Directorate of Public Safety News Letter

1 June, 02

AAFES announces recall of mountain bikes

04/26/02 - **DALLAS (AFPN)** -- Army and Air Force Exchange Service officials are recalling about 103,000 Mongoose and Roadmaster mountain bicycles with Ballistic 105 front suspension forks.

The forks on these bicycles can break apart, causing riders to lose control, fall and suffer serious injury. There have been 34 reports of forks on these bicycles breaking, resulting in serious head and bodily injuries, abrasions, bruises and chipped teeth.

AAFES sold the bicycles with these forks from June 1998 through December 2000. Consumers could have received a Ballistic 105 fork as a replacement when participating in one of the previous recalls.

Brunswick Corp. is expanding the recall to include all Ballistic 105 forks sold on the Mongoose and Roadmaster mountain bicycles it manufactured -- except the Mongoose A40. The previous recalls were limited to forks with certain serial numbers and were under the name "By Us International Co."

The recall only includes Ballistic 105 forks installed on Mongoose and Roadmaster model bicycles manufactured by Brunswick Corp. The forks on these bikes are black with decals that read "BALLISTIC" and "105" on the sides of the suspension fork legs. A small label on the bottom of the bicycle reads "Brunswick."

Consumers should immediately stop using these bicycles and call the firm to obtain information on receiving a $65 refund for the bicycle fork, said AAFES officials. This applies to those who have already received a new Ballistic 105 fork as a result of participating in a previous recall.

For more information, consumers should call Brunswick Corp. at (800) 508-2762 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. CDT weekdays, or write to the company at Ballistic Fork Recall, 3125 Commercial Ave., North Brook, IL 60062.

Summer Sizzler

A killer on the loose

If I told you that every year for the past several years a killer has taken several lives and crime-fighting authorities are powerless to prevent it, would you be outraged? Would you insist on a nationwide manhunt? Wouldn't you want to protect yourself and your loved ones against this type of horror? The profile for this person is always the same – Attacks at home, usually in the backyard – carries long implements, sometimes sharp – dressed like a cook. Are you surprised to learn this person may be you – the grill chef !

It is sad but true that the ever-popular backyard summer barbecue, which is a central focus of most of our warm-weather social activities, sometimes ends abruptly in tragic circumstances. But the cause is no mystery - Fatalities usually stem from two categories: fire or explosion and food poisoning. The larger question is what can you do to prevent this from happening to you?

With the widespread use of propane gas grills, the most common barbecue fatality (avg. 30 per year) results from a fire or an explosion. Inattention to proper procedures for grill maintenance or attaching the propane tank causes blockages or leaks to form pockets of highly flammable gas. Coupled with the immediate presence of fire, the gas flashes suddenly with catastrophic consequences.

Less common (avg. 8 per year), but equally fatal, is food poisoning due to improper preparation or storage. Raw food, thawing food, and marinades must all be handled properly to prevent bacteria from developing or spreading. Carefully read up on all your food ingredients and equipment procedures before you launch your neighborhood fest. If you're using something that has no FDA-approved label or brochure for precautions, your goose may be cooked before you fire up the grill. If you need more information, type "grill safety" in your browser and get ready to choose from over 93,000 web pages. There is no excuse for being under-informed. Be aware and be prepared. Don't let your summer end with a bang.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SAFETY NEWS

Vacation Time is a Great Time but Summer Vacations can Mean Disaster if You're Not Careful

The warm weather and extended daylight hours of summer make it an ideal time for outdoor fun and vacations. That also means more cars and motorcycles are on the road. Unfortunately, that translates into more accidents and injuries. Here are some important points to remember to keep you safe when driving in the summer months.

