



Chemical
SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

Chemical Safety and Security Officer Training

Bangkok, Thailand
14-18 February 2011



International Year of
CHEMISTRY
2011
SAND No. 2009-8395P



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration
under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Discuss Homework Assignment



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**Principles and Concepts of
Laboratory Design**



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Purpose of Laboratory Design

- Protect the Workers**
- Enable the Work**
- Secure the Facility**
- Protect the Environment**
- Comply with Regulations**



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Objectives of Laboratory Design

- Provide a safe/secure workplace
- Facilitate workplace activities
- Efficient
- Cost Effective





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Barriers to Good Lab Design

- Cost
- Poor Communication
- Lack of Scientific Knowledge
- Complicated Project
- Trade-offs
- Personalities
- Maintenance





Bad Pole Placement?



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Good Laboratory Design

Based on:

Containment

Maximize Containment ↔ Minimize Contamination

Redundancy is the Key

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Chemical Containment Concept

Environment Facility Environment

Chemistry Knowledge

Facility

Storage Personnel Operations

Facility

Engineering Controls

Environment Facility Environment

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Chemical Protection Depends on:

1

Chemistry Knowledge

Workers must have knowledge and understanding



2

Containment

Safe/Secure Storage
Proper Work Practices
Good Engineering Controls



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Chemical Protection Depends on, cont'd:

3

Construction

How well the facility is built



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Key Stakeholders



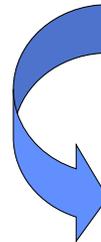
Architects
Engineers
Administrators
Builders
EHS Professionals
Laboratory Users



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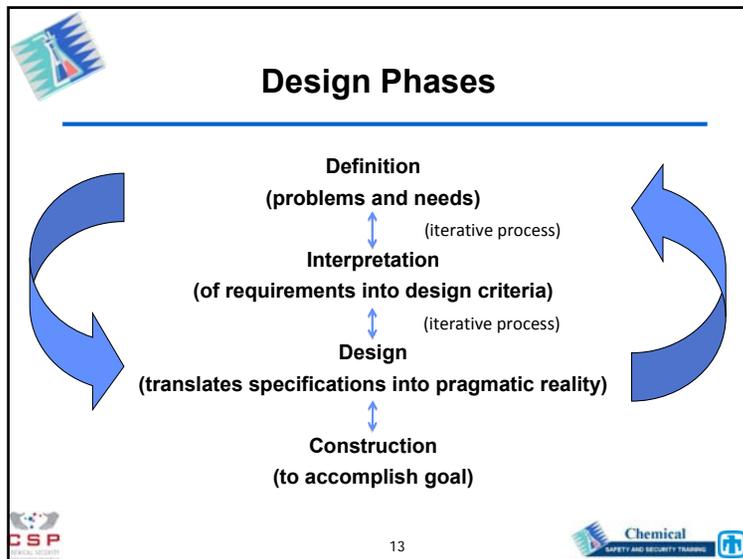


Laboratory Design
is an Iterative Process



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Major US Standards & Guidelines

- **ANSI Z9.5**
American National Standards Institute,
Z 9.5 Laboratory Ventilation Standard
- **NFPA**
National Fire Protection Association
- **BOCA**
Building Officials Code Association
- **ASHRAE 110**
American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air
Conditioning Engineers, Standard 110 for Testing and
Evaluating Laboratory Hoods
- **Others**
 - National Electrical Code
 - American Chemical Society, Green Chemistry Institute
- www.acs.org/greenchemistry

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Architectural Features Include:

- Layout of buildings and laboratories
- Space requirements
- Spatial arrangement of equipment and benches
- Emergency egress
- Storage requirements
- Waste requirements
- Access controls
- Security features

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Lab Design Components

- **Spatial**
 - Floor plan
 - Location of rooms and equipment
 - Traffic flow of people and equipment
 - Access control
- **Mechanical**
 - Ventilation
 - Utilities
 - Effluent control
 - Control and monitoring
- **Safety and Security**

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Factors in Laboratory Design

