



II: Description of the Curriculum Changes

- B. Summary of Proposed Changes
 - 1. Title: SAFE 301 Health Hazard Identification No change
 - 2. Catalog Description

Old Prerequisite: MATH 122 New Prerequisite: MATH 121

3. Course Objectives

Old:

A. Students will have an understanding of the fundamentals, terminology, and and any and a first service bereions and horr values to health harrards identification

- B. Students will be able to identify primary health hazards found in industry and their effects on the human body.

 - C. Students will be able to identify appropriate workplace standards and threshold limit values.
 - D. Students will demonstrate an understanding of the health hazards in the workplace.

New:

- A. Define terms used in industrial hygiene as they relate to health hazard identification in the workplace.
- B. Identify primary health hazards found in the workplace and their effects on the human body.
- C. Identify appropriate workplace standards and threshold limit values.
- D. Describe methods used in the identification of health hazards in the workplace.
- E. Interpret the signs and symptoms of exposure to health hazards in the workplace.

4. Course Outline

Adjusted hours per topic and included a new section L. Current Health Hazard Issues -4 hours. This will include topics such as biohazards, barometric hazards, and indoor air quality.

	C. Justification/Rationale for the Revision
	Prerequisite To be consistent with the recently approved curriculum changes of the program.
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	Course Objectives The objectives were rewritten to elaborate and clarify learning objectives, and affirm what the students will achieve because of taking this course in measurable terms. Course Outline: New Section To include health hazard issues/concerns that are current major concerns or emerging
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	pathogens, tuberculosis, indoor air quality, and legionnaires' disease. Within the past 10-15 years there has been an increase in the awareness of the potential hazards of biological agents. Note that the identification of the biological agent that caused

Legionnaires' disease; the recognition of the AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency

syndrome) epidemic; and the emergency of recombinant DNA (rDNA) technology as an industry and as a means to create goods and services; have all contributed to the

PROPOSED SYLLABUS OF RECORD

I. Catalog Description

SAFE 301 Health Hazard Identification

3 credits
0 lab hours
3 lecture hours
(3c-01-3sh)

Prerequisites: CHEM 102, PHYS 111, MATH 121, BIOL 155

Presidence understanding of the mimory health horards found in industry and their effects on

	C Rody Reen	onse to Inhaled Toxic Materials	(3 hours)	
	C. Dody Rosp	rious types of responses which m	ay result from inhalation to toxic substances,	
	• The val	primary irritation, allergic reaction	ons or sensitization	
		oconiosis		
	•	ic intoxication		
		fume fever		
		s Infections		
		ctive damage		
	 Mutage 	enesis and cancer.		
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		o Aerosols in Industry	(4 hours)	
 	Exposu	ire to air contaminants in industry	T	
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	metals.	metalloid and organic solvents.		
			s of deposition in the respiratory tract.	
			nd common diseases associated with aerosols	
	exposi	re along with appropriate referen	ce to permissible exposure limits.	
	Опрова	re mong wim uppropriate reserves.	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	E Inhalation	Of Gases and Vanors in Industry	(8 hours)	
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	• Chemie	cal and physical properties of con	nmon airborne gases and vapors.	
		rial sources, uses, and potential ex		
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The effects of exposure to gases and organic solvents including particles commonly

encountered in industry.

	I. Exposure to Noise in IndustryExposure to noise in industry	(3 hours)
	 The physics of sound and the various types of noise, 	
	• The structure and function of the human hearing mechan	
	 Auditory sensitivity and the effects of exposure to excess Sources of noise in industry. 	sive noise.
	Sources of hoise in industry.	
	J. Exposure to Non-ionizing Radiation	(3 hours)
	 Definitions of the various types of non-ionizing radiation 	n.
	Review of the physics of radiation. The second control of the physics of radiation.	
	 The common sources of non-ionizing radiation Snegific hazards and exposure such as ultraviolet, lasers. 	infrared microwave
	MALTIC HAZZIUS ZILI CATRISHIC SHOH ZIS HILITAVIOLE INSUIS.	. Infared. Morewaye.
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	radar and radio frequency (RF) radiation.	
	K Exposure to Ionizing Radiation	(3 hours)
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Sources of exposure in industry.

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	C.	Homework 10% Periodic out-of-classroom assignments consisting of short answer questions
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		Students will prepare a report on how to identify a specific health hazard in a specific industry.
	E.	Presentations 5%
	L.	Students will orally present their term project to the class, and answer questions
		that arising from the presentation.
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	G.	Participation 10% Each student will provide active engagement in the classroom
		Each student will provide active engagement in the classroom.

The grading scale will be based on the following:

A = 90-100% B = 80-89% C = 70-79% D = 60-69% F < 60% Levy, B.S. and D.H. Wegman (editors). Occupational Health, 3rd Edition. Little, Brown, and Company, New York, NY, 1995

Historical Reference

Old Syllabus of Record

SYLLABUS OF RECORD

I. Catalog Description

SA 301 Health Hazard Identification 3c-01-3sh Prerequisites: CH 102, PY 111, MA 122, BI 155

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IV.	
TA.	Evaluation Methods
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A 90-100% B 80-89% C 70-79% D 60-69% F < 60%

or, at the discretion of the faculty member a grading curve that results in a normal distribution of grades.