When you drive long distances, don't let fatigue or boredom cause an accident. Get enough sleep before you start a long trip and try to limit your trips to a maximum of 6 to 8 hours of driving a day. Here are some tips to help prevent or counteract fatigue that comes with the boredom of highway driving:

- Make rest stops every 90 minutes. Never drive for more than 2 ½ hours or about 150 miles without a break.
- During rest stops, get blood circulating by jogging, fast walking, stretching, exercising hands and splashing cold water on face and wrists.
- Heavy meals can make you drowsy, so opt for a number of light snacks. Take chewing gum and hard candy along for behind-the-wheel snacking.
- Bring someone along for company and conversation. If you must travel alone, keep occupied by singing, whistling or talking to yourself.
- Listen to lively music on the radio. Slower, subdued music won't help and may even lull you to sleep.
- Don't drive near large trucks for any length of time. The noises they make are loud and monotonous.
- Keep the air in the car cool and circulating. Warm, stale air can make you drowsy, and cigarette smoke reduces the oxygen level inside the car.
- Don't become too comfortable or inactive. Vary speed, change seating position, open and close windows and take deep breaths from time to time.
- Your summer driving ability is often impaired by heat, which can leave you fatigued and less alert. Park in the shade, and if you have air-conditioning, run it to keep your car cool. Switch off drivers on longer trips to avoid fatigue.
- Summer storms can create slippery road surfaces and cause vehicles to hydroplane or skid out of control. If this occurs, release the accelerator and avoid braking until the car slows. Control should return in a few seconds.
- There are many people traveling strange roads on summer vacations who make unplanned turns, exits, or other last-minute maneuvers. Study a map before leaving on a trip. Allow time for summertime road construction, which may cause lengthy delays, causing you to speed up and try to make up for lost time.

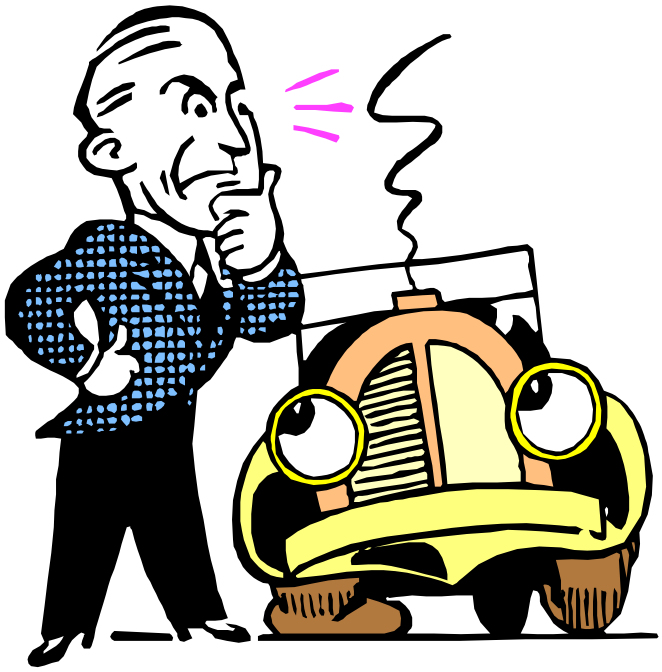
Every summer, travelers take to the roads for vacations across the country. Unfortunately, many will experience breakdowns during their trips.

Vacation preparations start with an automotive checkup. Be sure to include your tires, a functional spare and the tools to change it. If you have an emergency, carefully work your way to the side of the road at the first sign of trouble. If you are on an interstate, try to reach an exit. If you must change a flat tire, make sure it can be done without being too close to traffic.

Place flares, warning flags or reflectorized triangles behind your vehicle to warn other motorists of your presence. Turn on your emergency flashers.

If you need help, call from a cell phone. Do not try to walk for help, and do not flag down other motorists. If you do not have a phone, wait inside your locked car for a police officer. Highways are regularly traveled by law enforcement officers who will assist you. If someone stops and offers help, ask them to call the highway patrol or local police.

Finally, at the first sign of drowsiness, take a break and don't start up again until you feel alert. Knowing when to stop may be the most important driving skill you'll ever acquire.



Water Safety Tips

The best thing anyone can do to stay safe in and around the water is to learn to swim. The American Red Cross has swimming courses for people of any age and swimming ability. To enroll in a course to learn or improve your ability to swim, contact your local Red Cross chapter.

- Always swim with a buddy; never swim alone. Know your swimming limits and stay within them. Don't try to keep up with a stronger, skilled swimmer or encourage others to keep up with you.
- Swim in supervised areas only. Obey "No Diving" signs that indicate the area is unsafe for headfirst entries. Enter feet-first into water rather than headfirst if you don't know the depth. In addition, learn the correct way to dive from a qualified instructor.
- Watch out for the "dangerous too's" -- too tired, too cold, too far from safety, too much sun, too much strenuous activity.
- Do not chew gum or eat while you swim; you could easily choke. Use common sense about swimming after eating. In general, you do not have to wait an hour after eating before you may safely swim. However, if you have had a large meal, it is wise to let digestion get started before doing strenuous activity such as swimming.

