



**SOUTHERN RESEARCH
LABORATORIES, INC.**

CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN (CHP)

Prepared by:

Officer of Environmental Health and Safety

Southern Research Laboratory
Officer of Environmental Health and Safety
2251 Lynx Lane Suite 1
Orlando, Florida 32804

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PURPOSE

All laboratories using hazardous chemicals are required to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.1450, Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories. This standard requires that the employer develop a written Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP), which is capable of protecting employees from the health hazards associated with hazardous chemicals in the laboratory. This document is Southern Research Laboratory's Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) and it is intended to highlight those laboratory practices that are necessary for protecting workers from exposure to hazardous chemicals. The CHP serves as a general safety document for all laboratories. In addition to having the CHP available in the laboratory, each laboratory shall develop and provide laboratory site-specific standard operating procedures and training for all hazardous chemical substances.

POLICY

Southern Research Laboratory is dedicated to providing safe laboratory facilities for employees and for complying with federal, state, and local occupational health and safety standards. Principal investigators, laboratory managers, faculty and staff all share the responsibility for minimizing their exposure to hazardous chemicals. Laboratory employees must not be exposed to chemicals in excess of the permissible exposure limits (PEL) specified in OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances. This standard applies where "laboratory use" of hazardous chemicals occurs. OSHA defines laboratory use as handling or use of chemicals on a "laboratory scale" or when the work involves containers which can easily and safely be manipulated by one person, when multiple chemical procedures or chemical substances are used, and when protective laboratory practices and equipment are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposures to hazardous chemicals. The Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) shall be reviewed and evaluated at least annually for its effectiveness, and updated as necessary. It shall be made available to all laboratory employees and employee representatives. The electronic version of the CHP is located at <http://srlab.com/>

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR WORK WITH LABORATORY CHEMICALS

1.1. Minimize Chemical Exposures

1.1.1. It is prudent to minimize all chemical exposures and observe good laboratory practices by working in a chemical fume hood, wearing eye and hand protection, and a laboratory coat or apron. The rule for safety in working with hazardous chemicals is that all work with these materials in a laboratory should be performed in such a way that they do not enter the body by inhalation, absorption or ingestion. Quantities of vapors or dust should be prevented from entering the general laboratory atmosphere.

1.2. Avoid Underestimation of Risk

1.2.1. All chemicals can be hazardous depending on the circumstances. Even for substances of no known significant hazard, exposure should be minimized. Special precautions should be taken for work with substances that present special hazards. One should assume that any mixture would be more hazardous than its most hazardous component. It is important to maintain at least the same level of safe practice in the disposal of chemical waste and residues as in the preparation and use of chemicals. All substances of unknown hazard must be considered hazardous until proven otherwise.

1.3. Provide Adequate Ventilation

1.3.1. The best way to prevent exposure to airborne substances is to prevent their escape into the working atmosphere by use of fume hoods and other adequate ventilation devices. Operations such as chemical reactions, heating or evaporating solvents, and transfer of chemicals from one container to another should be performed in a fume hood when there is reasonable potential for hazardous material exposure. Fume hoods should be kept clean and clear of items that impede air flow and normal operation of the fume hood. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety shall evaluate and certify fume hoods annually.

1.4. Chemical Hygiene Program

1.4.1. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety will provide a copy of the Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) for the laboratory and the laboratory shall make the CHP available to all employees in the laboratory. The CHP defines Southern Research Laboratory's Chemical Hygiene Program and shall be followed by all laboratory employees. Southern Research Laboratory Chemical Hygiene Program includes:

- 1.4.1.1. Periodic monitoring of the performance of safety equipment
- 1.4.1.2. Periodic environmental laboratory safety inspections of laboratory
- 1.4.1.3. Procedures that ensure proper disposal of waste chemicals occurs at regular intervals
- 1.4.1.4. Training opportunities for all laboratory employees.

1.5. Implementation of these CHP procedures is a regular, continuing effort requiring support from all management and employees. All Southern Research Laboratory staff working in laboratory shall follow the safety regulations and recommendations within the CHP to ensure that laboratory is a safe place to work.

1.6. Observe the PELs and TLVs

1.6.1. The OSHA permissible exposure limits (PEL's) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) threshold limit values (TLV's) should not be exceeded. This may be achieved by a combination of experimental design and engineering controls. In general, use of a fume hood is recommended when working with a volatile substance.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Administration

2.1.1. The Administration of the Laboratory is ultimately responsible for the health and safety of all Southern Research Laboratory employees. The Administration will fulfill these responsibilities by appointing qualified, responsible employees to develop and implement safety policies. The appointment of these individuals may be vested in the Vice Presidents. The Vice Presidents shall provide administrative and financial support for laboratory safety issues.

2.2. Officer of Environmental Health and Safety

2.2.1. The Officer of Environmental Health and Safety (OEHS) is responsible for the training of the staff and providing appropriate facilities, suppliers, references, instruments, etc., to survey and evaluate safety systems and processes. OEHS shall prepare the chemical hygiene plan (CHP) and provide annual review and revisions. The OEHS will work with laboratory staff to develop and implement chemical hygiene policies and procedures. The OEHS will be responsible for:

- 2.2.1.1. Annual and/or semi-annual laboratory safety inspections
- 2.2.1.2. Annual inspections of chemical fume hoods
- 2.2.1.3. Monthly and annual inspections of laboratory fire extinguishers
- 2.2.1.4. Serving as an advisory resource and creating safety policies for laboratory employees
- 2.2.1.5. Providing and maintaining safety training records of all laboratory employees
- 2.2.1.6. Providing laboratory with a copy of the CHP.
- 2.2.1.7. Providing technical assistance and consultation on laboratory chemical safety issues and other safety matters.
- 2.2.1.8. Providing for the disposal of hazardous chemical waste.
- 2.2.1.9. Assisting Facilities staff with incorporating chemical safety in new construction and renovations.
- 2.2.1.10. Remaining current on regulatory issues.
- 2.2.1.11. Completion of annual and semi-annual laboratory safety inspections to ensure safety and regulatory compliance.
- 2.2.1.12. Providing CHP and general laboratory safety training to all laboratory employees
- 2.2.1.13. Providing disposal requirements and guidelines for both hazardous and non-hazardous chemical waste.
- 2.2.1.14. Providing chemical hazard awareness training to ancillary employees.
- 2.2.1.15. Conducting exposure assessments as needed, and upon request, for laboratory employees.
- 2.2.1.16. Investigate reported workplace injuries from chemical exposures and incidents.