- Architectural
 - HVAC*
 - Safety and Security
 - Fire
 - Emergencies
 - Exposures
 - Access/exit control (facility, chemicals, equipment)
- (* heating, ventilation, and air conditioning)



General Information Needed

- Number of occupants and their technical qualifications
- Space and storage requirements
- Utilities needed
- Equipment needs
- Time/duration of occupancy
- Anticipated changes in research/programs
- Sustainability (environmental, green initiatives)
- Security needs



Safety/Security Information Needed Before Design can Begin



Type of Work/Research

Type of Hazards

Type of Wastes

Chemical

Biological

Radiation

High Voltage



Safety/Security Information Needed for Lab Design, cont'd.

Types of Chemicals
(based on physical state and properties)

Flammable

Corrosive (acid or base)

Reactive

Acutely Toxic (poisons)

Regulated

Chronically Toxic (e.g., carcinogens, repro-toxins)

Chemicals of security concern

Controlled Drugs

Wastes





Specific Chemical Laboratory Safety/Security Concerns

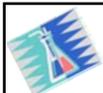
Include:

- Fire detection, alarms, and suppression systems
- Safety equipment (i.e. emergency showers, eyewash and contaminant control)
- Ventilation (i.e. laboratory hoods, glove boxes, ventilated enclosures)
- Management of chemicals and waste
- Access controls for facility and laboratories



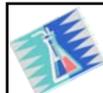
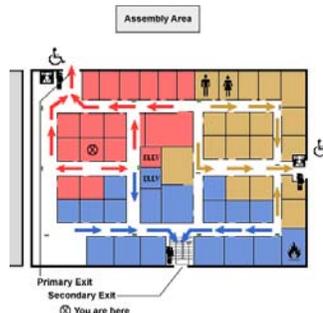
Examples of Lab Design Considerations

- Sample preparation and storage area
- Segregate sample digestion using acid-specialized laboratory hoods
- Segregate solvent extraction to reduce vapor contamination
- Proper eyewash placement
- Adequate egress
- Waste storage area
- Gas bottle storage



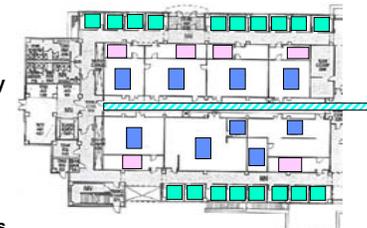
Building Layout: Divide into Zones

- Zones or control areas may have different:
 - Types and degree of hazards
 - Amounts of hazardous chemicals
- Allows better control over:
 - Personnel access
 - Hazards using
 - Equipment
 - PPE
 - Administrative procedures
- Examples: Fire safety zones, HVAC zones, Building floors



Building Layout: Corridors

- Best practice is to separate movement of:
 - General population
 - Laboratory personnel
 - Chemicals and laboratory materials.
- Internal “service corridors” between labs
 - Allow transport of chemicals away from public
 - Provide access to utilities and other support equipment
 - Provide additional lab exits with emergency doors to main corridors





Building Layout: Entrance/Exit Doors

- Good safety: two or more exits from each lab/room/building
- Good security: control who can enter a lab/room/building
- Emergency exit doors:
 - Lack handles or are locked on outside
 - Have “panic bar” on inside
 - May set off alarm when opened



Building Layout: Chemical Stockrooms

- Multiple, specialized stockrooms rather than one central storeroom
 - Chemicals dispensed across counter
 - Access restricted to stockroom personnel
 - Locked when unattended
- Teaching stockroom
 - High traffic
 - Only keep ~1 week supply of chemicals needed for student experiments
- Central Stockroom
 - Wide variety of chemicals and materials
 - Additional controls and containment for regulated, attractive, or dual-use chemicals
- Chemicals stored in compatible groups



Building Layout: Compressed Gases

- Install tanks outside building and pipe into lab
 - Long-term, frequent use of same gas
 - Highly hazardous gases
 - Restrict access
 - Out-building or outdoors, depending on conditions



Building Layout: Compressed Gases

- Tanks inside labs
 - Wide variety of gases
 - Low use rates
 - Strap to wall or bench
 - Transport safely





