**FAMU-FSU College of Engineering**

**Project Hazard Assessment Policy and Procedures**

**INTRODUCTION**

University laboratories are not without safety hazards. Those circumstances or conditions that might go wrong must be predicted and reasonable control methods must be determined to prevent incident and injury. The FAMU-FSU College of Engineering is committed to achieving and maintaining safety in all levels of work activities.

**PROJECT HAZARD ASSESSMENT POLICY**

Principal investigator (PI)/instructor are responsible and accountable for safety in the research and teaching laboratory. Prior to starting an experiment, laboratory workers must conduct a project hazard assessment (PHA) to identify health, environmental and property hazards and the proper control methods to eliminate, reduce or control those hazards. PI/instructor must review, approve, and sign the written PHA and provide the identified hazard control measures. PI/instructor continually monitor projects to ensure proper controls and safety measures are available, implemented, and followed. PI/instructor are required to reevaluate a project anytime there is a change in scope or scale of a project and at least annually after the initial review.

**PROJECT HAZARD ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES**

It is FAMU-FSU College of Engineering policy to implement followings:

1. Laboratory workers (i.e. graduate students, undergraduate students, postdoctoral, volunteers, etc.) performing a research in FAMU-FSU College of Engineering are required to conduct PHA prior to commencement of an experiment or any project change in order to identify existing or potential hazards and to determine proper measures to control those hazards.
2. PI/instructor must review, approve and sign the written PHA.
3. PI/instructor must ensure all the control methods identified in PHA are available and implemented in the laboratory.
4. In the event laboratory personnel are not following the safety precautions, PI/instructor must take firm actions (e.g. stop the work, set a meeting to discuss potential hazards and consequences, ask personnel to review the safety rules, etc.) to clarify the safety expectations.
5. PI/instructor must document all the incidents/accidents happened in the laboratory along with the PHA document to ensure that PHA is reviewed/modified to prevent reoccurrence. In the event of PHA modification a revision number should be given to the PHA, so project members know the latest PHA revision they should follow.
6. PI/instructor must ensure that those findings in PHA are communicated with other students working in the same laboratory (affected users).
7. PI/instructor must ensure that approved methods and precautions are being followed by :
   1. Performing periodic laboratory visits to prevent the development of unsafe practice.
   2. Quick reviewing of the safety rules and precautions in the laboratory members meetings.
   3. Assigning a safety representative to assist in implementing the expectations.
   4. Etc.
8. A copy of this PHA must be kept in a binder inside the laboratory or PI/instructor’s office (if experiment steps are confidential).

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| **Project Hazard Assessment Worksheet** | | | | | |
| PI/instructor: Dr. Shayne McConomy | Phone #: 850-410-6624 | Dept.: Mechanical | Start Date: 11/15/2023 | Revision number: 2 |
| Project: Team 504 Apollo Dialysate Filter | | | Location(s): FAMU-FSU College of Engineering (COE), Artemis Plastics Facilities 1 and 2. | | |
| Team member(s): Matthew Kennedy, Kencin Autry, Timothy Norman, Lily Thompson, Lapadre Proctor | | | Phone #: Kencin Autry (870-335-0994), Matt Kennedy (352-342-2071),Lapadre Proctor (850-728-1352), Lily Thompson (904-657-6410) | Email [kba20a@fsu.edu](mailto:kba20a@fsu.edu)  [Mtk18b@fsu.edu](mailto:Mtk18b@fsu.edu)  [Twn19@fsu.edu](mailto:Twn19@fsu.edu)  [Lat20d@fsu.edu](mailto:Lat20d@fsu.edu)  [ljp20@fsu.edu](mailto:ljp20@fsu.edu) |