2.3. Facilities Management

2.3.1. The laboratory manager and staff shall make repairs and maintenance of installed laboratory safety equipment a high priority. The Management staff is responsible for the prioritization and the performance of maintenance and repair of installed laboratory safety devices, for the training of service personnel, and for providing them with the necessary tools for installed safety system maintenance.

2.4. Laboratory Managers (LM)

2.4.1. The Laboratory Managers shall:

- 2.4.1.1. Implement all provisions of the CHP for laboratory facilities under their control.
- 2.4.1.2. Ensure all laboratory employees can easily access the CHP and review annually.
- 2.4.1.3. Complete a laboratory specific training outline and document annual training.
- 2.4.1.4. Maintain a hazardous chemical inventory and ensure annual review of the inventory.
- 2.4.1.5. Maintain a hard copy of each Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and update annually.
- 2.4.1.6. Ensure that employees are familiar with the location of MSDS in the laboratory.
- 2.4.1.7. Make available appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for all laboratory employees.
- 2.4.1.8. Notify OEHS in advance when the need to use a respirator is identified.
- 2.4.1.9. Ensure that designate eye wash stations for their laboratory are adequate and inspected weekly.
- 2.4.1.10. Ensure that facilities, equipment, and materials are adequate for intended use.
- 2.4.1.11. Ensure preparation, maintenance and implementation of written standard operating procedures (SOP) regarding safety and health considerations for each procedure involving hazardous chemicals.
- 2.4.1.12. Train laboratory employees regarding the specific work practices and procedures according to the provisions of their laboratory specific SOPs.
- 2.4.1.13. Complete or ensure completion of the injury/illness form and consult with Employee Health for all workplace injuries.
- 2.4.1.14. Report to the Chemical Hygiene Officer (CHO) all workplace injuries relating to chemical exposures, laboratory incidents, or other unsafe conditions.
- 2.4.1.15. Report any use of or repair necessary for designated emergency equipment.

2.5. Individual Laboratory Employees

- 2.5.1. All new laboratory employees are required to attend the Southern Research Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training prior to working with hazards in a laboratory. The Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training are provided by OEHS on a regular schedule and must be completed at least once during every twelve month period. In addition, all laboratory employees shall:
 - 2.5.1.1. Follow the requirements of the Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) and other standard operating procedures (SOPs).
 - 2.5.1.2. Report all workplace injuries, chemical exposures, incidents, or unsafe conditions to their LM as soon as possible.
 - 2.5.1.3. Assist with the maintenance of the inventory of all hazardous chemical substances, and identification of Potentially Hazardous Substances (PHS) on the inventory.
 - 2.5.1.4. Maintain and update MSDS files for their laboratory when new chemicals or updated MSDS arrive.
 - 2.5.1.5. Contact LM and/or the CHO when safety questions arise.
 - 2.5.1.6. Follow laboratory specific SOPs.
 - 2.5.1.7. Work with LM to evaluate existing SOPs and develop new SOPs as needed.
 - 2.5.1.8. Review new procedures with LM.
 - 2.5.1.9. Plan and conduct each operation in accordance with the Southern Research Laboratory Chemical Hygiene Plan procedures.
 - 2.5.1.10. Develop good personal chemical hygiene habits.

3. LABORATORY FACILITY

3.1. Design

3.1.1. Southern Research Laboratory in which hazardous chemicals are present or used shall have the following minimum safety features within the immediate area or close proximity:

- 3.1.1.1. An appropriate general ventilation system with air intakes and exhausts located so as to avoid intake of contaminated air.
- 3.1.1.2. Adequate, well ventilated stockrooms/storerooms.
- 3.1.1.3. Local exhaust ventilation for chemical usage (laboratory fume hoods).
- 3.1.1.4. Chemical storage areas and cabinets
- 3.1.1.5. Laboratory sinks
- 3.1.1.6. Safety showers and eye washes
- 3.1.1.7. Fire extinguishers
- 3.1.1.8. Arrangements for waste disposal (through OEHS)

3.2. Maintenance

3.2.1. The Management staff ensures that laboratory safety systems are maintained in a serviceable condition, according to the manufacturer's specifications. Fire extinguishers are maintained under the management of the OEHS. Work orders to repair or renovate laboratory facilities may be initiated by laboratory employees or OEHS.

3.3. Usage

3.3.1. Work conducted in Southern Research Laboratory is for business purposes. Work is laboratory scale in nature, and activities are conducted appropriate to the physical limitations of the laboratory facilities and safety equipment available, and especially appropriate to the quality of ventilation, including local exhaust systems. OEHS shall be informed by the Laboratory Manager where chemical usage falls outside of typical laboratory scale operations.

3.4. Ventilation

3.4.1. General Ventilation

3.4.1.1. General ventilation must not be relied on to control chemical vapors, gases, and mists. Laboratory air must be continually replaced to prevent increases of air concentrations of toxic substances during the working day. Stockrooms used for chemical storage should have ventilation appropriate to the hazards and quantities of the materials stored there. Airflow shall be directed into the laboratory from non-laboratory areas and out to the exterior of the building.

