

# Job Safety Analysis

Safety Information for Eposea, Inc.



## Transporting and Operating the Stingray

TASKS	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1. Loading the Stingray onto the transportation cart	a. Pinch from holding the frame of the Stingray.	Hold the middle layer of the frame with your right hand and the bottom layer with your left hand when lifting the Stingray from the left side and vice versa when lifting from the right side.
	b. Back/ muscle strain and injury.	Slightly bend your body forward when loading or unloading the Stingray to prevent back injury.
	c. Hand/ finger injury	Make sure your grip is safe and strong before lifting the Stingray.
	d. Foot injury when the Stingray accidentally lands on your foot	Wear covered shoes. Get assistance if available
2. Loading and unloading equipments into and from the transportation cart	a. Back injury	Always kneel or crouch when loading and unloading the equipments into or from the transportation cart.
	b. Foot injury from heavy equipment	Keep your feet away from the loading zone at all times. Wear covered shoes.
3. Transporting the Stingray	a. Impact injury from being ran over/ crushed by the transportation cart	Clear the path in front of moving cart. Be aware of people on the way while transporting Stingray.
	b. Foot injury from the Stingray/ equipments landing on foot	Make sure the Stingray is cable-tied to the cart. Ensure the cart lock is properly secured.
4. Setting up the Stingray	a. Mild electrical shock or electrocution	Watch the power supply and make sure it is placed on a dry location. Visually inspect of the cables and connectors. Check that each connector has been tightened and waterproofed. Use the proper personal protective equipment in accordance with the supply voltage. Make sure hands are dry when in contact with the Stingray.
	b. Hand injury or cut from inadvertent starting of motors/ thrusters	Put warning sign/ stickers on the thruster. Ensure the thruster trigger/ control is off when in contact with the Stingray. Constantly inspect the status of thrusters when in contact with the Stingray.
	c. Injury from tripping on the tether	Lay the tether nicely without blocking the way. Ensure that the tether is not tangled at all times.
	d. Injury caused by overpressurized air pump	Check and double check the value on the pressure regulator Do not leave the pressurized air pump unattended. Ensure safe depressurization of air. Ensure the pressure gauge is free from defect and is suitable for pressure.
5. Deploying and retrieving the Stingray to and from the water	a. Mild electrical shock or electrocution	Assess for damaged wires/connectors before deploying/retrieving the Stingray. Evaluate the condition of the wires and replace cables when necessary. Check for presence of o-rings in all cable connections and that they are secured and waterproofed.
	b. Hand injury or cut from inadvertent starting of motors/ thrusters	Put warning sign/ stickers on the thruster. Ensure the thruster trigger/ control is off when in contact with the Stingray. Constantly inspect the status of thrusters when in contact with the Stingray.
<b>Required Training</b>		<b>Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>
Familiarization with the Stingray's center of gravity		Covered shoes  Safety gloves
Stingray loading and unloading procedures		
Power check and set-up procedures		
Proper operation of the air pump		

**Other Information:** See *Stingray Technical Documentation* for more information on *Safety*  
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