- Alcohol and swimming don't mix. Alcohol impairs your judgment, balance and coordination, especially in the water. It affects your swimming and diving skills and reduces your body's ability to stay warm.
- Always wear a Coast Guard-approved life jacket when boating and fishing.
- Know local weather conditions and prepare for electrical storms. Because water conducts electricity, it is wise to stop swimming or boating as soon as you see or hear a storm.

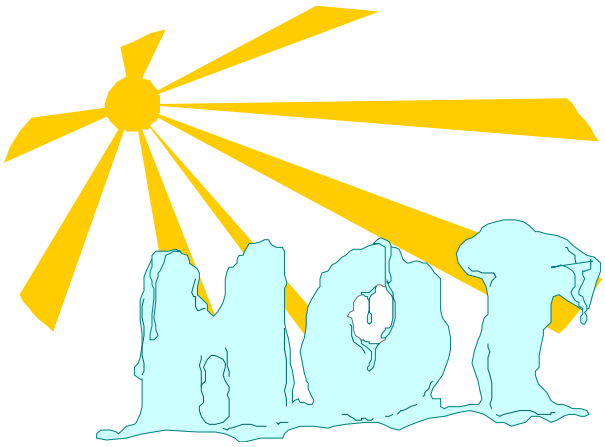
Be Careful With Fun in the Sun

It's summer and that means family vacations and fun in the sun! However, when having fun you must be careful to avoid having a heat-related illness ruin your day. Always

drink plenty of water and take frequent breaks when working or playing in the hot weather.

If someone you are with begins to suffer from a heat-related illness, follow these steps for general care:

- Get the victim out of the heat.
- Loosen tight clothing, and remove clothing that is soaked with perspiration.
- Fan the victim.
- Apply cool; wet cloths to the skin.



- If the person is fully awake and alert, have the victim drink small amounts of cool water.

Call 9-1-1, or the local emergency number, if the person refuses water, vomits, or starts to lose consciousness.

Boating Safety

Everyone should follow safety guidelines when in, on or around the water. These guidelines are especially important when participating in boating activities.

- Learn to swim.
- Learn safe boating, CPR and first aid skills.
- Always supervise children in, on, or around the water.
- Do not drink alcohol while boating.
- Wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket when around water or when boating.
- Be aware of potential water hazards.
- Know what to do in case of an emergency.
- Pay attention to local weather conditions and forecasts.
- Develop a float plan (a written plan detailing the boating trip) and leave it with a responsible person ashore.

Boating is a favorite form of recreation for many Americans. Unfortunately, alcohol may play a part in many of the fatalities and injuries from the thousands of boating accidents that occur each year. If you own a boat, take a safe boating course; if you're going to drive a boat, don't drink. And whenever you board a boat, wear a life jacket.

Lightning and Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning caused by changes in air pressure. Severe thunderstorms can bring heavy rains (which can cause flash flooding), strong winds, hail and tornadoes. At any given moment, nearly 1,800 thunderstorms are in progress over the face of the earth!

The sound of thunder can be especially frightening for young children. Take the "scariness" away by teaching them what to expect during a thunderstorm and how to be safe.

- Explain what to expect during a thunderstorm. Describe the loud thunder and flashes of lightning. Make sure children understand that they can stay safe.
- Talk about the danger signs; dark, towering clouds or distant lightning and thunder can signal an approaching thunderstorm. Practice the "crouch down" position with children.
- If you see or hear a thunderstorm coming, go inside a sturdy building or car.
- If you can't get inside...or if you feel your hair stand on end, which means lightning is about to strike...hurry to a low, open space immediately. Crouch down and place your hands on your knees.
- Move away from tall things like trees, towers, fences, telephone lines or power lines. They attract lightning. Never stand underneath a single large tree out in the open because lightning will hit the highest point in an area.
- And stay away from metal things that lightning may strike, such as umbrellas,