3.4.2. Laboratory Fume Hoods

- 3.4.2.1. Laboratory fume hoods shall be provided, installed and operated according to manufacturer specifications.
- 3.4.2.2. When the hood sash is open approximately twelve inches, an average face velocity of 100 ft/min is required.
- 3.4.2.3. The hood enclosure should be fire and chemical resistant.
- 3.4.2.4. In new construction, consideration shall be given to locating the hood such that ambient air currents do not unacceptably reduce the containment efficiency of the hood.
- 3.4.2.5. All fume hood modifications shall be approved by OEHS; i.e., those that do not detract from the hood performance.
- 3.4.2.6. The room in which the hood is located shall have a source of sufficient make-up air to replace the air that is exhausted out.
- 3.4.2.7. The hood shall have a monitoring device to measure airflow.
- 3.4.2.8. It is recommended that the utility controls be outside of the hood.
- 3.4.2.9. The fume hood should be appropriate for the material used within (e.g., perchloric acid usage).
- 3.4.2.10. Airflow shall be such that contaminants within do not escape the fume hood. A smoke tube test may be performed to ensure airflow is adequate.
- 3.4.2.11. The laboratory fumes hood at Southern Research Laboratory is tested and certified annually for usage and performance. Where performance parameters fall outside specifications, work orders are initiated to repair the hoods. When appropriate, a notice is placed on the hood indicating that it is not to be used until its performance is within the specified performance parameters.
- 3.4.2.12. Non-venting hoods (e.g., laminar flow hoods with in-room venting) shall be clearly labeled as such.
- 3.4.2.13. No work with volatile hazardous chemicals shall be performed in hoods that do not vent outdoors. Exhaust air from glove boxes and isolation rooms should release into the fume hood exhaust system.
- 3.4.2.14. Laboratory fume hoods are designed to protect the individual from exposure to chemicals and noxious gases. However, some laboratory work is performed inside a biological safety cabinet that is designed to protect the employee and environment from biological agents and to protect research materials from contamination. It is important to know the difference between a biological safety cabinet and a chemical fume hood prior to use.

3.4.3. Special Ventilation Devices

- 3.4.3.1. Procedures involving radioactive aerosols, powders or gaseous products, or procedures that could produce volatile radioactive effluents shall be conducted in an approved fume hood, glove box or other suitable closed system. Such fume hoods shall be designed with smooth, non-porous materials and possess adequate lighting to facilitate work within. The hoods shall have a minimum face velocity of 100 ft/min. Contact the Radiation Safety Office for further information on fume hoods for radioactive materials.

3.4.4. Modifications

- 3.4.4.1. Laboratory hoods are not to be modified without consultation of the Chemical Hygiene Officer. Changes in airflow quantity and airflow patterns can significantly affect laboratory exposure potential. Therefore, the Chemical Hygiene Officer will ensure that modifications will not degrade the safety of the laboratory environment. Modified hoods must be evaluated and tested by OEHS prior to use.

4. BASIC RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR WORKING WITH CHEMICALS

4.1. General Principles

- 4.1.1. This Chemical Hygiene Plan requires that laboratory workers understand and follow basic procedures for working with chemicals. Prudent Practices for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories may be used as a supplemental reference. The general principles list below should be used for essentially all laboratory work with chemicals.
- 4.1.1.1. Accidents and Spills
- 4.1.1.1.1. Know the appropriate emergency response procedures.
 - 4.1.1.1.2. Eye Contact: Promptly flush eyes with water for a prolonged period (15 minutes) and seek medical attention.
 - 4.1.1.1.3. Ingestion: Encourage the victim to drink large amounts of water.
 - 4.1.1.1.4. Skin Contact: Promptly flush the affected area with water and remove any contaminated clothing. If symptoms persist after washing, seek medical attention from the hospital emergency room.
- 4.1.1.2. Avoidance of "Routine" Exposure
- 4.1.1.2.1. Avoid tasting or smelling hazardous chemicals.
 - 4.1.1.2.2. Do not allow toxic substances to be released in cold rooms and warm rooms, since these have contained, re-circulated atmospheres.
- 4.1.1.3. Choice of Chemicals
- 4.1.1.3.1. Carefully read the label before using an unfamiliar chemical and review the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for special handling information.
 - 4.1.1.3.2. Examine the known hazards associated with the materials being used and never assume all hazards have been identified.
- 4.1.1.4. Eating, Smoking, Etc.
- 4.1.1.4.1. There shall be no eating, drinking, smoking, gum chewing, application of cosmetics or contact lenses in areas where chemical materials are present.
 - 4.1.1.4.2. Wash hands before leaving the laboratory to conduct these activities.
- 4.1.1.5. Equipment and Glassware
- 4.1.1.5.1. Always inspect equipment for leaks, tears and other damage before handling a hazardous chemical. This includes fume hoods, gloves, goggles, etc.
 - 4.1.1.5.2. Be familiar with the location of emergency equipment and/or supplies - fire alarms, fire extinguishers, emergency eyewash/shower stations, and chemical spill kits.
 - 4.1.1.5.3. Use equipment and hazardous chemicals only for their intended purposes.
 - 4.1.1.5.4. Handle and store laboratory glassware with care to avoid damage.
 - 4.1.1.5.5. Inspect glassware before each use and do not use damaged glassware.
- 4.1.1.6. Exiting
- 4.1.1.6.1. Wash areas of exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water before leaving the laboratory.
- 4.1.1.7. Horseplay
- 4.1.1.7.1. Avoid distracting or startling other workers when they are handling hazardous chemicals.
- 4.1.1.8. Mouth Suction/Mouth Pipetting
- 4.1.1.8.1. Do not use mouth suction for pipeting or starting a siphon.

- 4.1.1.9. Personal Housekeeping
 - 4.1.1.9.1. Keep the work area clean and uncluttered, with chemicals and equipment properly labeled and stored.
 - 4.1.1.9.2. Clean up the work area on completion of an operation and/or at the end of each day.
- 4.1.1.10. Personal Protection
 - 4.1.1.10.1. Wear adequate eye, face, hand, and foot protection when working with chemicals or other hazards in the laboratory.
 - 4.1.1.10.2. Assure that appropriate eye protection is worn by all persons, including visitors, where chemicals are in use or handled.
 - 4.1.1.10.3. Wear appropriate gloves when the potential for contact with toxic materials exists and remember to inspect gloves before each use.
 - 4.1.1.10.4. Wear closed-toed shoes at all times in the laboratory.
 - 4.1.1.10.5. Use appropriate respiratory equipment when air contaminant concentrations are not sufficiently restricted by engineering controls, inspecting the respirator before use.
 - 4.1.1.10.6. Remove laboratory coats immediately upon significant contamination.
 - 4.1.1.10.7. See Chapter 9 (Personal Protective Equipment and Apparel) for additional details.
- 4.1.1.11. Planning
 - 4.1.1.11.1. Determine the potential hazards and use appropriate safety precautions before beginning any new operation.
- 4.1.1.12. Use of Fume Hood
 - 4.1.1.12.1. Use a fume hood for operations which might result in release of toxic chemical vapors or dust.
 - 4.1.1.12.2. Confirm adequate fume hood performance before use; keep fume hood closed at all times except when adjustments within the fume hood are being made.
 - 4.1.1.12.3. Keep materials stored in fume hoods to a minimum and do not allow them to block vents or air flow.
- 4.1.1.13. Vigilance
 - 4.1.1.13.1. Always be alert to unsafe conditions and actions and call attention to them so that corrective action can be taken as quickly as possible.
- 4.1.1.14. Waste Disposal
 - 4.1.1.14.1. Follow established Laboratory chemical waste disposal procedures in accordance with guidance and requirements provided by OEHS.
 - 4.1.1.14.2. Do not discharge to the sewer concentrated acids or bases; highly toxic, malodorous (bad smelling), or lachrymatory (causing the shedding of tears) substances; or any substances which might interfere with the biological activity of waste water treatment plants, create fire or explosion hazards, cause structural damage, or obstruct flow.
 - 4.1.1.14.3. See Chapter 14 (Hazardous Waste Disposal) of this plan for additional details.
- 4.1.1.15. Working Alone
 - 4.1.1.15.1. For reasons of safety and security, it is prudent to avoid working alone in the laboratory, particularly after hours. The LM is responsible for determining and

