AREA HAZARD ANALYSIS WORK FORM

Title: SPEAR RF High Voltage Power Supply **Location (Bldg & Rm) 514**

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.

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

• High voltage
  o 12470 VAC PS input
  o 90 kVDC PS output
  o 208 VAC control power
	Potential lethal injury if any of these voltages are contacted.	• Lethal voltages contained via a combination of insulation and physical electrically grounded shielding barriers.
		• Do not remove any electrical shielding barriers.
		• Report any instances of exposed busses, damaged insulation or barriers to SPEAR operations (x2751).
		• Use appropriate Lock and Tag procedures when work on any of these circuits is required.

• Oil containment barrier
• Concrete equipment pads
• Conduit leading to old 8S9 HVPS
• Access platform for HV disconnect switch
	Trip hazard while entering and exiting building.	• Use caution when
		  o entering and exiting building
		  o operating HV disconnect switch
		  o walking in building
		• Watch where you walk and keep your eyes on your path

• Cooling fans	Injury from contact with moving fan blades. Fans are operated by automatic control, so may start at any time.	• Fan blade guards installed • Do not put fingers or tools near guards • Do not wear loose clothing near fans • Use appropriate Lock and Tag procedures when work on the fans is required.
• Access to top of HVPS • 12470 VAC conduit • Building crane beams	Injury from slips or falls at high elevations. Head injury from hitting overhead structures	• Work platforms with railings and stairway access installed around tops of power supplies. • Use care when walking on platforms to avoid trip small gaps and trip hazards between platform sections and power

		supplies. • Be aware of the low 12470 conduit at the end of the stairway and the crane beams over the power supplies. • Hard Hat Required
• Building crane (600 pound limit)	Injury from contact with chain Injury from falling objects attached to crane	• Crane operator must be qualified for safe operation of the crane • Within the working area of the crane and/or load, pay attention to the crane operator and stand clear of the load. • When not in use, move crane to a position such that neither it nor its chain poses a hazard to people working in the building.
• Dielectric oil	Slips, falls, environmental contamination, skin irritation, and eye injury.	• Oil is contained in power supply. • Secondary containment prevents undesired oil leaks from entering environment. • Use good housekeeping to clean any spills • Waste to be disposed through SLAC Hazardous Waste Group • Read and observe MSDS
• LCW (75 psi) for HVPS cooling	Injury from pressurized water	• Use appropriate Lock and Tag procedures when work on the LCW circuit is required.
• Compressed air (1 psi)	Injury from pressurized air	• Use appropriate Lock and Tag procedures when work on compressed air circuit is required

Completed by	**Print Name**	**Date**
Area Responsible:	Ed Guerra	August 4, 2008
Participants:		