

# **Project Safety**

### **School of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering**

Final Year Project

CHPR 4411/4412

MATE 4411/4412

MECH 4401/4402

MCTX 4421/4422

OGEG 4500/4501

# **Statistics – 2005/2006**



- In 2005/2006, there were 270 work-related fatalities that occurred while a worker was "working for income"
- 19 of those fatalities occurred in WA
- There were a further 41 "bystander" fatalities
- Industries with highest accident rates are
  - agriculture, forestry and fishing
  - transport and storage
  - mining
  - electricity gas and water supply
  - construction

**Source:** "Work Related Traumatic Injury Fatalities, Australia 2005/2006", Australian Safety and Compensation Council, September 2008

# **Statistics – 2005/2006**



- Most common accident types
  - vehicle accident
  - hit by moving objects
  - falls from height
  - hit by falling objects
  - contact with electricity
  - trapped between stationary and moving objects
  - trapped by moving machinery
  - slide/cave-in

**Source:** "Work Related Traumatic Injury Fatalities, Australia 2005/2006", Australian Safety and Compensation Council, September 2008



# Safety is ALWAYS YOUR personal responsibility

## **Working Safely**

### - attitude & awareness



- It requires the adoption of a safe working attitude
  - -safety must **always** be regarded as important
  - -there are **NO** exceptions to safe working practices
  - -you must prevent others from acting in an unsafe fashion:
    YOU are responsible if an accident occurs that you had the opportunity to prevent
  - safety always trumps expediency
- Situational awareness is essential to working safely many serious accidents occur in staggeringly banal situations you MUST be alert to the hazards around you you MUST be alert to developing situations



- **Safety** issues may arise "**directly**" during the execution of final year projects
  - Laboratory Safety
  - Workshop Safety
  - Collection and Transport of Specimens
- In some projects, safety issues arise "indirectly"
  - associated with the implementation and/or manufacture of a novel design.
  - associated with the implementation of new procedures.

### Laboratory Safety

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- Emergency Equipment & Procedures
  - -Fire extinguisher
  - -Safety Shower
  - -Eye Wash
  - -Spill kits/procedures
  - -Alarms and Exit routes
  - -Contacts
- Compressed Gases
- Mechanical Guards/Rotating Equipment
- Electrical Equipment
- Ventilation
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Chemical Storage
- Chemical Waste Management
- Hazard Communication

### Laboratory Safety



- Supervisors & students share the responsibility for keeping their laboratories safe.
- Laboratory safety should
  - identify potential safety problems
  - provide measures for eliminating or mitigating potential hazards (induction training, personal protection equipment (PPE), material handling procedures, safe equipment operating procedures, etc)
  - ensure availability of safety equipment (fire extinguishers, first aid, alarms)
  - provide emergency measures

### Workshop Safety



- Students working in **workshops** (either in the department or off-site) must adhere to safe work practices.
- Students **must also ensure** that workshop staff assisting them can work in a safe environment.

### - Manufacturing & Implementation issues

Be aware that implementation and manufacture of any new design or implementation of new practices can potentially create new safety issues (and, at the same time, alleviate existing issues)!

- Manufacturing issues
  - Handling of hazardous materials and waste
  - Safe factory practice identify any hazardous operations
- Implementation issues
  - Operating Environment
  - Hazards inherent in the design how have these been mitigated (eg guards, filleting of sharp edges, pressure relief)
  - Material issues
  - Safe operating practices and limits
  - Training operators in safe operation