implementing procedures to provide for emergency notification and periodic checks of an individual working "alone" in the laboratory or any unattended laboratory experiment. The extent of the procedures is dependent on the nature of the laboratory work and the degree of potential hazard.

4.2. Eating and Drinking in the Laboratory

- 4.2.1. Eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses and applying cosmetics is strictly prohibited in areas where hazardous laboratory chemicals are used or are intended for use. Storage of food and beverages in areas that are intended or are used for storage of hazardous laboratory materials is prohibited. Items used in areas of the laboratory that are contaminated with chemicals should be left in those areas.

4.3. Working with Chemicals of Moderate Chronic or High Acute Toxicity

- 4.3.1. Any intended use or possession of chemicals of moderate chronic or high acute toxicity must be reported to OEHS prior to use. Examples of chemicals of moderate chronic or high acute toxicity include diisopropylfluorophosphate, hydrofluoric acid, and hydrogen cyanide. Supplemental rules to be followed in addition to those mentioned above include:

4.3.1.1. Preparation:

- 4.3.1.1.1. Report the presence and intended use of these chemicals to OEHS prior to initial use.
- 4.3.1.1.2. Develop and document adequate training of all employees working with or in the presence of these chemicals.
- 4.3.1.1.3. Minimize exposure to these toxic substances by any route using all reasonable precautions.

4.3.1.2. Location and Engineering Controls:

- 4.3.1.2.1. Use and store these substances only in areas of restricted access with special warning signs.
- 4.3.1.2.2. Always use a fume hood, previously evaluated to confirm adequate performance with a face velocity of at least 100 linear feet per minute, or other containment device (e.g. glove box or specially designed exhaust), for procedures which may result in the generation of aerosols or vapors containing the substance.
- 4.3.1.2.3. Trap released vapors to prevent their discharge by the fume hood exhaust.

4.3.1.3. Personal Protective Equipment and Practices:

- 4.3.1.3.1. Always avoid skin contact by use of gloves and sleeve coverings (and other protective apparel as appropriate).
- 4.3.1.3.2. Always wash hands and arms immediately after working with these materials.

4.3.1.4. Prevention of Spills and Accidents:

- 4.3.1.4.1. Be prepared for accidents and spills.
- 4.3.1.4.2. Ensure that at least 2 people are present at all times if a compound in use is highly toxic or of unknown toxicity.
- 4.3.1.4.3. Store breakable containers in chemically resistant secondary containment.
- 4.3.1.4.4. If a major spill occurs outside the hood, evacuate the area immediately. Call OEHS immediately.
- 4.3.1.4.5. Store contaminated waste in closed, suitably labeled, impervious containers (for liquids, in glass or plastic secondary containment bottles half-filled with vermiculite).

4.4. Working with Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity

4.4.1. Any intended use or possession of chemicals of high chronic toxicity must be reported to OEHS prior to use. Examples of chemicals of high chronic toxicity include dimethylmercury, nickel carbonyl, benzo-a-pyrene, N-nitrosodiethylamine, and other human carcinogens or substances with high carcinogenic potency in animals.

4.4.2. Further supplemental rules to be followed in addition to all those mentioned above, for work with substances of known high chronic toxicity (in quantities above a few milligrams to a few grams, depending on the substance) include:

4.4.2.1. Preparation:

- 4.4.2.1.1. Report the presence and intended use of these chemicals to OEHS prior to initial use.
- 4.4.2.1.2. Develop and document adequate training of all employees working with or in the presence of these chemicals.
- 4.4.2.1.3. Prepare a plan for use and disposal of these materials and obtain the approval of the laboratory supervisor and chemical hygiene officer.

4.4.2.2. Location and Engineering Controls:

- 4.4.2.2.1. Conduct all transfers and work with these substances in a "controlled area" such as a restricted access hood, glove box, or portion of a lab designated for use of highly toxic substances for which all people with access are aware of the substances being used and all necessary precautions.
- 4.4.2.2.2. For a negative pressure glove box, ventilation rate must be at least 2 volume changes/hour and pressure at least 0.5 inches of water. For a positive pressure glove box, thoroughly check for leaks before each use. In either case, trap the exit gases or filter them through a HEPA filter and then release them into the hood.
- 4.4.2.2.3. Protect vacuum pumps against contamination with scrubbers or HEPA filters and vent them into the hood. Decontaminate vacuum pumps or other contaminated equipment, including glassware, in the controlled area before removing them from the controlled area. Decontaminate the controlled area before normal work is resumed there.

4.4.2.3. Personal Protective Equipment and Practices:

- 4.4.2.3.1. On leaving a controlled area, remove any protective apparel (placing it in an appropriate, labeled container) and thoroughly wash hands, forearms, face, and neck.
- 4.4.2.3.2. Use a wet mop or a vacuum cleaner equipped with a HEPA filter instead of dry sweeping if the toxic substance was a dry powder.
- 4.4.2.3.3. If using toxicologically significant quantities of such a substance on a regular basis (e.g., 3 times per week), consult the Chemical Hygiene Officer, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety and the Employee Health physician concerning advisability of regular medical surveillance.
- 4.4.2.3.4. Keep accurate records of the amounts of these substances stored and used along with the dates and names of users.
- 4.4.2.3.5. Ensure that the controlled area is conspicuously marked with warning and restricted access signs and that all containers of these substances are appropriately labeled with identity and warning labels.