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| **Experiment Steps** | **Location** | **Person assigned** | **Identify hazards or potential failure points** | **Control method** | **PPE** | **List proper method of hazardous waste disposal, if any.** | **Residual Risk** | **Specific rules based on the residual risk** |
| Fluid Flow System Testing | COE Senior Design Lab | Lily  Thompson | Spillage of fluids, Shock hazard with electrical components, slips, trips and falls. | Examine all connections thoroughly | Safety Glasses, non-slip shoes | Dispose of filtered water through drain or outside disposal | HAZARD: 2  CONSEQ:  Moderate | PPE worn. No electrical connections made until properly evaluated. |
| Residual:  Low Med |
| Soldering Components / Wires | COE Senior Design Lab | Timothy Norman | Melted solder, hot soldering iron, spitting from solder, dust and fumes. | Follow manufacturer specifications and take precautions when operating. | Safety Glasses, Fume Fan on | Remaining materials must be placed in a correctly labeled container with the material name labeled on a hazardous waste label. Then will be disposed of through EH&S. | HAZARD:  2  CONSEQ:  Minor | PPE must be worn and waste disposed of properly. |
| Residual:  Low Med |
| Drilling / Machinery | COE / Artemis Plastics Facilities 1 or 2 | Timothy Norman | Drilling holes, sharp tools, potential to drill holes in body parts, sharp edges | Use proper precautions when operating. No neckwear, No long sleeves. Long hair out of the way. | Safety Glasses, brush to remove excess metal debris. | Clean up all metal or material shavings with a brush and dispose of it properly into the designated container. | HAZARD: 4  CONSEQ:  Moderate | No one should be alone when doing machinery. |
| Residual:  Medium |
| 3D Printing Materials | Innovation Hub/ Personal Printer / Artemis Plastics Facilities 1 or 2 | Matt Kennedy | Hot nozzle, Hot Bed, melted plastic, moving components | Use proper precautions when operating, do not place hands in printer when operating. | N/A | N/A | HAZARD:  1  CONSEQ:  Minor | N/A |
| Residual: Low |
| Modeling of Spent Dialysate | COE Senior Design Lab/ Artemis Plastics Facilities 1 or 2 | Kencin Autry | Viruses and bacteria present in solution specifically urea | Do not ingest the material, wear proper safety gear when handling spent dialysate. | Safety glasses, gloves, apron, mask, fan | Properly dispose in a labeled biohazard waste container. | HAZARD: 4  CONSEQ:  Minor | Have a hand washing station close by or a safety shower. Eye wash station and no one operates alone |
| Residual:  Low Med |
| Implementation of Sensors and Pumps | COE Senior Design Lab/ Artemis Plastics Facilities 1 or 2 | Lapadre Proctor | Electrical shock, destruction of sensors | Do not configure circuits and sensors to where they are more prone to shock users. | N/A | Put all wires and materials back in their respective drawers, bins, and cabinets. | HAZARD: 2  CONSEQ:  Minor | Another teammate present and electrical connections not made until properly evaluated. |
| Residual:  Low Med |
| Manufacturing of Carbon nanotube Bucky paper | High Power Materials Institute Lab | All | CNT inhalation, skin contact, Isopropyl alcohol inhalation | Use a fume hood when handling CNT powder and IPA mixture ang gloves when handling. | Gloves, Fume hood fan on | Cleaned with Isopropyl alcohol and chemical wipes and then thrown away in waste bin. | HAZARD:  4  CONSEQ:  Significant | At least two members present when making as well as grad student watching and hand washing station nearby |
| Residual:  Med High |
| Connecting and running ultrasonic generator | COE Senior Design Lab | Lapadre Proctor and Kencin Autry | Vibration and electrical shocks or short circuits | Use in short increments and only on materials. Test all power supplies and electrical connections. | N/A | N/A | HAZARD:  2  CONSEQ:  Minor | Another teammate present and electrical connections not made until properly evaluated. |
| Residual:  Low Med |

**Principal investigator(s)/ instructor PHA:** I have reviewed and approved the PHA worksheet.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Signature** | **Date** | **Name** | **Signature** | **Date** |
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**Team members:** I certify that I have reviewed the PHA worksheet, am aware of the hazards, and will ensure the control measures are followed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Signature** | **Date** |  |  |  |
| Kencin Autry |  | 03/08/2024 |  |  |  |
| Matt Kennedy | A black background with a black square  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | 03/08/2024 |  |  |  |
| Lily Thompson |  | 03/08/2024 |  |  |  |
| Lapadre Proctor | A black background with a black square  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | 03/08/2024 |  |  |  |
| Timothy Norman | A black background with a black square  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | 03/08/2024 |  |  |  |

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**DEFINITIONS**:

**Hazard:** Any situation, object, or behavior that exists, or that can potentially cause ill health, injury, loss or property damage e.g. electricity, chemicals, biohazard materials, sharp objects, noise, wet floor, etc. OSHA defines hazards as “*any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone".* A list of hazard types and examples are provided in appendix A.

**Hazard control:** Hazard control refers to workplace measures to eliminate/minimize adverse health effects, injury, loss, and property damage. Hazard control practices are often categorized into following three groups (priority as listed):

1. **Engineering control:** physical modifications to a process, equipment, or installation of a barrier into a system to minimize worker exposure to a hazard. Examples are ventilation (fume hood, biological safety cabinet), containment (glove box, sealed containers, barriers), substitution/elimination (consider less hazardous alternative materials), process controls (safety valves, gauges, temperature sensor, regulators, alarms, monitors, electrical grounding and bonding), etc.
2. **Administrative control:** changes in work procedures to reduce exposure and mitigate hazards. Examples are reducing scale of process (micro-scale experiments), reducing time of personal exposure to process, providing training on proper techniques, writing safety policies, supervision, requesting experts to perform the task, etc.
3. **Personal protective equipment (PPE):** equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards. Examples are gloves, safety glasses, goggles, steel toe shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, vests, full body suits, laboratory coats, etc.

