Standards of Practice Manager's EH&S Training Needs Assessment

Employee Name:	Department:
PI/Manager/Area Supervisor:	Date:

Purpose: It is important to train employees on the potential EH&S hazards they may be exposed to in the course of their work. This is especially important when onboarding a College of Agriculture (COA) new employee and at any time when an employee's job duties change, possibly exposing them to new risks within their workplace.

Scope: All K-State COA new employees and employees whose job duties have changed need to participate in EH&S training based on the risks they encounter in their workplace.

Deliverable: After you have checked the box(s) that apply to the employee, click **Submit** (<u>agsafe@ksu.edu</u>) at the end of this document. You and your Departmental EH&S Coordinator will be provided an e-mail with linkages to the required training for your new employee or an employee whose job duties have changed.

Consequences of Deviation: Not knowing what the acceptable safe work practices are or not following them when working in an office, lab or on a field site exposes the employee and possibly others to a greater risk of injury and damage to the environment.

\checkmark	Haz	zard Assessment (The EH&S Office and the Departmental EH&S Coordinator will facilitate this process.)
	1.	Risk Assessment: Assess the hazard(s), specifically work practices and the work conditions
	2.	Job-Specific Risk Assessments: Job Safety Analysis (JSA) 🗆 ; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 🗖
	3.	Risk Priority: Rank the hazards based on individuals exposed, likelihood of occurrence, severity, etc.
	4.	Risk Mitigation: Actions focused on eliminating or reducing the risk
\checkmark	Lab	ooratory/Chemical Safety
	5.	Lab Setting: Use hazardous materials in the laboratory (this includes oils, solvents, paints, gases, etc.)
	6.	Non-Lab Setting: Use hazardous materials in a workplace other than a laboratory (field sites, shops, etc.)
	7.	Waste Management: Generate hazardous waste in the course of work
	8.	Ship or Transport: Prepare to ship or transport any quantity of hazardous materials
	9.	Pesticide Use: Use or supervise those that use agricultural pesticides
	10.	Maintenance or Service: Enter laboratory to maintain or service equipment
	11.	Emergency Response: Train in spill clean-up procedures
\checkmark	Bio	logical Safety and Bloodborne Pathogens
	12.	Bloodborne Pathogens: Risk of exposure to blood and bodily fluids
	13.	BSL Containment: Use or supervise a laboratory requiring containment: BSL1 \Box ; BSL2 \Box ; BSL3 \Box
	14.	Select Agents: Work with select agents
	15.	Sharps: Use and disposal in approved sharps containers
		Maintenance or Service: Enter BSL1, BSL2, or BSL3 laboratory to maintain or service equipment
\checkmark	Ani	mal Handling
	17.	Animal Behavior: Understand behavior to avoid accidents
	18.	Animal Handling: Come in physical contact with any animal species and their bedding or holding areas
	19.	Asthma and Allergies: Risk of exposure to danger, fur, body waste and saliva
		Work Conditions: Ventilation, traction, proper access for animals and people, escape routes for handlers
\checkmark	Мо	torized Equipment
	21.	Mobile Aerial Lifts: Operate a mobile aerial lift, scissor lift, boom lift, etc.
	22.	Forklift: Operate a forklift, battery powered pallet jack, or other material handling equipment
	23.	Skid-Steer Loader: Operate a skid-steer loader
	24.	ATV Vehicles: Operate an ATV vehicle
		Agricultural Equipment: Operate a tractor, combine, backhoe, baler, farm truck, mower, etc.
	26.	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV): Use of UAVs in the conduct of work

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 27. Excavation: Trenching (digging below four feet below grade) 28. Fall Protection: Work or supervise those that perform elevated work greater than four feet above work area surface 29. Confined Space: Entry or supervise those who work in confined spaces, e.g., tanks, grain bins, animal waste areas 30. Hot Work: Weld, cut or solder with a torch, braze, or grind 31. Ladder Work: Use or supervise those who work on portable ladders 32. Lock and Tag Out: LOTO hazardous energy sources 33. Electrical Safety: Exposure to electrical hazards 34. Power Tool Safety: Use or supervise the use of electrical powered tools 35. Machine Guarding: Use or supervise the use of industrial equipment 36. Compressed Gases: Work with or use compressed gases
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37. Asbestos: Conduct work that could disturb asbestos containing materials
38. Fume Hood: Conduct work in a chemical fume hood
39. Fire Extinguisher: Use portable fire extinguisher for incipient fires
40. Human Factors: Tools and equipment are ergonomically designed to conform to the worker
✓ Personal Safety
41. Eye Protection: The potential for chemical splash or airborne materials requires the use of goggles
42. Hearing Protection: Work in an environment with excessive noise greater than 85dBA TWA
43. Respirators: Airborne work exposure requires the use of a respirator (N95, half-face, PAPR, etc.)
44. Gloves: Work exposure requires the use of gloves selected based on their correct type and protection level
45. Head: Work requires the use hard hats or bump caps
46. Coveralls: Work requires the donning of chemical resistive coveralls
47. Foot: Work requires the wearing of protective shoes or chemical resistive boots
48. Medical Surveillance: Medically cleared to wear a respirator in a hazardous work environment
✓ Physical Demand Criteria
49. Work Acclimatization: Adapt to the new job physical demands and environmental conditions
50. Lifting, Carrying, Pushing, and Pulling: Light (10-20 lbs.) 🗆 ; Medium (25-50 lbs.) 🗆 ; Heavy (50-100 lbs.) 🗆
51. Thermal Stress: Work in environments where high heat or cold is present
52. Elevated Work: Climb and work at elevation
53. Computer Use: Use a computer or other activity requiring a high degree of repetitive motion
54. Vehicles: Use of state-owned vehicles
✓ Environmental
55. Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC): Responsibilities related to the storage of fuels/oils
56. Pollution Collection Devices (Bag Houses/Dust Collectors): Taking opacity readings
57. Waste Management: Manage the disposal of hazardous waste
✓ Radiation Safety
58. Gauge User: Work with gauges that have a radioactive source
59. Radiation Safety: Work with radioactive materials
60. X-Ray Safety: Work with X-Ray producing devices

🗆 Submit

Clear