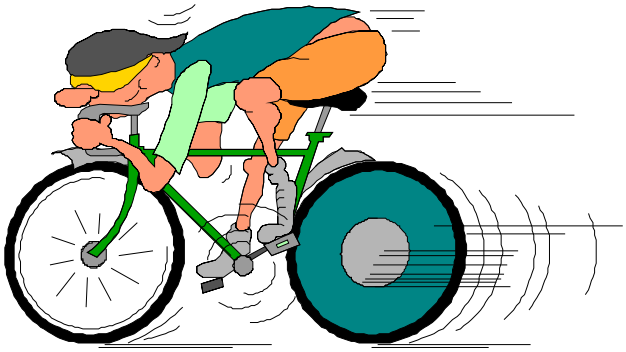
baseball bats, fishing rods, camping equipment and bicycles.
- If you are boating or swimming, get to land immediately.
- Lightning can cause electric appliances, including televisions and telephones, to become dangerous during a thunderstorm. Turn off the air conditioner and television, and stay off the phone until the storm is over.

Bicycle Safety Tips

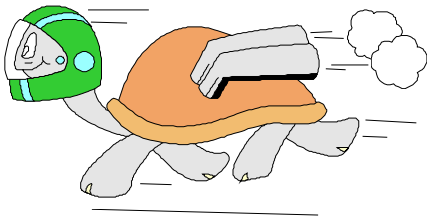
Each year, there are about 900 bicycle-related deaths in the United States and another half a million bicycle-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms. To reduce injuries, CPSC encourages riders of all ages to use helmets. Studies have shown that using bicycle helmets can reduce head injuries by up to 85 percent.

- Buy a helmet that bears a label saying it meets the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard Z90.40 1984; the Snell Memorial Foundation standard B 90,B 90S, N 94, or B 95; the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard F 1447 93 or F 1447 94; or the Canadian Standards

- Association standard CAN/CSA D113.2 M89.
- Wear the helmet flat atop your head. Do not wear the helmet tilted back at an angle.
- Make sure the helmet fits snugly and does not obstruct your field of vision.
- Always wear the helmet with the chinstrap firmly buckled. Make sure the chinstrap fits



securely and that the buckle stays fastened to provide impact protection. No combination of twisting or pulling should remove the helmet from the head or loosen the buckle on the strap.
- Do not use a helmet after it has been involved in an accident. Damage to the helmet may not be visible to an untrained eye.
- See and be seen...Wear bright fluorescent colors during the day.
- Avoid biking at night...If riding at night, equip your bicycle with head and tail lights and wear reflective clothing.
- Stay alert...Keep a lookout for obstacles in your path.
- Go with the flow...Ride with traffic and check for traffic...Be aware of traffic around you.
- Learn the rules of the road...Obey traffic laws.



Grilling

- Keep grills far away from anything that can burn -- your home, cars, dry vegetation, etc.
- Supervise the grill when lighting, and keep children and pets well away from the area.
- If lightning appears, stop grilling, seek shelter and wait for the storm to pass.
- When barbecuing, protect yourself by wearing a heavy apron and an oven mitt that fits high up over your forearm. If you get burned, run cool water over the burn for 10 to 15 minutes. Never put butter or a salve on burns because these seal in heat and can damage the tissue further. If you receive a serious burn (with charred skin, for example) seek medical attention promptly.
- Barbecue grills must never be used inside the home. In addition to the fire hazard indoor grilling presents, it can easily cause carbon monoxide poisoning.

Charcoal Grills, only use starter fluids designed for grills - NEVER USE GASOLINE. Use a limited amount of starter fluid before lighting the fire. If the fire is too slow, rekindle with dry kindling and add more charcoal if necessary, but NEVER ADD LIQUID FUEL to re-ignite or build up a fire, as flash fires can result. Soak the coals with water before you discard them.

Gas Grills, always store the gas cylinder outside - away from structures - and turn off the valves when not in use. Check frequently for any leaks in connections by using a soap-and-water mix that will show bubbles where gas escapes. When purchasing a gas grill, select one that has been tested and bears the mark of an independent testing laboratory. Use the grill according to the manufacturer's instructions and if needed, have it repaired by a trained professional.

