|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date: | Employee(s) Covered: |
| Lab Director/PI: | Reviewed by EHS Rep: |
| Location: |  |

**Hazard Assessment**

Identify the tasks conducted in your research space. Describe the potential hazards for these tasks and list the recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). See PPE Recommendations below for examples. Please contact Safety@tcu.edu for questions or additional guidance.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks & Materials** | **Potential Hazards** | **Required PPE** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**PPE Recommendations**

NOTE:

Minimum PPE to work with hazardous materials, equipment, or processes is a lab coat, appropriate gloves, safety eyewear, & appropriate lab attire (closed toe shoes, long pants, etc.). Refer to charts below for additional eye & face protection guidance.

Consult the TCU SOP in addition to lab-specific SOP for more information. Always consult a material’s SDS for additional PPE guidance. Always use engineering & administrative controls first.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks & Materials** | **Potential Hazard(s)** | **Required PPE** |
| Working with small (< 1 Liter) volumes of **corrosive liquids** | * Splash hazards
* Skin and eye damage
 | * Safety goggles
* Chemical resistant gloves
 |
| Working with large (> 1 Liter) volumes of **corrosive liquids**, **acutely toxic corrosives,** or work which may create a splash hazard | * Large surface area skin and eye damage
* Poisoning
* Great potential for eye and skin damage
 | * Safety goggles
* Face shield
* Chemical resistant gloves
* Chemical resistant apron
 |
| Working with **Hydrofluoric (HF) Acid** | * Major skin damage
* Major eye damage
* Potential poisoning through skin absorption
 | * Safety goggles
* Chemical resistant gloves
* Chemical resistant apron

***\* Have unexpired Calcium Gluconate on-hand\**** |
| Working with small (< 1 Liter) volumes of **organic solvents** | * Skin damage
* Eye Damage
* Slight poisoning potential through skin absorption
 | * Safety goggles (*if splash hazard*)
* Chemical resistant gloves (refer to glove compatibility charts & SDS)
 |
| Working with large (> 1 Liter) volumes of **organic solvents**, **very dangerous organic solvents**, or work which may create a splash hazard | * Major skin damage
* Major eye damage
* Poisoning through skin absorption
 | * Safety goggles
* Face shield
* Chemical resistant apron
* Chemical resistant gloves (refer to glove compatibility charts & SDS)
 |
| Working with small (< 1 Liter) volumes of **pyrophoric materials** | * Body damage from burns
* Fires
 | * Fire resistant (FR) lab coat
* Safety goggles
* Fire/chemical resistant gloves (refer to glove compatibility charts & SDS)

***\*\* No synthetic clothing allowed \*\**** |
| Working with large (> 1 Liter) volumes of **pyrophoric materials** | * Major body damage from burns
* Fires
 | * Fire resistant (FR) lab coat
* Safety goggles
* Fire/chemical resistant gloves (refer to glove compatibility charts & SDS)

***\*\* No synthetic clothing allowed \*\**** |
| Working with small (< 1 Liter) volumes of **human blood**, **body fluids**, or other **Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP)** | * Acquire an infectious disease (BBP)
* Spread of infectious disease
 | * Light latex or nitrile gloves
* Safety goggles
 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks & Materials** | **Potential Hazard(s)** | **Required PPE** |
| Working with large (> 1 Liter) volumes of **human blood, body fluids**, or other **Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP)** and/or splash hazards | * Greater risk of acquiring an infectious disease (BBP)
* Greater risk of spreading an infectious disease
 | * Light latex or nitrile gloves
* Safety goggles
* Face shield
* Foot covers (*as applicable*)
* N-95 respirator (*as applicable*)
 |
| Working with **hazardous powders**  | * Skin damage
* Eye damage
* Poisoning through skin absorption
 | * Safety goggles for large quantities
* Light chemical resistant gloves (refer to glove compatibility charts & SDS)
 |
| Working with **acutely toxic** or **hazardous powders** | * Greater risk for skin damage
* Greater risk for eye damage
* Greater risk for poisoning through skin absorption
 | * Safety goggles
* Heavy resistant gloves
* Chemical resistant apron
* Booties (*as applicable*)
 |
| Working with **radioactive materials** | * Cellular damage
* Spread of radioactive materials
 | * Safety goggles
* Light latex or nitrile gloves
 |
| Working with **radioactive chemicals** (i.e., corrosives, solvents, powders, etc.) | * Refer to appropriate chemical sections above
* Cellular damage
* Spread of radioactive materials
 | * Safety goggles
* Light, chemical resistant gloves
* Use PPE for applicable tasks above
 |
| Working with **radioactive human blood**, **body fluids**, or **other BBPs** | * Cellular damage
* Spread of radioactive materials
* Risk of acquiring an infectious disease (BBP)
 | * Safety goggles
* Light latex or nitrile gloves
 |
| Working with **cryogenic liquids** | * Major skin damage
* Major tissue damage
* Major eye damage
 | * Safety goggles
* Thick, insulated gloves
 |
| Working with **very cold materials** and equipment (i.e., freezers, dry ice, etc.) | * Skin damage
 | * Safety goggles
* Insulated gloves
 |
| Working in **cold environments** (i.e., walk-in cold rooms, freezers, etc.) | * Frostbite
* Hypothermia
 | * Safety goggles
* Insulated gloves
* Warm clothing
 |
| Working with **hot liquids**, **equipment**, and/or **open flames** (i.e., autoclave, Bunsen burner, water bath, oil bath, etc.) | * Skin damage
* Eye damage
 | * Safety goggles
* Insulated gloves