Building Layout: Chemical Waste

- Large volumes of chemical waste should be stored in areas with fewer people
 - Access restricted to responsible personnel
 - Locked when unattended
 - Divided into chemically compatible groups
 - Provide safety equipment and alarms



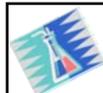
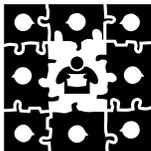
Building Layout: Chemical Waste

- Waste collection area in teaching/research labs:
 - Convenient student use
 - Emptied/moved frequently
 - Divided into chemically compatible groups
 - Provide safety equipment



Modular Laboratory Design

- Uses standard size and layout of benches, equipment and utility connections
- Customize layout for specific applications
- Allows for:
 - Cheaper lab design
 - Easier lab modifications
 - Easier lab renovations



Current Trends in Laboratory Design of Safety/Security Concern

- Open Laboratories
- Energy Conservation
- Ventilation Concerns
- Hood Designs
- Hood Manifold systems
- Effluent Modeling from Exhaust Stacks
- Lab Decommissioning





Open vs. Closed Laboratories

Open Laboratory



Closed Laboratory



Open vs. Closed Laboratories

Consider using both or having connected access:

Open laboratories

- Support team work
- Facilitates communication
- Shared:
 - Equipment
 - Bench space
 - Support staff
- Adaptable and flexible
- Easier to monitor
- Cheaper to design, build and operate
- The trend since mid 90's

Closed laboratories

- Specialized, dedicated work
- More expensive
- Less flexible
- Easier to control access
- Needed for specific work
 - NMR
 - Mass spec
 - High hazard materials
 - Dark rooms
 - Lasers



Energy Conservation, Sustainability and Green Chemistry Concerns

- Design leading to increased productivity
- Energy conservation and efficiency
- Centralized heat-generating equipment
- Manifoldd hoods and ventilation
- Reduction/elimination of harmful substances and waste
- Efficient use of materials and resources
- Recycling and reuse



Energy Conservation Issues

- Vented Enclosures
- Ductless Hoods
- Diversity
- Manifoldd Systems
- Recirculation of Room Exhaust Air
- Variable Air Volume Systems
- Automatic Sash Closers
- Air Change per Hour
- Low Flow Hoods





Ventilation Considerations Include

- Heating and cooling needs
- Maintaining directional airflow
- Type of hoods
- Single vs. manifolded hoods



Laboratory hood design and ventilation are discussed in detail in later presentations.



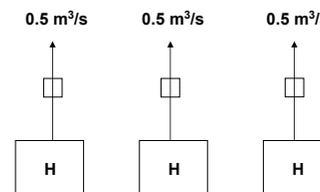
General Laboratory Hood Considerations

- Determine minimum exhaust requirements.
- Communicate hood limitations to users.
- Label restrictions e.g., no perchloric acid.
- Alarm systems
- Consider future needs.



