, and skin irritation from fibrous glass dust and splinters cannot be fully prevented.

02. Working with or in close proximity to fibrous glass material under conditions where protective devices do not practically eliminate exposure of the skin, eyes or respiratory system to irritating fibrous glass particles.

CATEGORY CODE: 08

TITLE AND DEFINITION: High Voltage Electrical Energy - 50% Rate

Working on energized Electrical lines rated at 4160 volts or more which are suspended from utility poles or towers, when adverse weather conditions such as steady rain, high winds, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors make the work unusually hazardous.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Performing emergency repairs to overhead electrical subtransmission, primary distribution lines or electrical substations carrying 4160 volts or more (from poles, towers, or aerial bucket trucks) in adverse weather conditions such as darkness steady rain, icing, high winds, and/or lightning when it is not possible to de-energize the lines being repaired.

PART II

CATEGORY CODE: 20

TITLE AND DEFINITION: ~~Explosives and Incendiary Material - High Degree Hazard - 88 Rate~~

Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of sight or hearing; partial or complete loss of any or all extremities; other partial or total disabilities of equal severity; and/or loss of life resulting from work situations wherein protective devices, barriers, and/or safety measures either do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury. Normally, such work situations would result in extensive property damage requiring complete replacement of equipment and rebuilding of the damaged area; and could result in personal injury to adjacent employees.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Serving as a gunner or member of a combat vehicle crew inside the fighting compartment of a combat vehicle where the employee is subject to exploding ammunition which may cause loss of life or limb.
02. Working with or being in close proximity to work involving mines, grenades, demolition devices, explosives charges, pyrotechnics, and other unstable explosives relative to the field testing of the items to determine their performance characteristics.
03. Serving as the gunner inside the fighting compartment of a combat vehicle during the firing of small caliber weapons where there is danger of cartridges exploding in gunner's face and use of protective goggles is prohibited because of the sight configuration.
04. Testing, or being in close proximity to the testing of, weapons and/or ammunition with the exception of small arms weapons and ammunition of 40mm or less, if protective barrier and/or other safety features can not be provided to protect the worker.
05. Testing, or being in close proximity to the testing of, small arms weapons and ammunition involving high explosive rounds.
06. Operations similar to those listed for testing ammunition but involving work on rockets, missiles, and their fuels where potential injury involves loss of life, limb, sight, etc.

07. Handling, loading, unloading, and storing or being in close proximity thereto, of explosives and incendiary ordnance materiel (excluding small arms ammunition and that of 40mm or less) of experimental or foreign nature not in standard packing.
08. Handling, loading, unloading, and storing or being in close proximity thereto, of explosives and incendiary ordnance materiel involving high-explosives rounds not in standard packing. (if small arms are high explosives, payment is warranted under this situation.)
09. Performing or being in close proximity to the manual recovery from firing ranges of standard, experimental, and foreign unexploded projectiles and other live ammunition components.
10. Working with or in close proximity to high explosives and/or explosives propellant processing operations in weighing, blending melting, molding, curing, finishing, and shaping explosives and/or propellant blends by machining, casting, pressing, and similar techniques and assembling of high-explosive charges.
11. Handling or examining of live ammunition components during or after rough handling tests (drop, bounce, and vibration) or extreme environmental tests.
12. Handling of live rounds of ammunition which have malfunctioned in order to set up such ammunition for radiographic inspection, remote cutting, or disassembly.
13. Clearing live ball ammunition from overheated automatic weapons, mounted on an aircraft for aerial firing, which presents a danger of a potential cookoff.
14. Preparing live, unexploded ammunition and/or explosive charges for demolition or test when this operation requires the handling of such ammunition and/or charges.
15. Performing work (manufacturing, testing, processing, inspection, disassembling, etc.) in ammunition or munition plants when duties require working with or being in close proximity to work involving highly sensitive explosives material of a standard, experimental, or foreign nature where such work exposes incumbent to potential personal injury such as permanent or temporary partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, partial or complete loss of extremities, and/or loss of life.
16. Operating cranes to perform the recovery of sensitive explosives from artillery ranges where there is a potential hazard from the item to be recovered or from other "dud" ammunition known to exist in the area.
17. Operating equipment for digging, mowing, regrading, or clearing of artillery ranges where the possibility of detonating unexploded munition exists.