- 4.4.2.4. Prevention of Spills and Accidents:
 - 4.4.2.4.1. Ensure that contingency plans, equipment, and materials to minimize exposures of people and property in case of accident, are available.
 - 4.4.2.4.2. Store containers of these chemicals only in a ventilated, limited access area in appropriately labeled, unbreakable, chemically resistant, secondary containers.
 - 4.4.2.4.3. Use chemical decontamination whenever possible. Ensure that containers of contaminated waste (including washings from contaminated flasks) are transferred from the controlled area in a secondary container under the supervision of authorized personnel.
- 4.4.2.5. Personal Protective Equipment and Practices:
 - 4.4.2.5.1. Wear appropriate gloves, clothing, respiratory protection, and eye protection while working in the animal room.
- 4.4.2.6. Waste Disposal
 - 4.4.2.6.1. Dispose of contaminated animal tissues, bedding and excreta properly and according to the protocol standard operating procedures

5. CHEMICAL PROCUREMENT, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

5.1. Procurement of Chemicals

- 5.1.1. No chemical container shall be accepted without an adequate identifying label and delivery should be refused for any leaking containers. In order to minimize the presence of hazardous materials at the laboratory, chemicals should be ordered in the smallest quantity needed to conduct the work. Consider using chemical from stocks already on site. OEHS shall be contacted in advance of any acquisition of chemicals that will not be purchased but transferred to Southern Research Laboratory from another laboratory or organization.
- 5.1.2. Stockrooms/Storerooms
 - 5.1.2.1. Hazardous substances should be segregated by hazard class, following manufacturer recommendations. Containers of potentially hazardous substance (PHS) materials should be placed in unbreakable secondary containers. Stored chemicals shall be examined periodically (at least annually) for replacement, deterioration, and container integrity. Stockrooms and storerooms should not be used as preparation or repackaging areas.
- 5.1.3. Chemical Transport
 - 5.1.3.1. Sealed chemical containers shall be transported in secondary containment, or on a wheeled cart with a design capable of containing leakage or spillage and negotiating uneven surfaces (e.g. expansion joints or floor drains) without tipping the chemical container or cart. Chemicals or chemical products (e.g. tubes in ice buckets, open flasks) that are not sealed shall be in closed containment during transport. Chemicals should be transported on freight elevators where possible and should always be sealed during transport.
 - 5.1.3.2. Compressed gas cylinders should always be transported on cylinder carts which are equipped with straps or chains. It is always prudent to keep the valve cover in place while in transport and until the cylinder is secured in place and ready for use.
- 5.1.4. Laboratory Storage of Chemicals

- 5.1.4.1. Chemicals will be stored so that incompatible chemicals are separated by hazard class and shall not be double stacked. Compatibility information is available on the chemical's material safety data sheet and/or original container label. Refrigerators used for storage of flammable liquids should be explosion proof. New construction shall follow NFPA 45 for guidelines on flammable and combustible liquid storage.
- 5.1.4.2. Cylinders of compressed gases shall be securely strapped or chained to a wall, bench top, or other sturdy structure. Close the gas cylinder valve at the top of the tank when not in use. Compressed gas cylinders shall be capped when in storage. All compressed gas cylinders and chemical containers should be stored away from heat sources and direct sunlight. Chemical storage in fume hoods and on bench tops should be minimized.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

6.1. Regular instrumental monitoring of airborne concentrations is not usually necessary or practical on a routine basis in laboratories, but may be appropriate when testing or redesigning hoods or other ventilation devices, or when a highly toxic substance is used regularly (e.g., 3 times/week). All monitoring results shall be prominently posted and/or provided to applicable employees.

6.1.1. Environmental Monitoring and Surveillance

6.1.1.1. Air sampling may be performed for any chemical process where the laboratory fume hood, filtered glove box or comparable exposure control device is not used to contain the contaminant. Air sampling will be performed where respiratory protection is required and/or will be performed upon the request of the Principal Investigator, Laboratory Manager or laboratory employee. Air sampling will be performed in any situation where there is reason to believe a PEL or similar exposure standard has been exceeded. Air sampling specifications, including frequency and test method, will be determined by the Chemical Hygiene Officer.

6.1.2. Routine Sampling

6.1.2.1. Routine sampling will occur when initial monitoring results are at or above any applicable exposure limit or action level. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) or OSHA validated sampling methods, or equivalent methods, will be used to perform air sampling. Appropriate quality assurance will be used for all sampling and monitoring. Laboratory analysis shall be performed by an American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited laboratory.

6.1.3. Non-routine Sampling

6.1.3.1. Non-routine sampling is conducted for short-term operations as necessary or when requested by laboratory employees.

7. HOUSEKEEPING, MAINTENANCE, AND INSPECTIONS

7.1. Housekeeping

7.1.1. Safety comes from good housekeeping practices. Use the following guidelines to maintain an orderly laboratory:

- 7.1.1.1. Keep work areas clean and uncluttered with chemicals and equipment.
 - 7.1.1.2. Clean up work areas upon completion of an experiment or procedure, or at the end of each work day.
 - 7.1.1.3. Dispose of waste regularly according to Chapter 14 (Waste Disposal Guidelines).
 - 7.1.1.4. A separate waste receptacle must be designated for non-contaminated broken glass. Follow SLU guidelines for disposal of contaminated glass.
 - 7.1.1.5. Clean non-hazardous spills immediately and thoroughly.
 - 7.1.1.6. Ensure a chemical spill kit is available and that employees know how to use it.
 - 7.1.1.7. Do not block exits, emergency equipment or controls or use hallways and stairways as storage areas.
 - 7.1.1.8. Assure hazardous chemicals are properly segregated into compatible categories.
- 7.1.2. Stairways shall not be used for storage. Hallways and corridors shall not be used for storage. Access to exits, emergency equipment, and utility controls must never be blocked. Minimum egress routes must be maintained at all times.

