

AREA HAZARD ANALYSIS WORK FORM

Title: Sector 0 Laser Alignment Room (Blue Room)

Location (Bldg & Rm) CID Blue Room

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 JHAM 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 https://www-internal.slac.stanford.edu/esh/SLACsafety/jham/aha_instruction.htm. 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	Recommended Controls & Actions
In front of blackout curtain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical equipment rack, desk, chair, bookcase 	1. Trip hazards	1. Good housekeeping
Behind blackout curtain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camera stage apparatus - Image viewing station - End of linac light pipe 	1. Area is dark during operation 2. Laser light 3. Potential failure of linac light pipe window 4. Impact by external arms of flapper valves when closing	1. Carry flashlight when behind curtain 2. Close shutters when system not in use 3. Close flapper valves when system not in use 4. Remain clear of external arms when flapper valves are open

<p>All buildings</p> <p>Telephone cable and wire especially where exposed without insulation, such as in wire closets, backboards, or other connection or termination points, or at places where the insulation is damaged.</p>	<p>Ring voltage on typical telephone cables and wires can be 90 volts AC or higher and can cause electrical shock.</p> <p>This electrical shock can be a startle hazard, for example causing someone to jerk away and fall off a ladder.</p> <p>Ring voltage is the electrical power occurring on the phone cable or wire when a phone line is ringing, which activates the ringer bell or buzzer in the phone.</p>	<p>Exercise personal caution and do not touch bare telephone cables or wires. Exercise caution when working in the vicinity of telephone cable and wire and avoid direct contact with bare wires or wires whose insulation is damaged. Any necessary work to be done on phone cables and wires should be performed by qualified personnel with appropriate training. Qualified personnel should exercise caution and be aware of the possibility of electrical shock, and take mitigating actions such as wearing insulated gloves or using insulated tools, or otherwise providing protection from potential shock etc.</p>
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Completed by	Print Name	Date
Area Responsible:		
Participants:		