18. Rigging of unexploded, sensitive munitions during recovery of such munitions from artillery ranges.
19. Rigging of suspended bombs on towers/work platforms/elevated equipment.
20. ~~Performing operations wherein employees must walk through areas where unexploded ammunition is known to exist and which may cause loss of life or limb (i.e., dud hunting, hunting for fragments, or working on targets).~~
21. Plasticized White Phosphorous (PWP) manufacturing to include filling and closing operations.
22. Maintenance of PWP contaminated manufacturing and filling equipment.
23. Mixing, blending, filling, and pressing, white phosphorous (WP)/epoxy.
24. Handling and packaging explosives such as TNT, Composition B, Tetryl, and black powder.
25. Functional testing of foreign or experimental flame, incendiary, or pyrotechnic munitions.
26. Filling munitions with pyrotechnic mixes when operation involves pressing or reaming.
27. Carrying out one or a combination of the following as part of ~~the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit (ATEU) operations:~~
 - a. Handling, loading, unloading, storing, or being in close proximity of explosives and incendiary ordnance materiel (excluding small arms ammunition and that of 40mm or less) of experimental or foreign nature not in standard packing.
 - b. Handling, loading, unloading, storing, or being in close proximity of explosives and incendiary ordnance materiel involving high explosives rounds not in standard packing. (If small arms are high explosives, payment is warranted under this situation.)
 - c. Performing or being in close proximity to the manual recovery from firing ranges of standard, experimental, and foreign unexploded projectiles and other live ammunition components.
 - d. Handling of live rounds of ammunition which have malfunctioned in order to set up such ammunition for radiographic inspection, remote cutting, or disassembly.

e. Operating equipment for digging, mowing, regrading, or clearing of artillery ranges where the possibility of detonating unexploded munitions exists.

f. Performing operations wherein employees must walk through areas where unexploded ammunition is known to exist and which may cause loss of life or limb (i.e., dud hunting, hunting for fragments, or working on targets).

g. Performing magnetometer sweeps of areas to determine if the area is clear of unexploded ammunition and the operator sees or uncovers an item of unexploded ammunition.

CATEGORY CODE: 21

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Explosives and Incendiary Material - Low Degree Hazard - 4% Rate

Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential personal injury such as laceration of hands, face or arms of the employee engaged in the operation and possible adjacent employees: minor irritation of the skin; minor burns and the like; minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used and wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for such injury.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Handling, loading, unloading, storing, or being in close proximity thereto of explosives and incendiary ordnance materiel of a standard nature in standard packing (excluding small arms ammunition).

02. Testing or being in close proximity to the testing and standard incendiary pyrotechnic and flame munitions wherein potential injury is limited to cuts, abrasions, and/or minor burns.

03. Testing or being in close proximity to the testing of small arms weapons and ammunition of 40mm or less not involving high explosives rounds (testing may include weighing and loading powder charge or grain in a cartridge case).

04. Functional testing of fuzes

05. Weighing, sieving, screening, mixing, blending, pelletizing, etc., of pyrotechnic mixes, including Triethyl Aluminum.

06. Working with white phosphorous/epoxy, such as sampling, clean-up operations, and leakage testing.

07. Synthesis or other work with chemicals which are classified neither as toxic nor explosives, but which have reactive properties which may result in minor explosives, blowouts, or fires.
08. Filling munitions with pyrotechnic mixes when the operation does not involve pressing.
09. Assembly or disassembly of incendiary or pyrotechnic munitions.
10. Assembly of fuzes or inert bursters into munitions
11. Granulating of white phosphorus (WP).
12. Handling, painting, packing, etc., of pyrotechnic or WP type munitions.
13. Carrying out one or a combination of the following as part of U. S. Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU) Operations:
 - a. Handling, loading, unloading, storing, or being in close proximity of explosives and incendiary ordnance material of a standard nature in standard packing (excluding small arms ammunition).
 - b. Working with WP/epoxy such as sampling, cleanup operations, and leakage testing.
 - c. Performing WP cleanup of areas where WP or WP-contaminated soil has been uncovered.
 - d. Synthesis or other work with chemicals which are classified neither as toxic nor explosives, but which have reactive properties which may result in minor explosives, blowouts, or fires.
 - e. Handling, painting, packing, etc., of pyrotechnic, WP-type munitions.

CATEGORY CODE: 22

TITLE AND DEFINITION: ~~Poisons (Toxic Chemicals)~~ High Degree Hazard - 8% Rate

Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals), other than tear gas or similar irritants, which involves potential serious personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of faculties and/or loss of life including exposure of an unusual degree to toxic chemicals, dust, or fumes of equal toxicity generated in work situations by processes required to perform work assignments wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such serious personal injury.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS

01. Test functions such as filling disperser, functioning, and picking up samples in a chemical agent atmosphere.
02. Operation, maintenance or demolition of equipment associated with lethal agents where full impermeable clothing is required, or where material or equipment cannot be detoxified as in filter change out.
03. Transferring lethal agents from one container to another.
04. Assisting in lethal or incapacitating chemical agent experiments using laboratory animals by filling injection syringe with agent; injecting animal or holding while injection is being made; applying agent to skin; handling, decontaminating, and disposing of animals and/or material.
05. ~~Performing first entry monitoring or equivalent operations.~~
06. Performing one or a combination of the following:
 - a. ~~Operating equipment in lethal agent atmospheres where fully impermeable clothing is required, or where material or equipment cannot be detoxified as in agent filter change out.~~
 - b. ~~Cleanup in a toxic atmosphere or handling large items which have been subjected to known toxic chemicals.~~
 - c. ~~Performing first entry monitoring or equivalent operations.~~
 - d. Performing maintenance on containers of chemical surety material and super toxic materials.
 - e. ~~Handling leaking chemical munitions/containers or leak seal and packaging of suspected leakers.~~
 - f. Training situations where chemical surety materials are used.
 - g. Transferring lethal agents from one container to another
 - h. ~~Packaging Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS)~~