7.2. Maintenance

- 7.2.1. Facilities Services should be contacted if safety equipment is malfunctioning.
- 7.2.1.1. Fume Hoods: Malfunctioning fume hoods should be clearly marked with warning signs such as "Do Not Use" or "Needs Repair" if they are to be repaired. If the fume hood is not to be repaired, it should be labeled "Out of Service". Prior to resuming use of a fume hood that has been repaired or has been out of service, contact OEHS for re-certification.
 - 7.2.1.2. Eye Washes and Safety Showers: Malfunctioning eyewashes and safety showers should be marked "Do Not Use". Laboratory personnel shall conduct and document weekly inspections of the eyewashes stations in their laboratory or the designated eyewash in the nearest common area. The weekly inspection should consist of operating the eyewash for several minutes or until the water runs clear. OEHS coordinates annual testing of all safety showers and the eye wash stations located in hallways and corridors.

7.3. Inspections

- 7.3.1. OEHS performs laboratory safety inspections periodically to ensure that adequate safety equipment is available and functioning, personal protection is available, chemicals are properly used and stored, MSDS's are readily accessible and good housekeeping is being practiced. These inspections are conducted semi-annually or annually.
- 7.3.2. Housekeeping and chemical hygiene inspections are recommended and should be routinely conducted by the principal investigator, laboratory manager, or appointed representative. Use of the Environmental Safety Laboratory Inspection Form is encouraged unless the laboratory PI or staff design a checklist specific to their laboratory.

8. MEDICAL PROGRAM

8.1. Medical Consultation Determination

- 8.1.1. Medical consultations will be provided by Employee Health, upon request, to employees exposed to hazardous chemicals as a result of a spill, leak or explosion. The licensed Employee Health physician performing the initial consultation will identify the need for further medical examinations. Medical consultations will be required for documented exposures above established action levels or airborne concentrations above the PEL, TLV, or other recognized exposure limit and for any employee exhibiting signs or symptoms consistent with exposure to the chemicals with which they are working.

8.2. Medical Examinations

- 8.2.1. The medical exam criteria will be determined by the Employee Health physician. Where medical exam guidance exists, such as for OSHA regulated substances, these criteria will be included in the physician's exam. For examinations resulting from exposures to OSHA regulated substances, the examination frequency will be the period set within the OSHA standard. For examinations resulting from potential overexposure to other hazardous substances, the Employee Health physician will determine the examination frequency.
- 8.2.2. As part of the medical examination, the following information will be provided to the examining physician:
 - 8.2.2.1. MSDS for the applicable hazardous chemical(s)
 - 8.2.2.2. A description of the conditions under which the exposure occurred, including monitoring data and accident reports.
 - 8.2.2.3. A description of the signs and symptoms of exposure that the employee is experiencing.
- 8.2.3. Upon completion of the exam, the physician will provide a medical report to the employee and a clearance to the employer on the condition of the employee and any restrictions placed on the employee as a result of the employee's exposure.

9. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND APPAREL

- 9.1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is a term used to describe a variety of products worn by laboratory employees designed to protect those employees from safety and health hazards. Protective equipment is required anytime there is a possibility that the employee may be exposed to a hazardous chemical via absorption or inhalation. The level of protection required depends on the specific hazards involved and the quantities of materials handled.
- 9.2. There are clear limitations to all types of PPE which must be considered when selecting equipment for any given task. Limiting factors for PPE protection include:
 - 9.2.1. Proper fit and selection
 - 9.2.2. Comfort vs. protection
 - 9.2.3. Restrictions to sight, hearing, touch, and movement
 - 9.2.4. Proper maintenance
 - 9.2.5. Equipment lifetimes
- 9.3. All laboratory employees should have access to adequate PPE and all PPE should be examined before use to ensure that the equipment will be able to provide the needed level of safety. The P.I. or Laboratory Manager, in conjunction with OEHS and Employee Health, are responsible for assessing the risks present in their laboratory and determining the types and levels of protection required for the assigned tasks.
- 9.4. Respiratory Protection
 - 9.4.1. When efficient engineering controls are not possible, suitable respiratory protection should be provided. Respirator use must be approved by OEHS and Employee Health. Prior to respirator use, the wearer must be medically cleared, fit tested, and properly trained to ensure that the respirator is adequate for the task and will function properly. All employees required to wear a respirator must be fit tested and trained annually for as long as they continue to have a need to wear a respirator.
- 9.5. Protective Clothing

- 9.5.1. Lab Coats/Lab Aprons: One of the main forms of general protection is the lab coat. Lab coats shall be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashes, spills, or other clothing contamination to laboratory personnel. In situations where the possibility of a splash is high, such as acid washes, plasticized aprons and shoe coverings should be worn.
- 9.5.2. Shoes: Closed-toed shoes shall always be worn in laboratory to reduce the risk of injury to feet from spills, or objects dropped in the laboratory.
- 9.5.3. Eye Protection and/or Face Protection: Eye and/or face protection shall be worn whenever there is a procedure being performed on the bench top, in the chemical fume hood, or where there is a risk of splashes, explosion, or implosion.
- 9.5.4. The P.I. or Laboratory Manager is responsible for determining and providing the protective clothing needed for their laboratory. The Chemical Hygiene Officer may be consulted as a resource for clothing selection. Protective clothing shall be inspected prior to each use.

9.6. Protective Equipment

9.6.1. Eyewashes

- 9.6.1.1. Emergency eyewashes and showers are required through OSHA standard 1910.151(c) to be present in all areas where "the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials."
- 9.6.1.2. Emergency eyewashes and showers should be located no more than 75 ft, or ten seconds travel time, from an area where hazardous materials are being used according to ANSI Z358.1-2004 (American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment).
- 9.6.1.3. Emergency eyewashes and showers should be clearly identified by a "highly visible sign."
- 9.6.1.4. Eyewashes shall be inspected and flushed at least weekly to clear anything that might be present and to verify proper operation.
- 9.6.1.5. All labs are required to document a weekly inspection and testing of the eyewash. Documentation of this testing should be kept visible in the laboratory.

9.6.2. Safety Showers

- 9.6.2.1. A safety shower should be present in or near all laboratory areas in which there is a potential for a toxicologically significant quantity of a hazardous chemical to be splashed onto the body. Safety showers are inspected and tested annually by OEHS.

9.6.3. Fire Extinguishers

- 9.6.3.1. A fire extinguisher must be present in or near each laboratory area. The fire extinguisher must be appropriate for the classes of fires possible in that particular laboratory. Fire extinguishers are inspected monthly and serviced annually by OEHS or Facilities Services.