BARBECUES: Barbecue grills should be clean, sturdy and stable. Keep them on a level surface away from children, foliage, chemicals, and the house or garage. If using propane grills, double check to make sure the nozzle is turned off.
Don't grill from inside your garage. In case of a sudden flare up, keep a bottle of water and a fire extinguisher Close By.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Repeats Rollover Warning To Users of 15-Passenger Vans

The nation's top motor vehicle safety executive, Jeffrey W. Runge, M.D., head of the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), today reissued a cautionary warning to users of 15-passenger vans because of an increased rollover risk under certain conditions. A similar warning was issued in 2001.
The safety agency also unveiled a consumer flyer for users of 15-passenger vans.
NHTSA research has shown that 15-passenger vans have a rollover risk that increases dramatically as the number of occupants increases from fewer than five to more than ten.
In fact, 15-passenger vans (with 10 or more occupants) had a rollover rate in single vehicle crashes that is nearly three times the rate of those that were lightly loaded.
"Because of these risks, it is vital that users of 15-passenger vans be aware of some safety precautions that will significantly reduce the risk," said Dr. Runge.
Among the recommendations are the following:

* It is important that 15-passenger vans be operated by trained, experienced drivers.

* Insist that all occupants wear seat belts at all times. Eighty percent of those who died in 15-passenger van rollovers nationwide in the year 2000 were not buckled up. Wearing seat belts dramatically increases the chances of survival during a rollover crash. In fatal, single-vehicle rollovers involving 15-passenger vans over the past decade, 92 percent of belted occupants survived compared to 23 percent for unbelted occupants.

NHTSA is reissuing this advisory to specifically alert summertime users of 15-passenger vans. The agency also has prepared a flyer on 15-passenger van safety that is available on the web at http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/ The agency also is considering the potential benefits of an additional warning label about rollover and seat belt use that would be visible to the driver and passengers of 15-passenger vans, respectively.
While federal law prohibits the sale of 15-passenger vans for the school-related transport of high school age and younger students, no such prohibition exists for vehicles to transport college students or other passengers.

A copy of the NHTSA analysis of the rollover characteristics of 15-passenger vans can be found at:
http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/ncsa/reports.html
#Anchor-NCS-41871

The new consumer advisory also is available at: www.nhtsa.dot.gov

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Invisible Pool Guests Can Cause Kids To Get Sick

When it comes to water safety, most people are aware of diving injuries, drowning, and sunburn; few people think about getting ill from going swimming. The most common waterborne infections reported to CDC cause diarrhea. Most are reported during the summer swimming season, Memorial Day to Labor Day.

Although swimming is a great deal of fun, remember that swimming is essentially communal bathing. Water gets contaminated when someone has a fecal accident, releasing microscopic germs. When this contaminated water is swallowed by other swimmers, they can get sick. Chlorine is the most common pool disinfectant used to kill germs, and while it works well against most germs, it doesn't kill all of them. Therefore the best way to avoid getting sick from swimming is to keep germs out of the pool in the first place and to remember not to swallow swimming water. If you head for the water this weekend, follow these safety tips to protect yourself, your child, and others from getting sick.

Healthy Swimming Tips

DO NOT enter the water if you have diarrhea. (People can spread germs in the water even without having an "accident.")

DO NOT swallow the water! (Remember: it's everybody's bath water and chlorine does not kill all germs.)

DO wash your hands and bottom thoroughly with soap and water after a bowel movement or changing diapers. (Germs on hands end up every-where, including the water.)

DO notify the lifeguard if you see fecal matter in the water or if you see persons changing diapers on tables and chairs.

Healthy Swimming Tips for Parents

DO take your child to the toilet for bathroom breaks often. (Waiting to hear "I have to go" may mean it's to late.)

DO change diapers in a bathroom, not near the pool or shore. (Germs can contaminate surfaces and objects around the water.)

DO wash your child thoroughly (especially his or her bottom) with soap and water before swimming. (Everyone has invisible amounts of fecal matter on his or her bottom that ends up in the water.)

DO NOT count on swim diapers or pants to keep fecal matter from leaking into the water. (These products are not leak proof. Remember to take your child to the toilet often.)

DO keep an eye on your child at all times. (Remember, kids can drown in silence).

DO protect your child against sunburn by using a sunscreen with at least SPF 15 and both UVA and UVB protection, and be sure to re-apply it after swimming. (Even a few serious sunburns can increase the risk of getting skin cancer.)