***\*\*No loose clothing or jewelry\*\**** |
| Working with **large volumes of hot, cold, or cryogenic liquids** | * Major skin and eye damage
* Frozen or **burned** body tissues
 | * Safety goggles
* Face shield
* Heavy insulated gloves
* Chemical apron
 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks & Materials** | **Potential Hazard(s)** | **Required PPE** |
| Working with **Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation** | * Conjunctivitis
* Corneal eye damage
* Erythema
 | * UV face shield
* Safety goggles
 |
| Working with **LASER radiation** | * Retinal eye damage
* Skin damage
 | * Appropriate shaded goggles with optical density based on individual beam parameters.

***\*\*No jewelry or reflective items allowed\*\**** |
| Working with **Infrared (IR) emitting equipment** (i.e., glass blowing, semiconductor diode lasers, etc.) | * Cataracts and flash burns to cornea
 | * Appropriate shaded goggles
 |
| **Arc/TIG welding** | * Conjunctivitis
* Corneal eye damage
* Erythema
 | * Appropriate shaded goggles and face shield
* Work gloves
 |
| **Instrument or equipment repair/service** | * Eye damage from foreign objects
 | * Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles

***\*\*No loose clothing or jewelry\*\**** |
| **Metalworking / Woodworking shop** | * Eye damage from foreign objects
 | * Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles

***\*\*No loose clothing or jewelry\*\**** |
| **Glassware washing** | * Skin lacerations
 | * Heavy rubber gloves
 |
| Working in lab with **potential injury from falling equipment or tools** (i.e., Structural Engineering lab, Scene/Studio Lab, etc.) | * Head injury
* Foot injury
 | * Hard-hat
* Steel toe boots
 |
| **Spill clean-up** | * See potential hazards for applicable task section
 | *See applicable individual task section* |
| Changing **Cryostat knife blade** | * Skin lacerations
* Risk of acquiring an infectious disease (BBP)
 | * Steel mesh glove
 |

**Eye & Face Protection Selection Chart**

*(To be used as a guide to select the proper* ***eye*** *&* ***face*** *protection.)*