9.6.4. Hearing Protection

- 9.6.4.1. Hearing protection will be provided for anyone working in an area where the sound levels exceed 85 dBa. Contact OEHS for measurement of noise levels, recommendations for proper hearing protection, and to evaluate the need for noise reduction engineering controls.

9.6.5. Eye Protection

- 9.6.5.1. Eye protection is mandatory for all entries into a work area within a laboratory where hazardous chemicals are used. The Principal Investigator or Laboratory Manager will determine the level of eye protection required. All eye protection used should meet ANSI Z87.1 requirements.

9.6.6. Foot Protection

- 9.6.6.1. Adequate foot protection guards against foot injury due to glass breakage or accidental chemical spills. Open-toed shoes are prohibited when working with or around hazardous chemicals/reagents or in laboratories where they are present.

10. RECORDS

- 10.1. The Southern Research Laboratory Risk Management maintains all laboratory illness and accident reports. Employee Health maintains all medical records relating to all reported chemical exposures and potential chemical exposures. OEHS maintains all laboratory safety inspections and chemical fume hood certification records.

11. SIGNS AND LABELS

11.1. Basic Laboratory Signage

- 11.1.1. The following signs shall be prominently posted:

- 11.1.1.1. Emergency telephone numbers (posted near the phone).
- 11.1.1.2. Location signs for safety showers, eye washes, fire extinguishers, and first aid equipment.
- 11.1.1.3. Warning signs at areas or equipment where special or unusual hazards exist.
- 11.1.1.4. Laboratory entry hazard warning signs with emergency contact numbers.

11.2. Refrigerator, Freezer, Cold Room and Microwave Signage

- 11.2.1. All standard laboratory refrigerators, freezers, cold rooms and microwaves used for chemical storage or preparation must have the following labels clearly posted:

- 11.2.1.1. NOT FOR FOOD OR DRINK
- 11.2.1.2. DO NOT STORE FLAMMABLES/SOLVENTS IN THIS REFRIGERATOR/ FREEZER

11.3. Hazardous Materials Containers

- 11.3.1. The following rules for hazardous materials containers shall be followed:

- 11.3.1.1. Labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not to be removed or defaced until the container is empty and triple rinsed.
- 11.3.1.2. Secondary use containers (containers used for dispensing from bulk containers or containers of "made- up" chemical mixtures) should be labeled with complete chemical name, concentration, and the hazard class.

12. SPILLS, ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

12.1. Spills

12.1.1. Occasionally, and in spite of our best efforts to prevent them, accidents will occur in the laboratory. The most frequent accident in the laboratory is a chemical spill. For this reason, Southern Research Laboratory has a Hazmat Response Team that is on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This team is managed by OEHS and can be reached by calling SWS Environmental Services at 407-854-5767.

12.1.2. The following procedures should be followed in the event of a chemical spill in laboratory:

12.1.2.1. Personnel Decontamination: In the event of skin or eye exposure to a chemical, immediately flush the area with water for 15 minutes.

12.1.2.2. Evacuate the immediate area of the spill and adjacent areas.

12.1.2.3. Notify your lab manager and/or other employees in the area.

12.1.2.3.1. State that you have had a chemical spill.

12.1.2.3.2. Provide OEHS with:

12.1.2.3.2.1. Correct spelling of the chemical name

12.1.2.3.2.2. Quantity of chemical spilled

12.1.2.3.2.3. Exact location of the spill, including building name and room number

12.1.2.3.2.4. Contact phone number at which you can receive a return phone call

12.1.2.3.2.5. Seek medical attention from the Hospital Emergency Department or Employee Health, if necessary. All injuries/illnesses should be reported on the Injury/Illness Report Form.

12.2. Accidents

12.2.1. Accidents involving fire or explosions will activate installed automatic alarm sensors and fire extinguishing systems. Where automatic systems do not exist, manual alarm pull stations are installed along egress routes and must be activated during evacuation.

12.2.2. Accidents involving hazardous chemical spills, fires, or explosions shall be immediately reported to OEHS and/or Orlando Fire Department by calling 911. OEHS will contact the appropriate personnel. Reporting of accidents to OEHS should be clear and concise, including the following information:

12.2.2.1. Nature of the accident, type of hazardous material involved (biological, chemical, or radioactive).

12.2.2.2. Specific hazardous material involved, if known (e.g. chemical name)

12.2.2.3. Nature of any injuries

12.2.2.4. Location (Building and Room Number)

12.2.2.5. Name of the caller

12.2.2.6. Return call phone number where caller can be reached (outside of the danger area)

12.2.3. Personnel at the immediate scene of the accident should take actions, based on their training, which will mitigate the extent of the accident without jeopardizing their health and safety. When in doubt, warn others in the area, then evacuate the area by moving to a safe location and contact OEHS and/or Orlando Fire Department by calling 911.

12.3. Accident Investigation and Reporting

- 12.3.1. Accidents involving injury or illness must be reported on the Injury/Illness Report form (available from Human Resources and/or Employee Health) and distributed as indicated on the form. All other accidents and near accidents (injuries, fires, spills, explosions) shall be reported in writing to OEHS as soon as possible after the occurrence. OEHS will analyze accidents and “near misses” and provide recommendations to the employee and report as necessary to the proper authorities.

12.4. Emergency Response

- 12.4.1. The Laboratory Emergency Response Guide provided by the Department of Environmental Protection is available from OEHS and should be posted in each laboratory. This document identifies the following response procedures:

- 12.4.1.1. Fire
- 12.4.1.2. Earthquake
- 12.4.1.3. Tornado
- 12.4.1.4. Police Emergency
- 12.4.1.5. Bomb Threat
- 12.4.1.6. Chemical Spill
- 12.4.1.7. Radioactive Spill
- 12.4.1.8. Loss of Utilities
- 12.4.1.9. Medical Emergency
- 12.4.1.10. Explosion
- 12.4.1.11. Workplace Violence

13. TRAINING

13.1. Chemical Hygiene Plan Training

- 13.1.1. The purpose of Chemical Hygiene Plan training is to provide employees with general information about the physical and health hazards of hazardous chemicals in their work area and of the methods and procedures employees should follow to protect themselves from these materials. All employees must review the contents of the chemical hygiene plan on their first day of employment in the laboratory or prior to the start of laboratory work. The Principal Investigator or Laboratory Manager is responsible for ensuring the training has been completed and documented.