DO NOT allow your child to chew gum or eat while swimming or playing in the water. (Chewing or eating while swimming could cause choking)

(Article from CDC, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Michael Beach, Ph.D)

HIGH WATER REMINDER

What if you are driving home and the road you always use has high water on it? Should you cross it?

In southwest Ohio, June 4, a mother and her twin 4-year-old daughters were killed when a SUV lost control on a wet highway, crossed a grass median and hit her vehicle head on. June 6, two teenage girls were crossing a 16-inch deep stream when they were swept away into a pond. Two adults tried to rescue them and also drowned. Local daily news reports have shown scores of vehicles abandoned in streets with high water.

Water weighs 62.4 pounds per cubic foot. In flooding situations, water typically flows at 6 to 12 mph. For each foot of moving water at those speeds, it can reach a force of 500 pounds per square foot. A 200-pound person can be swept away by 6 inches of moving water. Cars in high water become buoyant. They tend to float as a boat. For each foot

of water a car is in, the car weighs 1,500 pounds less. A 3,000-pound car will be swept away in 2 feet of moving water.

Drivers tend to forget that while driving through high water, several major events happen. Water hitting rotating fans and belts in the engine compartment may short circuit electrical components. Wet brakes means the vehicle has no stopping ability. Water will enter exhaust systems and cause damage to components. Waves from passing vehicles can swamp other vehicles.

Countless other factors like fallen electrical lines, hidden objects, or washed out roadways present other dangers.

Hydroplaning occurs when a vehicle's tires cannot channel water away fast enough from beneath a tire's surface. The tire literally begins to ride up on a wedge of water and loses contact with the road surface. Many factors affect hydroplaning but usually occur within the upper 30-mph range.

Physics of a Crash

If you're allowed 3 feet to go from 60mph to zero (the front of your car crushes 3 feet, and you're strapped in), it takes you 68 milliseconds (thousandths of a second) to stop, and you will pull 40 g's. If you weigh 150 lbs, you will exert 6000 lbs of force on your seatbelt. Remember this force is spread out over area, and would only be about 10psi of pressure exerted by the seatbelt (assuming 48 inches of belt are touching you (lap and shoulder), it's 3 inches wide, and pressure is distributed evenly).

·If you're only allowed an inch to do the same thing as above (say you're not strapped in, and you hit a solid object, or better yet, pretend you're a front bumper), it will take only about 1.8 milliseconds to stop, and you will pull 1,453 g's. Even if you slow to 20mph before impact, you still pull 484 g's.

BUY YOURSELF A LITTLE TIME

Sometimes only a few milliseconds is enough. Enough to make the difference between life and Death. If I told you it would require an investment of 5 seconds every time you climb into a car to reserve the option to buy yourself a few milliseconds at some point in the future, you might think that was a poor return ratio. Factor the rest of your life into this scheme, however, and suddenly it's *well* worth the investment.

When you strap on a seatbelt, you're reserving yourself an option to buy critical time… a few milliseconds worth of critical time in the event of an accident. Seat belts work because they spread the energy of an impact out over area *and time*…granted, not a lot of area, and certainly not a lot of time…but usually enough.

Of the two aforementioned parameters (area and time), I think the concept that a seatbelt can spread force out over a substantial *area* of the body is relatively axiomatic, and therefore warrants no further discussion (at least not this month). What may not be nearly as intuitive, however, is the fact that a seatbelt, *in concert with the rest of the vehicle*, can spread the force of an impact out over *time.* That's right, time…Mr. Einstein's forth dimension…let's take a closer look at this aspect of a seatbelt's protection. While you read the rest of this article, think about this proposition; *"A seat belt protects you because it attaches you to a part of the vehicle that is subject to less acceleration during most impacts".*

OK, first let's establish a basic relationship between force, velocity, acceleration and time. In order to change an objects *velocity* (which is its speed *and* direction of travel), an application of force is required. Acceleration is the *rate of change* of an object's velocity. Apply more force, and you achieve a higher acceleration, and will reach a different velocity in less time than if you apply less force. Lets look at it like this; as the time allowed for an object (say a car traveling at 60mph) to achieve a different velocity (lets say 0mph) is reduced, the acceleration required to achieve that different velocity is increased. (If you want to think of it as deceleration because we're slowing down, that's fine, but it's actually acceleration in the opposite direction, or

negative acceleration). Remember that more acceleration requires more force to be applied.