| **T****Y****P****E** | **HAZARD(S)** | **ASSESSMENT** **SEE NOTE (1)** | **PROTECTOR TYPE*****(See graphic below)*** | **PROTECTORS** | **LIMITATIONS** | **NOT RECOMMENDED** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I M P A C T** | Chipping, grinding, machining, masonry, work, riveting, & sanding | Flying fragments, objects, large chips, particles, sand, dirt, etc. | B, C, D, E, F,G, H, I, J, K, L, N | Spectacles, goggles, face shields**SEE NOTE (1), (3), (5), (6), (10)** | Protective devices do not provide unlimited protection.**SEE NOTE (7)** | Protectors that do not provide protection from side exposure**SEE NOTE (10)**Filter or tinted lenses that restrict light transmittance, unless it is determined that a glare hazard exists. **Refer to OPTICAL RADIATION** |
| **HEAT** | Furnace operations, pouring, casting, hot dipping, gas cutting, & welding | Hot sparks | B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N | Face shields, goggles, spectacles\*For severe exposure add N.**SEE NOTE (2) (3)** | Spectacles, cup & cover type goggles do not provide unlimited protection.**SEE NOTE (2)** | Protectors that do not provide protection from side exposure |
| Splash frommolten metals | \*N | \*Face shields worn overgoggles H, K | --- |
| High temperature exposure | N | Screen face shields, reflective face shields**SEE NOTE (2) (3)** | **SEE NOTE (3)** |
| **C H E M I C A****L** | Acid & chemical handling, degreasing, plating | Splash | G, H, K, \*N | Goggles, eyecup, & cover types\* For severe exposure, add N. | Ventilation should be adequate but well protected from splash entry. | NONE |
| Irritating mists | G | Special purpose goggles | **SEE NOTE (3)** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **T****Y****P****E** | **HAZARD(S)** | **ASSESSMENT****SEE NOTE (1)** | **PROTECTOR TYPE*****(See graphic below)*** | **PROTECTORS** | **LIMITATIONS** | **NOT RECOMMENDED** |
| **DUST** | Woodworking, buffing, general dusty conditions | Nuisance dust | G, H, K | Goggles, eyecup, & cover types | Atmospheric conditions and the restricted ventilation of the protector can cause lenses to fog. Frequent cleaning maybe required. | NONE |
| **O****P****T****I****C****A****L****R****A****D****I****A****T****I****O****N** | Welding: Electric arc | O, P, Q | **TYPICAL****FILTER****LENS****SHADE** | **PROTECTORS** | Protection fromoptical radiationIs directly related to filter lens**SEE NOTE (4)**Select thedarkest shadethat allowsadequate taskperformance. | Protectors that donot provideprotection from optical radiation.**SEE NOTE (4)** |
|  | Welding |
| 10 – 14 | Helmets or WeldingShields |
|  |
| **SEE NOTE (9)** |
|  |
|  |  |  |
| Welding: Gas cutting, torch brazing | J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q | 4 – 83 – 63 – 4 | Welding goggles or welding shields | **SEE NOTE (3)** |  |
|  |
|  |
| < None > |
| Torch Soldering | B, C, D, E, F, N | 1.5 – 3 | Spectacles or welding faceshield |
| Glare | A, B | Spectacle**SEE NOTE (9) (10)** | Shaded orSpecial purpose lenses**SEE NOTE (8)** |

**Notes to Eye & Face Protection Selection Chart (above):**

1. Care should be taken to recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards should be provided. Protective devices do not provide unlimited protection.
2. Operations involving heat may also involve light radiation. As required by the standard, protection from both hazards must be provided.
3. Face shields should only be worn over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
4. As required by the standard, filter lenses must meet the requirements for shade designations in the Filter Lenses Chart (below). Tinted and shaded lenses are not filter lenses unless they are marked or identified as such.
5. As required by the standard, persons whose vision requires the use of prescription (Rx) lenses must wear either protective devices fitted with prescription (Rx) lenses or protective devices designed to be worn over regular prescription (Rx) eyewear.
6. Wearers of contact lenses must also wear appropriate eye and face protection devices in a hazardous environment. It should be recognized that dusty and/or chemical environments might represent an additional hazard to contact lens wearers.
7. Caution should be exercised in the use of metal frame protective devices in electrical hazard areas.
8. Atmospheric conditions and the restricted ventilation of the protector can cause lenses to fog. Frequent cleaning may be necessary.
9. Welding helmets or face shields should be used only over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).
10. Non-side shield spectacles are available for frontal protection only, but are not acceptable eye protection for the sources and operations listed for "impact."
11. Ventilation should be adequate, but well protected from splash entry. Eye and face protection should be designed and used so that it provides both adequate ventilation and protects the wearer from splash entry.
12. Protection from light radiation is directly related to filter lens density. See note (4). Select the darkest shade that allows task performance.

