Introduction

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licensed material, establishing and overseeing radiation emergency procedures, and developing, reviewing, and revising the university:

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investigates incidents and ensures regulatory compliance with University, State, and Federal laws. Additionally, the RSC reviews and approves radioactive material related project proposals and updates the Radiation Safety Manual as needed.

The Hazard Communication Standard Program includes an inventory of every hazardous chemical on

g.

Figure 1 - Conceptual diagram of the effectiveness and applicability of the types of safety controls

Elimination /Substitution of Hazards

The most effective way to ensure control a risk is to remove hazards from your workplace all together.

Training

Proper training serves as a dedicated time to communicate about hazards, safe practices, emergency procedures, and to identify safety information resources. Required training components include general training administered by EHS, specific training provided by PIs or lab supervisors on the hazards present in the lab, and training required by institutional committees, such as the IACUC, IBC, or IRB.

are being met and a written Chemical Hygiene Program.

b. Remove any chemicals or equipment from the fume hood before maintenance personnel perform servicing;

laundered in accordance wi

c.

Safety Practices by Topic

The safety practices found herein are designed to be implemented along with the general lab safety

2. Environmental monitoring reveals an exposure level above the action level or PEL
3. A chemical spill, leak, explosion or other release takes place which results in a hazardous

Som

Figure 3 - example of proper three points of contact while storing gas cylinders

Use all of the contents of a cylinder whenever possible. Even though the cylinder may seem empty, continue to use recommended handling procedures for compressed gas cylinders. Return the empty cylinder to the manufacturer, if possible. Cylinders that cannot be returned and are empty or are no longer wanted are handled through the hazardous waste

Laboratories (BMBL), 5th Edition, and the Federal Select Agents Regulations. These form the basis for campus biosafety policies and procedures.

General Biosafety Practices

a. Maintain strict adherence to standard microbiological practices and techniques.
b. Personnel working with infectious agents or materials must be aware of potential hazards and must be trained in the practices and techniques necessary for handling such material.
c. The PI must maintain a Biological Safety Manual which identifies the hazards and safety procedures designed to minimize or eliminate risks.
d. Access to areas where infectious agents harmful to persons are used shall be limited to authorized personnel an

b. Laboratory personnel must receive specific training in handling pathogenic and potentially lethal agents, and must be supervised by scientists competent in handling infectious agents and associated procedures.
c. All procedures involving the manipulation of infectious materials must be conducted within BSCs, other physical containment devices, or by personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

not be necessary due to the detail of your specific process. Suggested safety practices may be foregone after a thorough hazard assessment is performed and or a reviewing entity has approved the process

c) Watches, rings, or other adornments which can trap cryogenic liquids near the skin should not be worn when handling cryogenic liquids.

First aid

Be mindful of secondary contamination during first aid. When possible, the victims should perform first aid action on themselves. Regardless of who is providing aid, appropriate gloves should be donned.

a) Heat a measured amount of K-Y Jelly (Johnson & Johnson) to 50-60 degrees C, typically 395 grams.
b)

Toxicity Data

Table 2- Lethal Concentration Data

Á All lab ware that has c

The follo

Excess osmium tetroxide solutions can be rendered safer by reaction with sodium sulfite to

These precautions apply when using unconcentrated perchloric acid (

Place this label on all PFC materials. It is available from EHS or may be printed by clicking the image below:

Pyrophoric chemicals are those which will

Hazards

a)

Laser safety

c.

Promptly replace deteriorated labels and containe

Radiation Safety

Ionizing radiation is a known reproductive hazard. It has been linked to birth defects and other reproductive problems. Exposure to ionizing radiation at work could increase your

and respirator

All building occupants should know where to go in case of a tornado or severe weather. In the event of a

Oxygen	Oils, grease, hydrogen, flammable liquids, solids or gases

Appendix B: Chemical Carcinogen List

Phosphorous Pentoxide	Water

hxitassium4(h)entrm4(h)an(eng)hene

chloroacetone iodoacetic acid

Cyclohexene	110-83-8
Decahydronaphthalene (decalin)	91-17-8

beta-Chlorophenetole	614-72-2
o-Chlorophenetole	143-24-8

Appendix D: P-Listed Chemicals

P-listed hazardous wastes include:

a) residue remaining in a container or inner liner that held one of these chemicals,
b) discarded commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates,
c) off-specifiirea1W* nBT/F2 15.96 Tf1 iates,

P040	297 97 2

P202	64 00 6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P201	2631 37 0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.