

AREA HAZARD ANALYSES

Title: Bldg 40 G223 Lab.

Location (Bldg & Rm): Bldg 40 – G223

Instructions:

An Area Hazard Analysis (AHA) is a process that is used to evaluate a work area to 1) determine the hazards that may be present, 2) determine appropriate controls for these hazards and, 3) provide a mechanism to communicate these hazards to someone entering the area. The AHA covers the facility and equipment within the facility. It does not cover specific jobs/tasks that may be performed in the area. Job/task specific hazards and controls are covered by the JHA process.

The AHA should be done by the area manager, in cooperation with the Building Manager. An AHA should be done once for all working areas and whenever there is a change in to the facility or regulations or the introduction of new equipment or new hazard.

Complete instructions and supporting information is available at <web site under development>. Enter information into boxes which will expand to accommodate whatever length of text is entered. Once this AHA is complete, the area responsible person signs.

| Processes/Equipment in Area | Hazards | Controls & Recommended Actions |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. BaBar Trigger work in VME crates | Fume or fire due to high currents burning crate backplane in case of short circuit. | Improve web instructions for operation guidelines. Already established safe current limits on all crates. |
| 2. Power distribution and cabling | Many power cables are laid across ceiling to reach equipment in the middle without proper cable tray and some are laid close to signal cables at places. Some signal/network cable routing are also untidy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Lab layout floor plan to move equipment closer to power sources if possible. • Improved power distribution for equipment in the center of the lab. • Proper cable trays to tidy up the cable routing. |
| 3. Lab. access and earthquake safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A blocked door needs to have clearer signs for not being an exit. • EMC teststand exit is too narrow with trolley and cabinet obstructing access. • Some cabinets and the trigger racks are | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After revising the Lab floor plan, non-exit door will be clearly labeled as Not-Exit. • Reorganize the use of cabinets to empty one cabinet in the middle of the room and remove it. • After the equipment relocation, secure all racks and cabinets. |

| Signatures: | Print Name | Signature or Initialed | Date |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Area Responsible: | Dong Su | | 10/25/04 |
| Participants: | | | |
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