**Protector Types from Eye & Face Protection Chart (above):**

**Filter Lenses for Protection Against Radiant Energy**

*(Listing of appropriate shade numbers for various operations)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operations** | **Electric Size 1/32 in.** | **Arc Current (amps)** | **Minimum\* Protective Shade** |
| Shielded metal arc welding | Less than 3 | Less than 60 | 7 |
| 3 - 5 | 60 - 160 | 8 |
| 5 - 8 | 160 - 250 | 10 |
| More than 8 | 250 - 550 | 11 |
| Gas metal arc welding & flux cored arc welding | --- | Less than 60 | 7 |
| 60 - 160 | 10 |
| 160 - 250 | 10 |
| 250 - 500 | 10 |
| Gas tungsten arc welding | --- | Less than 50 | 8 |
| 50 - 150 | 8 |
| 150 - 500 | 10 |
| Air carbon | Light | Less than 500 | 10 |
| Arc cutting | Heavy | 500 – 1,000 | 11 |
| Plasma arc welding | --- | Less than 20 | 6 |
| 20 - 100 | 8 |
| 100 - 400 | 10 |
| 400 - 800 | 11 |
| Plasma arc cutting | Light\*\* | Less than 300 | 8 |
| Medium\*\* | 300 - 400 | 9 |
| Heavy\*\* | 400 - 800 | 10 |
| Torch soldering | --- | --- | 2 |
| Torch brazing | --- | --- | 3 |
| Carbon arc welding | --- | --- | 14 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operations** | **Plate Thickness (inches)** | **Plate Thickness (mm)** | **Minimum\* Protective Shade** |
| **Gas Welding**: | --- | --- | --- |
| Light | Under 1/8 | Under 3.2 | 4 |
| Medium | 1/8 to 1/2 | 3.2 to 12.7 | 5 |
| Heavy | Over 1/2 | Over 12.7 | 6 |
| **Oxygen Cutting**: | --- | --- | --- |
| Light | Under 1 | Under 25 | 3 |
| Medium | 1 to 6 | 25 to 150 | 4 |
| Heavy | Over 6 | Over 150 | 5 |

\* Best practice: Start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone, then go to a lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the (spectrum of) operation.

\*\* These values apply where the actual arc is clearly seen. Experience has shown that lighter filters may be used when the arc is hidden by the work piece.

# Risk Assessment for PPE Free Areas

According to the hazards identified above please provide the areas/locations that **do not** require the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) based on the assessment of risk and mitigation activities (i.e., relocation of equipment, reagents, or research procedures.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Building** | **Room/Lab Space** | **Bay/Alcove** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

*Refer to the Laboratory Risk Assessment Tool below for guidance on performing a laboratory risk assessment.*

# Clarifying Description of PPE Free Area:

*(Provide a description of the area in the lab where it is permissible to remove PPE. Specify what PPE may be removed in the area.)*

# Description of Risk Mitigation:

*(Provide a description of processes performed in the lab from the Risk Assessment Tool. Specify the hazards and describe what is in place to protect against the hazards in the PPE Free Area (i.e., barriers to protect from splash, relocation of hazards to remove them from the area, etc.))*

 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Lab Director/Principal Investigator (PI) Date

# Laboratory Risk Assessment Tool

1. **Identify a task**, or group of tasks, that need to be evaluated. Analyze each step in the process separately to identify failure points. Evaluate again, collectively, to determine if combinations of the elements could impact safety. Further review to predict what could go wrong to assess the impact of a safety failure.
2. **Narrow each step for specific tasks** (i.e., the use of pyrophoric liquids, the use of a compressed gas, etc.). List each of these steps on the form, all the way through waste generation and disposal. All procedures involving hazardous materials, potentially dangerous equipment, intermediate chemicals, & waste products should be noted (multiple pages of the tool may be necessary). Consider whether there are facility requirements for power, water, or local exhaust ventilation that are not already in place.
3. **List the chemicals & equipment required** in each step. **Assign individual hazards** or potential failure points. Determine what is most likely to go wrong in each step & the most severe consequences that can result.
4. **Determine risk rating** for each individual hazard or potential failure points identified. Two primary factors determine the risk of hazards or failures associated with the use of a chemical or piece of equipment:
	* The likelihood of that hazard or failure occurring.
	* The severity of the outcome.

*Both the likelihood and severity must be considered when determining the risk rating of hazards.*

The risk rating is a semi-quantitative ranking system: low, medium, and high.

1. A **low-risk** rating indicates that prudent laboratory safety practices may be enough to control the hazards.
	* 1. Examples include: PPE and following proper operating procedures.
2. A **medium-risk** rating indicates that all control types may be necessary to control this hazard.
	* 1. Examples include: a chemical procedure that requires barriers, an SOP, or work in a fume hood.
3. A **high-risk** rating indicates that using all common control types may not be enough to control the hazard.
	* 1. If this is the case, EHS must be contacted to assist in developing an appropriate solution to controlling this hazard.
4. **Determine strategies to eliminate or control the hazards**. List all controls required to abate each hazard or potential failure point. Check the Safety Data Sheets for information on recommended controls for chemicals & gases. Consult EHS to see if there are others who have done similar work & can share lessons learned with you. Engineering controls must be the first option considered to mitigate hazards, followed by administrative controls, *THEN* PPE. Typically, a combination of controls & PPE will be necessary to protect personnel in the laboratory.

