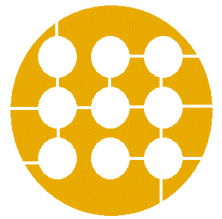


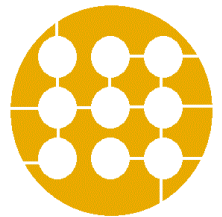
# GENERAL LABORATORY SAFETY TRAINING

WVU Shared Research Facilities 2015



# GENERAL LAB SAFETY

- Dress
  - No open toed shoes
  - Appropriate attire
    - Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) as needed
- Behavior
  - No running
  - No food or drink (**Never!**)
- Cleanliness
  - Multiuser environment
- Use common sense

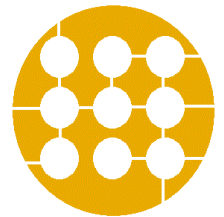


# CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN

## PURPOSE:

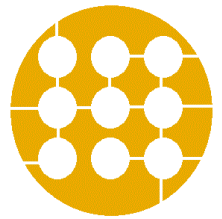
- provide information that supports the procedures, equipment and protocols
- protection of users and staff from safety and health effects of hazardous chemicals and materials
- to be in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Where is it? Posted in the lab by the door



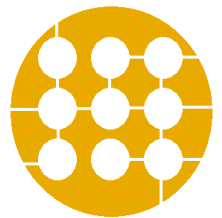
# CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN - CONTENTS

- Cover page
  - Lab plan, safety diamond, emergency contact numbers
  - Emergency shutdown procedure and evacuation
- Lab overview
  - Description of the lab, map of facilities, equipment list
- Chemical safety information
  - Including PPE requirements
- Chemical and gas inventory
- All **SDS** sheets
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)



# CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN

- The CHP is continually updated
- Posted visibly in the lab
- University policy requires every laboratory user to read the CHP prior to laboratory use

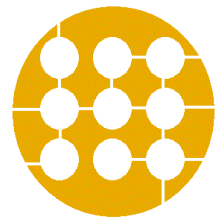


# FIRE SAFETY

- Extinguisher
  - <http://sharedresearchfacilities.wvu.edu/safety/srfSafetyMain.html>
- Cleanroom
  - Always evacuate

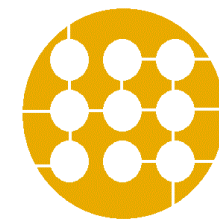


“That is just negative data storage room, focus here.”



# FIRE SAFETY - CONTINUED

- Evacuation
  - Shut down any laboratory equipment and process that pose a danger if left unattended. However, leave immediately if in peril
  - Immediately evacuate the building using the nearest stairwell
  - Do not reenter the building until authorized to do so
- All fires must be reported immediately regardless of size or cause. Call 911 (9-911 on campus phone). If chemicals are involved, make sure that the fire department is so advised.



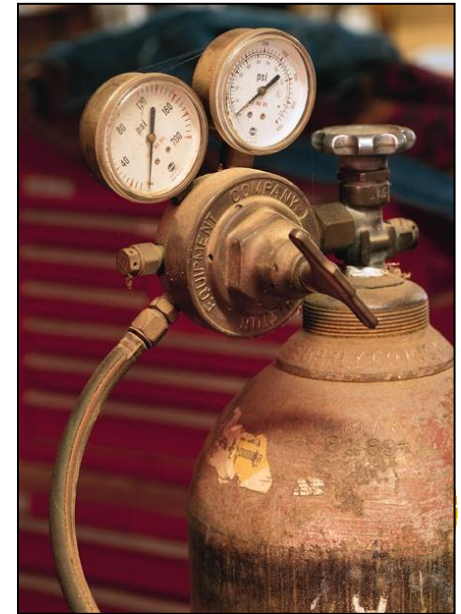
# GAS HANDLING - DANGERS

## Compressed Gas

- Flying fragments penetrate eyes and skin
- Compressed gas can damage skin, eyes and ears
- Use lowest pressure for the task
- Wear eye and skin protection