CATEGORY CODE: 23

TITLE AND DEFINITION: ~~Poisons (Toxic Chemicals) - Low Degree Hazard - A& Rate~~

Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals other than tear gas or similar irritant substances) in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in as direct contact with, or exposure to, the more toxic agents as in the case with the work described under high hazard

for this class of hazardous agents and wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Serving as agent-test aid attendant and removing contaminated clothing.
02. Maintaining/repairing toxic exhaust systems, wind tunnels using toxics, toxic storage boxes, and equipment located on roofs near exhaust system stacks requiring the wearing of mask, gloves, and/or aprons.
03. Working in lethal agent facilities with equipment, clothes, or waste which has had initial decontamination.
04. Preparing toxic waste for disposal.
05. Washing or other cleaning of toxic agent contaminated clothing, glassware, equipment, etc. which has been partially decontaminated by the user (decontaminated to the X level as defined by higher headquarters directives).
06. Caring for animal cages used in agent experiments where the skin has been exposed to toxic agents.
07. Steam cleaning animal cages used in agent experiments which have had preliminary decontamination (decontaminated to the X level as defined by higher headquarters directives).
08. Mixing and/or spraying chemicals used to control plant diseases, plant insects, and weeds or being in close proximity to these operations.
09. Handling, marking, storing and packaging containers of toxic chemical agents.
10. Carrying out one or a combination of the following:
 - a. Work with equipment, clothes, or waste which has been contaminated with a lethal chemical agent and has been initially decontaminated.
 - b. Preparing toxic waste for disposal, packaging, or transport.
 - c. Work with equipment, clothing, containers, waste, etc., which have been exposed to chemical surety materials, former chemical surety material, suspected chemical surety material or super-toxic material and have been partially decontaminated by the user to the level as defined by higher headquarters directives.
 - d. ~~Performing class A poison technical escort duties.~~

e. Washing or other cleaning of toxic agent contaminated clothing, glassware, equipment, etc., which has been partially decontaminated by the user to the level as defined by higher headquarters directives.

CATEGORY CODE: 24

TITLE AND DEFINITIONS Microorganisms - Low Degree Hazard - 4% Rate

Working with or in close proximity to microorganisms in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man, such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material and wherein the use of safety devices and equipment and other safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK-SITUATIONS:

01. Caring for raw primates during quarantine period when exposure to diseases communicable to man is possible.

02. Handling and caring for laboratory animal species used in biomedical research when such work entails exposure to diseases communicable to man.

CATEGORY CODE 25

TITLE AND DEFINITION: Asbestos - 8% Rate

Working in an area where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may expose employees to potential illness or injury and protective devices or safety measures have not practically eliminated the danger.

LOCALLY APPROVED WORK SITUATIONS:

01. Working under a condition which subjects employees to airborne asbestos fibers which have the potential to cause illness or injury (defined as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Time Weighted Average) and protective devices or safety precautions have not practically eliminated the hazard.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM FOR REQUESTING APPROVAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
DIFFERENTIAL PAY

AMSSB-GCP (690)

1 May 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Aberdeen Proving
Ground, ATTN: AMSSB-GCP, 2201 Aberdeen
Boulevard, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
21005-5001

SUBJECT: Request for Approval of New Environmental Differential
Pay (EDP) Work Situation

1. Reference FPM Supp 532-1, Federal Wage System, appendix J.
2. The employee (s) listed below (or on the enclosed) performed a duty which I believe warrants environmental differential pay.
3. This duty/event matches a category outlined in FPM Supplement 532-1, appendix J, but is not in a listed/approved certificate for this activity. The Office of Personnel Management category is Explosives.
4. Sample Information - The duty performed was:
5. This involved exposing the employee to the following hazard: working in close proximity to highly unstable materials.
6. Protective measures which were employed included full range of protective, clothing and devices.
7. In my view, these did /did not) practically eliminate the hazard.
8. This is a one-of-a-kind duty which is not likely to recur; OR This is a duty which is likely to recur and, if approved, should be placed on our list of approved hazardous work situations.
9. The following is employee-related information:

Name	SSN	Title, Series, Grade/Step
SMITH, JOHN D.	123-45-6789	Laborer, WG-3502-03/09

AMSSB-GCP

SUBJECT: Request for Approval of New Environmental Differential
Pay (EDP) Work Situation

10. The point of contact on this matter is Mr. William Jones,
extension 2345.

I. M. DUGGS
Chief, Explosives Division

APGR 690-29

(AMSSB-GCP)

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