The following considerations may be helpful when conducting a risk assessment in the development of laboratory-specific SOP.

# Consider the chemical process

List all possible reactions, including side reactions, before beginning. Think through all reactants, intermediates, and products in terms of flammability, toxicity, and reactivity hazards. Consider the following:

* Can hazardous chemicals be eliminated or substituted with something safer?
* Is the quantity of chemical to be used the minimum required?
* Does it decompose? If YES - How rapidly & to what products?
* What is its stability on exposure to heat, light, water, metals, etc.?
* Is it impact sensitive?
* With what substances is this material incompatible? Are any incompatible materials near the reaction?
* Is it toxic? If so, what type of hazard exists (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact)? What protective measures are required?
* What is the recommended first aid treatment in case of an accidental exposure?
* Determine the quantity and the rate of evolution of heat and gases that may be released during the reaction. Use the thermodynamic and kinetic data from the reaction chemistry.
* Are the chemicals compatible with containers and equipment?
* Will the experiment be conducted at temperatures or pressures above normal?
* Are there other hazards to be aware of such as noise, electrical, radiation, biological, or machinery?

# Question the process dynamics

* How violent will it be?
* What is the effect of catalysts or inhibitors?
* How will air affect the reaction?
* How are the waste products to be handled & disposed of properly?

# Develop contingency plans covering

* Electric power failure
* Cooling system failure
* Exhaust system failure
* Over-pressurization
* Water leaks into system
* Air leaks into system
* Fire (Is the appropriate extinguishing agent nearby?)
* Container breakage
* Chemical spill

# During the process

* Provide adequate cooling, ventilation, pressure relief, & gas purging.
* Isolate reaction vessels, if possible, & make frequent inspections of equipment during the reaction.
* Post appropriate warning signs near any dangerous equipment.
* Inform others working in the area of the chemicals in use & possible hazards.
* Always stay in the area & monitor systems that may present unusual hazards.
* Report all incidents & unusual occurrences immediately.
* Follow recognized, safe practices concerning protective equipment, housekeeping, handling hazardous chemicals, & proper use of lab equipment.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **List Procedure Steps** | **List ALL Chemicals & Equipment****in Step** | **Hazard(s) or Potential Failure Points** | **Risk Rating\*** | **List Controls Required to Abate Each Hazard / Failure point** |
| **Engineering** | **Adm in** | **PPE** |
| 1. \_\_     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  | A. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| B. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| C. |  | Low MediumHigh |  |  |  |
| 2. \_\_     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  | A. |  | Low MediumHigh |  |  |  |
| B. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| C. |  | Low MediumHigh |  |  |  |
| 3. \_\_     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  | A. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| B. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| C. |  | Low MediumHigh |  |  |  |
| 4. \_\_     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  | A. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| B. |  | LowMedium High |  |  |  |
| C. |  | Low MediumHigh |  |  |  |

*Consider the severity & likelihood of an incident occurring as a result of the hazards / potential failures to determine risk rating*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Rating Guidance** | **Engineering Controls** | **Administrative Controls** | **Personal Protective Equipment** |
| **Low Risk**: Use prudent practices to control hazards | **Ventilation** (fume hood, snorkel, biological safety cabinet)**Containment** (glove box, reaction vessel, sealed containers, barriers)**Substitution/ Elimination** (consider less hazardous alternative materials)**Process controls** (safety valves, gauges, temperature sensor, regulators, alarms, monitors, electrical grounding & bonding, glassware preparation) | **Reduce scale of process** (micro-scale experiments)**Reduce time of personal exposure to process****Provide training on proper techniques to reduce exposure & mitigate hazards****Chemical expiration & testing****Equipment maintenance & certification** (pressure vessel testing) | **Eye and face protection** (Safety glasses, safety goggles, laser eyewear face shield)**Body protection** (Lab coat, apron, close-toed shoes, pants, hearing protection)**Hand protection** (thermal, mechanical, chemical)**Respiratory protection** (contact EHS) |
| **Medium-Risk**: Strongly consider all control categories for control of hazards |
| **High-Risk**: Contact EHS for assistance in hazard control |

***Please submit any questions, concerns, or guidance requests to:***

***Safety@tcu.edu***