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Carried to the extreme, as time in the above scenario approaches zero, the force that must be applied approaches infinity. So, how do we apply lots of force to a vehicle to give it lots of acceleration? Give it big horsepower?…Give it massive ventilated four wheel disc brakes with racing compound tires?…yes, yes, I suppose you could, but lets quit trifling with the paltry stuff. Let's run it headlong into a bridge abutment at 60mph. Now we're talking *real* acceleration and *real* force! This is where the "*in concert with the rest of the vehicle*", I mentioned earlier, comes into play. For you see, a vehicle subject to the kind of force mentioned above no longer behaves like a solid object, but rather like a giant crash helmet…deforming, bending, crushing, absorbing energy, and *lowering the acceleration* of the passenger compartment as it is impaled against our bridge abutment. The pertinent phenomenon here is that you, held fast by your seatbelt, have taken much longer to go from 60 to zero than, say, your front bumper. Of course, if you're not belted in, all bets are off. You become a projectile, destined for a rendezvous with whatever solid object gets in your way as you continue to hurdle forward in space as the passenger compartment around you slows down. Will it be the steering column? The dashboard? How about the windshield. Or perhaps you'll go *through* the windshield and experience first hand the incredible acceleration just undergone by your bumper as you, too, slam into the bridge abutment. *Granted, steering columns are "energy absorbing" these days, and they have airbags in them, but these systems are not designed to be stand-alone. In fact, without a seatbelt to hold you in position, an air bag can seriously injure or even kill you as it inflates.*

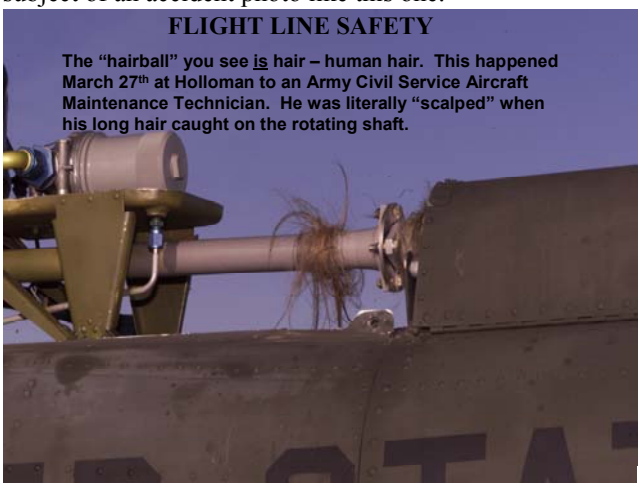
Bottom line…when you're belted in, the impact felt by you in a collision is spread out over time…reducing the acceleration and the force-applied to you. Granted, a crash like this only takes a few violent, blinding milliseconds to play out, but every one of them is precious considering what we've just talked about.

So, reserve yourself the option to buy a few milliseconds of this precious time…BUCKLE UP!

TIE UP YOU HAIR

Fort those of you who have long hair and work around machinery take a good look at this accident photo. Accidents like this can and do happen and it can happen to YOU.

Take a little time and tie up your hair then go a step further and put on a ball cap. Keep yourself from becoming the subject of an accident photo like this one.



WOMAN DRIVERS (are a hazard to traffic!!!)

Driving to town this morning on the Interstate, I looked over to my left and there was a woman in a brand new Corvette (Red) doing 65 miles per hour with her face up next to her rear view mirror putting on her eyeliner!

I looked away for a couple seconds and when I looked back she was halfway over in my lane, still working on that dang makeup!!!

It scared me so bad I dropped my electric shaver, which knocked the donut out of my other hand. In all the confusion of trying to straighten out the car using my knees against the steering wheel, it knocked my cell phone away from my other ear which fell into the coffee between my legs and DISCONNECTED AN IMPORTANT CALL!!!!!!! DANG WOMEN DRIVERS!!!!!!!!!!!!

Moral of the story is EVERYONE, when driving, needs to pay attention to the task at hand * DRIVING.

Drive Safe and Arrive Alive

Installation Safety Office	**562-2900**
Fire Prevention Bureau	**562-5484**
DOD Police	**562-6001**

FOR AN EMERGENCY DIAL 9-1-1