**Team member(s):** Everyone who works on the project (i.e. grads, undergrads, postdocs, etc.). The primary contact must be listed first and provide phone number and email for contact.

**Safety representative:** Each laboratory is encouraged to have a safety representative, preferably a graduate student, in order to facilitate the implementation of the safety expectations in the laboratory. Duties include (but are not limited to):

* Act as a point of contact between the laboratory members and the college safety committee members.
* Ensure laboratory members are following the safety rules.
* Conduct periodic safety inspection of the laboratory.
* Schedule laboratory clean up dates with the laboratory members.
* Request for hazardous waste pick up.

**Residual risk:** Residual Risk Assessment Matrix are used to determine project’s risk level. The hazard assessment matrix (table 1) and the residual risk assessment matrix (table2) are used to identify the residual risk category.

The instructions to use hazard assessment matrix (table 1) are listed below:

1. Define the workers familiarity level to perform the task and the complexity of the task.
2. Find the value associated with familiarity/complexity (1 – 5) and enter value next to: HAZARD on the PHA worksheet.

**Table 1. Hazard assessment matrix.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Complexity** | | |
| Simple | Moderate | Difficult |
| **Familiarity Level** | Very Familiar | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Somewhat Familiar | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Unfamiliar | 3 | 4 | 5 |

The instructions to use residual risk assessment matrix (table 2) are listed below:

1. Identify the row associated with the familiarity/complexity value (1 – 5).
2. Identify the consequences and enter value next to: CONSEQ on the PHA worksheet. Consequences are determined by defining what would happen in a worst-case scenario if controls fail.
   1. Negligible: minor injury resulting in basic first aid treatment that can be provided on site.
   2. Minor: minor injury resulting in advanced first aid treatment administered by a physician.
   3. Moderate: injuries that require treatment above first aid but do not require hospitalization.
   4. Significant: severe injuries requiring hospitalization.
   5. Severe: death or permanent disability.
3. Find the residual risk value associated with assessed hazard/consequences: Low –Low Med – Med– Med High – High.
4. Enter value next to: RESIDUAL on the PHA worksheet.

**Table 2. Residual risk assessment matrix.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessed Hazard Level** | **Consequences** | | | | |
| Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Significant | Severe |
| 5 | Low Med | Medium | Med High | High | High |
| 4 | Low | Low Med | Medium | Med High | High |
| 3 | Low | Low Med | Medium | Med High | Med High |
| 2 | Low | Low Med | Low Med | Medium | Medium |
| 1 | Low | Low | Low Med | Low Med | Medium |

**Specific rules for each category of the residual risk:**

Low:

* Safety controls are planned by both the worker and supervisor.
* Proceed with supervisor authorization.

Low Med:

* Safety controls are planned by both the worker and supervisor.
* A second worker must be in place before work can proceed (buddy system).
* Proceed with supervisor authorization.

Med:

* After approval by the PI, a copy must be sent to the Safety Committee.
* A written Project Hazard Control is required and must be approved by the PI before proceeding. A copy must be sent to the Safety Committee.
* A second worker must be in place before work can proceed (buddy system).
* Limit the number of authorized workers in the hazard area.

Med High:

* After approval by the PI, the Safety Committee and/or EHS must review and approve the completed PHA.
* A written Project Hazard Control is required and must be approved by the PI and the Safety Committee before proceeding.
* Two qualified workers must be in place before work can proceed.
* Limit the number of authorized workers in the hazard area.

High:

* The activity will not be performed. The activity must be redesigned to fall in a lower hazard category.

