

Environment, Health and Safety Department Facilities Planning & Management

UNIVERSITY OF WISONSIN-MADISON

Paul Umbeck Director

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FACILITY MANAGERS MEETING

TOPICS

- * Emergency Eyewashes
- * Flip Packs
- * Oxygen Depleting Gases

EMERGENCY EYEWASH MAINTENANCE

- * Many Types & Styles
- Emergency eyewashes often go unused; critical to test these devices regularly to ensure they function properly in an emergency
- Studies show that seconds immediately following an eye injury or chemical splash are critical to minimizing damage
- If the eyewash uses tap water, it is recommended that they be flushed weekly.
- × Contact:
 - + Jeff Schiller
 - + (608) 225-7693
 - + jschiller @fpm.wisc.edu















FLIP PACKS

- Used for the transport of liquids/chemicals i.e., lab to lab or building to building movement on campus only
- NOT designed for transporting chemicals/liquids in commerce
- If you see these in your building or on the loading dock, please contact EH&S
- · Contact:
 - Troy Vannieuwenhoven
 - 262-1072
 - tvannieuwenhoven@fpm.wisc.edu



Request a Flip Pack Pick Up on the EH&S Website

Chemical Disposal/
Surplus Pickup Request
Form



http://www.ehs.wisc.edu/chemicaldisposalpickup.htm

OXYGEN DEPLETING/ DISPLACEMENT GASES

http://www.fireengineering.com/topics/m/vide o/46427462/phoenix-az-fire-departmentsafety-alert-liquified-co2.htm

EFFECTS OF OXYGEN DEFICIENCY

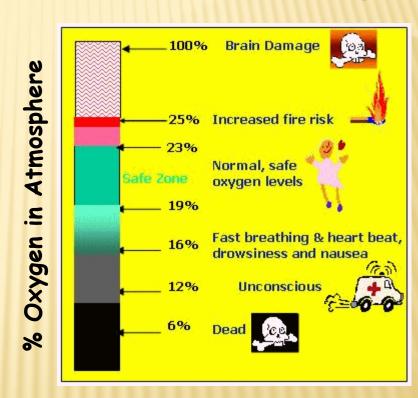
Oxygen Levels (%)	Symptoms of Exposure
19.5	Minimum oxygen level without adverse effect.
15-19	Decreased ability to work strenuously. Impaired coordination. Early symptoms.
12-14	Breathing rate increases, increase in heart rate. Impaired coordination, perception & judgment.
10-12	Breathing further increases in rate & depth, lips turn blue. Poor judgment.
8-10	Mental failure. Fainting. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Vomiting.
6-8	8 minutes – fatal, 6 minutes – 50% fatality, 4-5 minutes – possible recovery.
4-6	Coma within 40 seconds, convulsions, breathing stops, death.

ATMOSPHERIC HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Rapid release of a gas into an enclosed space can displace oxygen

→ asphyxiation (suffocation) hazard

- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Helium (He)
- Liquid Nitrogen (N₂)
- Dry Ice (solid CO₂)
- Oxygen (O₂)
 - + >23.5% oxygen
 - + Extreme fire hazard
 - Static electricity (hair or clothing can provide the ignition to start a fire



WHY SHOULD YOU BE CONCERNED?

- * Suffocation can occur in seconds!
- * Many areas do not fit the definition of a confined space and are not "signed" or posted as permit requiring. They must meet all 3 criteria:
 - + Limited or restricted entrance or exit
 - + Not a workspace or area designed for continuous occupancy
 - + Area must be large enough to walk into
 - + Has the potential for a significant atmospheric hazard
- * Examples include tanks, silos, storage bins, vaults, manholes, tunnels, equipment housing

SIGNAGE EXAMPLES









LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE CYLINDER

- Union South
- Located in a small back hallway
- Fixed oxygen monitor
- Signage indicates only Airgas Employee is authorized to remove, relocate or tamper with cylinder
- Cylinder is the property of Airgas
- Is the oxygen monitor serviced by Airgas???



AREAS OF CONCERN THAT DO NOT MEET ALL THE CONFINED SPACE CRITERIA

- * Many locations on campus where there is a potential for hazardous atmosphere i.e., asphyxiation hazards, but do not meet the confined space criteria include:
 - + Basements
 - + Any area where there is no or poor ventilation
 - + Walk-in freezers and refrigerators
 - + Dry ice containers





WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- * EH&S is trying to create an inventory of areas of concern
 - + If you think you have an area of concern, contact EH&S for assistance with a risk assessment
 - + EH&S will conduct an evaluation of the area to determine if a hazard exists and make a recommendation for necessary controls
 - + EH&S can provide training on the hazards and appropriate administrative controls (e.g., signage, monitoring, detectors)