13.2. Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training

- 13.2.1. OEHS provides Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training. All staff members are required to attend the Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training prior to working in a laboratory. Laboratory Safety and Compliance Training is required once every twelve month period and OEHS will provide this training on a monthly basis. The employee should receive this training at the first opportunity after being assigned to laboratory work. Departments requiring special training options or additional training dates should contact OEHS. Ensuring that each employee obtains the necessary training will be the responsibility of the department and principal investigators/laboratory managers.

13.3. Laboratory Specific Training

- 13.3.1. Principal Investigators/Laboratory Managers must ensure that Laboratory Specific training is provided to all laboratory employees prior to the start of laboratory work for that employee and annually thereafter. Laboratory Specific Training should be specific to the hazardous materials and/or equipment to be used and/or stored in their laboratory. Laboratory employees should refer to the required Laboratory Specific Training Outline as needed.

14. CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL

- 14.1. To prevent injury, minimize environmental health hazards, and meet regulatory requirements, SRL hazardous waste generators (L.M.s, and staff) must comply with strict chemical waste disposal procedures. All laboratory staff is accountable for the waste generated and disposed of in their laboratory. The following information provides general guidance to ensure Laboratory waste is disposed of in a safe, environmental, and legal manner. Individuals may be held criminally liable for violations of applicable laws and regulations.

- 14.1.1. Do not dispose of hazardous chemicals via sink or trash cans
- 14.1.2. Do not use fume hoods, ovens, or open containers to intentionally evaporate chemicals
- 14.1.3. Do not store chemical waste outside the laboratory
- 14.1.4. Do not abandon chemical waste in cold rooms or common areas

14.2. Minimize Initial Generation

- 14.2.1. Review each protocol to assure that hazardous chemicals are used efficiently and that excess purchases are minimized. Laboratory staff are encouraged to conduct microscale processes to minimize hazardous materials used and generated. Whenever possible, use substances which can be neutralized or stabilized, either physically or chemically. Prior to purchasing chemicals consider substituting with a less hazardous material.

14.3. Comply with Requirements for Waste Storage

- 14.3.1. All chemical waste must be stored in appropriate containers designed for the chemical hazard class. Containers must be capped tightly and completely sealed to prevent spillage (no open-top glassware!). Liquid waste must be in screw top containers only. The outside surfaces of containers must be clean and free of any contamination. Store chemical waste in a designated location (low traffic, safe, secure, contained area, etc.)

14.4. Appropriately Label Every Container

- 14.4.1. Label as "Waste" or "Hazardous Waste": All chemical waste containers must be identified and labeled with the words "Waste" or "Hazardous Waste".
- 14.4.2. List all Chemical Components: All chemical components must be listed. (Do not lose track of container contents! All unknowns must be analyzed and their hazardous components identified.) All constituents in solid and liquid mixtures must be identified, and to the extent possible their concentrations stated.
- 14.4.3. Accumulation Start Date: The accumulation start date must be specified on the label.
- 14.4.4. Inadequate Labels: Labels such as "Inorganic Waste" and "Organic Solvent Waste" are not adequate. Abbreviations are not allowed.
- 14.4.5. Defacing of Original Labels: Any original/existing labels must be defaced by either removal or clearly marking through the original label.
- 14.4.6. Disposal required with 365 Day of Accumulation Start Date: Date all chemical waste containers with the first day of accumulation and contact OEHS for proper disposal of the chemical waste containers within one year of the accumulation start date.

14.5. Properly Segregate Hazardous Waste

14.5.1. Chemical waste must be segregated into the appropriate hazard classes (flammables, acids, bases, oxidizers, toxics, etc.). When possible, keep solids, liquids, and gases separate.

14.6. Proper Chemical Waste Disposal

14.6.1. To request chemical waste removal from the laboratory, complete a Chemical Transfer Form and send it to OEHS via site mail, email, or fax. OEHS will not accept improperly labeled, packaged, and/or segregated chemicals, unless special arrangements have been made prior to the request. Transferring chemical waste into appropriate containers is the generator's responsibility. Waste containers become the property of OEHS and cannot be returned to the laboratory. To discuss disposal procedures, options, and/or projects related to hazardous waste disposal contact OEHS.

14.7. Disposal of Non-hazardous Laboratory Waste Chemicals as Trash

14.7.1. Refer to the appendices for a list of non-regulated chemicals. These chemicals are considered non-hazardous, which means they may be discarded in the normal trash or sanitary sewer. Landfill inspectors and housekeeping staff may not be familiar with and/or able to distinguish between non-hazardous and hazardous chemicals. Therefore, large amounts of non-hazardous chemicals should be disposed of through OEHS. You may place small amounts of non-hazardous chemicals in the regular trash if they are sealed, and clearly mark as "non-hazardous". If large amounts of non-hazardous chemicals need to be discarded, please contact OEHS and we will dispose of the chemicals for you. Note: Only non-hazardous liquids may be discarded via sanitary sewer.

15. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

15.1. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require all chemical manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors to provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the products which they produce and sell. OSHA also requires that employers maintain in the workplace, copies of the MSDS for each hazardous chemical. MSDS are required to be accessible at all times work is being conducted. With any chemical, it is prudent to consult the MSDS before use. In general, a MSDS consists of the following sections:

- 15.1.1. Chemical Identification
- 15.1.2. Composition/ Information on Ingredients
- 15.1.3. Hazards Identification
- 15.1.4. First-Aid Measures
- 15.1.5. Fire-Fighting Measures
- 15.1.6. Accidental Release Measures
- 15.1.7. Handling and Storage
- 15.1.8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection
- 15.1.9. Physical/ Chemical Properties
- 15.1.10. Stability and Reactivity
- 15.1.11. Toxicological Information
- 15.1.12. Ecological Information
- 15.1.13. Disposal Considerations
- 15.1.14. Transport Information
- 15.1.15. Regulatory Information

15.2. Typically, MSDS are shipped with the chemical order or you may contact the manufacturer to request one. OEHS maintains a MSDS collection as a resource to all Southern Research Laboratory employees.