**Appendix A: Hazard types and examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of Hazard** | **Example** |
| Physical hazards | Wet floors, loose electrical cables objects protruding in walkways or doorways |
| Ergonomic hazards | Lifting heavy objects Stretching the body  Twisting the body  Poor desk seating |
| Psychological hazards | Heights, loud sounds, tunnels, bright lights |
| Environmental hazards | Room temperature, ventilation contaminated air, photocopiers, some office plants acids |
| Hazardous substances | Alkalis solvents |
| Biological hazards | Hepatitis B, new strain influenza |
| Radiation hazards | Electric welding flashes Sunburn |
| Chemical hazards | Effects on central nervous system, lungs, digestive system, circulatory system, skin, reproductive system. Short term (acute) effects such as burns, rashes, irritation, feeling unwell, coma and death.  Long term (chronic) effects such as mutagenic (affects cell structure), carcinogenic (cancer), teratogenic (reproductive effect), dermatitis of the skin, and occupational asthma and lung damage. |
| Noise | High levels of industrial noise will cause irritation in the short term, and industrial deafness in the long term. |
| Temperature | Personal comfort is best between temperatures of 16°C and 30°C, better between 21°C and 26°C.  Working outside these temperature ranges: may lead to becoming chilled, even hypothermia (deep body cooling) in the colder temperatures, and may lead to dehydration, cramps, heat exhaustion, and hyperthermia (heat stroke) in the warmer temperatures. |
| Being struck by | This hazard could be a projectile, moving object or material. The health effect could be lacerations, bruising, breaks, eye injuries, and possibly death. |
| Crushed by | A typical example of this hazard is tractor rollover. Death is usually the result |
| Entangled by | Becoming entangled in machinery. Effects could be crushing, lacerations, bruising, breaks amputation and death. |
| High energy sources | Explosions, high pressure gases, liquids and dusts, fires, electricity and sources such as lasers can all have serious effects on the body, even death. |
| Vibration | Vibration can affect the human body in the hand arm with `white-finger' or Raynaud's Syndrome, and the whole body with motion sickness, giddiness, damage to bones and audits, blood pressure and nervous system problems. |
| Slips, trips and falls | A very common workplace hazard is from tripping on floors, falling off structures or downstairs, and slipping on spills. |
| Radiation | Radiation can have serious health effects. Skin cancer, other cancers, sterility, birth deformities, blood changes, skin burns and eye damage are examples. |
| Physical | Excessive effort, poor posture and repetition can all lead to muscular pain, tendon damage and deterioration to bones and related structures |
| Psychological | Stress, anxiety, tiredness, poor concentration, headaches, back pain and heart disease can be the health effects |
| Biological | More common in the health, food and agricultural industries. Effects such as infectious disease, rashes and allergic response. |

**Project Hazard Control- For Projects with Medium and Higher Risks**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Project: Team 504 Apollo Dialysate Filter** | | | **Date of submission:** |
| **Team member** | **Phone number** | | **e-mail** |
| **Kencin Autry** | **870-335-0994** | | **Kba20a@fsu.edu** |
| **Matt Kennedy** | **352-342-2071** | | **Mtk18b@fsu.edu** |
| **Timothy Norman** | **904-535-6047** | | **Twn19@fsu.edu** |
| **Lapadre Proctor** | **850-728-1352** | | **Ljp20@fsu.edu** |
| **Lily Thompson** | **904-657-6410** | | **Lat20d@fsu.edu** |
| **Faculty mentor** | **Phone number** | | **e-mail** |
| **Dr. Shayne McConomy** | **850-410-6624** | | **smcconomy@eng.famu.fsu.edu** |
|  |  | |  |
| **Rewrite the project steps to include all safety measures taken for each step or combination of steps. Be specific (don’t just state “be careful”).** | | | |
| For testing the fluid flow components there must be caution in securing elements to prevent leakages of dialysate and water. For Soldering components or electronics, this will be somewhat crucial to our project due to us having sensors that will display different readings. The complications that come with soldering can be electrocution, burns, and inhaling the fumes that came from the soldering reaction. When drilling and machining parts, the more complex components will be outsourced to the machine shop and simpler parts will be manufactured with proper safety precautions in the machine shop. When modeling the spent dialysate, we will be adding compounds into the water solution. If viruses or bacteria are used in the modeling solution, the team will need to proceed with caution to ensure no contamination. | | | |
| **Thinking about the accidents that have occurred or that you have identified as a risk, describe emergency response procedures to use.** | | | |
| Ensure that all personnel have access to emergency contact information, including local emergency services, campus security, and relevant personnel within the organization. Establish clear evacuation routes and emergency exits. Ensure all personnel know the location of the fire extinguisher, spill response kits, first aid kit. Communicate to Dr. McConomy when a chemical spill has occurred or any injuries that have occurred as soon as possible. | | | |
| List emergency response contact information: | | | |
| * Call 911 for injuries, fires or other emergency situations * Call your department representative to report a facility concern | | | |
| Name | Phone number | Faculty or other COE emergency contact | Phone number |
| **Kencin Autry** | **870-335-0994** | **Shayne McConomy** | **850-410-6624** |
| **Matt Kennedy** | **352-342-2071** | **Shayne McConomy** | **850-410-6624** |
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| **Lapadre Proctor** | **850-728-1352** | **Shayne McConomy** | **850-410-6624** |
| **Lily Thompson** | **904-657-6410** | **Shayne McConomy** | **850-410-6624** |
| Safety review signatures | | | |
| Team member | Date | Faculty mentor | Date |
| **Kencin Autry** | **11/16/2023** |  |  |
| **Matt Kennedy** | **11/16/2023** |  |  |
| **Tim Norman** | **11/16/2023** |  |  |
| **Lapadre Proctor** | **11/16/2023** |  |  |
| **Lily Thompson** | **11/16/2023** |  |  |

**Report all accidents and near misses to the faculty mentor.**