## Flammable or Toxic Gases

- Ex: propane, ammonia, silane, chlorine, tetrafluoromethane
- When working with or on a flammable compressed gas cylinder use spark-free tools





# GAS CYLINDER HANDLING

- Compressed and liquefied gases may be combustible, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, inert or a combination of hazards
- Specific characteristics of each gas (read the MSDS)
- Store and handle with valve cap on
- Never lift a cylinder by the valve cap
- Store upright and secure to prevent them falling over
- Never roll a cylinder on its side, use a hand truck or a secure system
- Secure with chain or belt above midpoint but below shoulder
- Always keep away from heat sources, combustibles and electrical systems
- Wear eye protection when working with regulators and gauges
- DO NOT try and repair a leaky cylinder, report it immediately



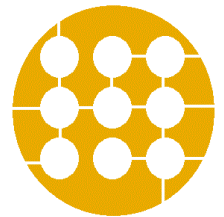
# CRYOGENICS HANDLING

- Liquid nitrogen
  - Adequate ventilation is required
- Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Insulated gloves, apron and face shield
- Transfer of cryogenics
  - must only be done in approved open containers (i.e. dewars)
  - must be conducted slowly
  - Less than 80% full volume to minimize boiling and splashing of the cryogenic fluid
- All cryogenic systems are equipped with pressure relief devices to prevent excessive pressure build-up



# CRYOGENIC DANGERS & BURNS

- Liquid nitrogen is  $-320^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-195^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Causes severe frostbite and eye damage
- Cryogenic liquids and their boil-off vapors rapidly freeze human tissue and cause common materials to become brittle
- Always wear proper PPE
- Do not rub skin
- Treat with warm water bath
- Can cause oxygen-deficient conditions
- May cause an explosion of a sealed container
- Evacuate in the case of a large spill

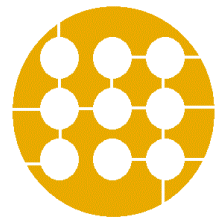


# SHARPS & BROKEN GLASS

## When do sharps injuries occur:

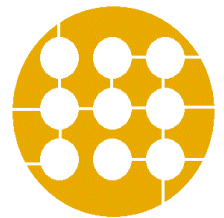
During use	41%
After use/before disposal	40%
During and after disposal	15%
Other	4%

CDC: NaSH, June 1995-December 2003



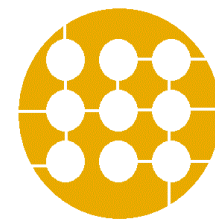
# SHARPS & BROKEN GLASS DISPOSAL

- Use all safety devices on sharps, blades and needles
- Never recap a used needle
- Dispose of all sharps and broken glass in properly labeled “sharps” receptacle
- Do not throw away with the normal trash!!



# SRF ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

- Start at [srf.wvu.edu](http://srf.wvu.edu)
  - InfoCenter>
    - Where to Start>
      - CORES training / billing form (supervisor)
      - User Agreement
      - General Lab and Chemistry Safety Training (this one)
      - Other trainings (ask / register)




# COMMUNICATION

- Who should be allowed in the lab?
  - Trained users and authorized staff only
  - Do not allow people into lab, refer them to the lab manager
- In case of emergency....
  - Call 911 (9-911 from campus phone)
  - Call emergency contact numbers listed on door placards, logbooks or Chemical Hygiene Plan
- In case of suspicious behavior.....
  - Call campus police (304) 293-3136



# COMMUNICATION

- Reporting
  - In the event of any accidents, incidents or spills please let SRF managers and staff know immediately!!
- Contact us anytime
  - [Srf.wvu.edu](http://Srf.wvu.edu)
- Twitter
  -  [@WVU\\_SRF](https://twitter.com/WVU_SRF)