Hood Manifold Considerations

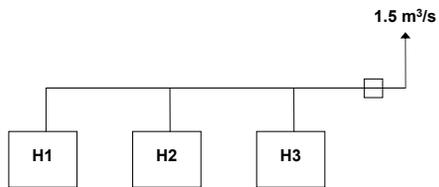
Single Hood - Single Fan





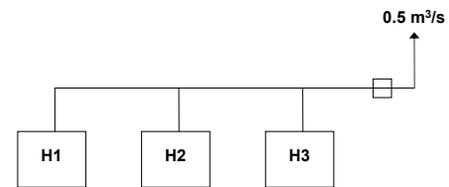
Hood Manifold Considerations

Manifold: 3 Hoods, 1 Fan



Hood Manifold Considerations

Hood Diversity = 33%

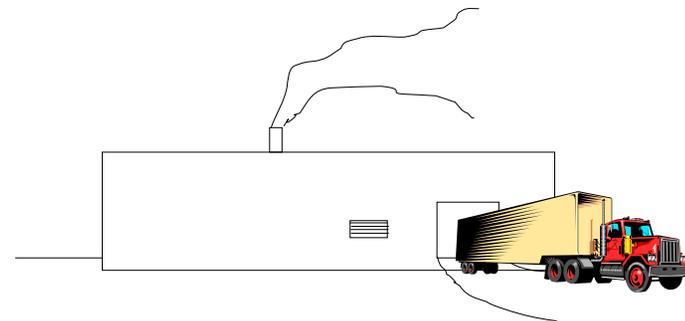


**Avoid
re-entrainment**

**Disperse
emissions
straight upward
and downwind!**



Ventilation Design: Avoid Exhaust Recirculation





Lab Layout

- Try to locate hoods, utilities and safety equipment in the same relative position in all labs.
- Locate sinks centrally
- Space between benches should allow people to pass each other (≥ 1.5 m).
- Details on these topics given in later presentations:
 - Lab hoods
 - Safety showers / eyewashes
 - Chemical management



Teaching Lab Layout

- Higher occupancy than research labs
 - Need easy movement of people around lab
 - Two safe exits
 - Benches in “Islands”
 - 2m distance between benches so students can work “back-to-back”
 - Locate instruments, sinks, supply areas away from hoods to minimize traffic in front of them
- Floor space required per student
 - 3.0 m² absolute minimum
 - 6.5 m² allowing space for utilities, storage, cleanup, etc.



Lab Layout

- Construction materials should be appropriate for chemicals
 - Benchtops
 - Cabinets & shelving
 - Flooring
 - Avoid metal drainpipes
- Store chemicals and waste securely – not easily spilled or knocked over.
- Keep bulk chemicals in stockroom - not lab.
- Control access to labs, especially during off-hours



Laboratory Modifications or Decommissioning

- When a laboratory is modified or vacated, ensure that:
 - Chemicals have been safely moved to another lab, returned to the stockroom, or properly disposed of.
 - Any contamination has been removed from the:
 - Room (floor, ceiling, walls)
 - Furniture
 - Equipment and fixtures
 - Plumbing system
 - HVAC ductwork





Conclusion

Together we can design, build,
and operate safe/secure
laboratories!



References

- “Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals,” National Academy Press, 1995, ISBN 0-309-05229-7 also available online: http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=4911
- “Laboratory Design, Construction, and Renovation: Participants, Process, and Product,” National Academies Press, 2000, ISBN 0-309-06633-6, Also available online: http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=9799
- “Handbook of Chemical Health and Safety”, Robert J. Alaimo, Ed., Oxford University Press, 2001, ISBN 0-8412-3670-4
- “Guidelines for Laboratory Design: Health and Safety Considerations, 3rd edition” Louis J. DiBerardinis, et al., Wiley, 2001, ISBN 0-471-25447-9

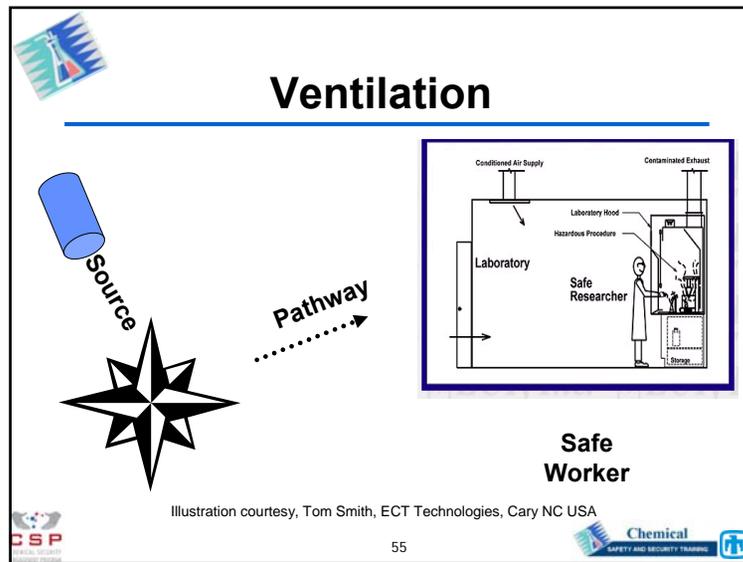
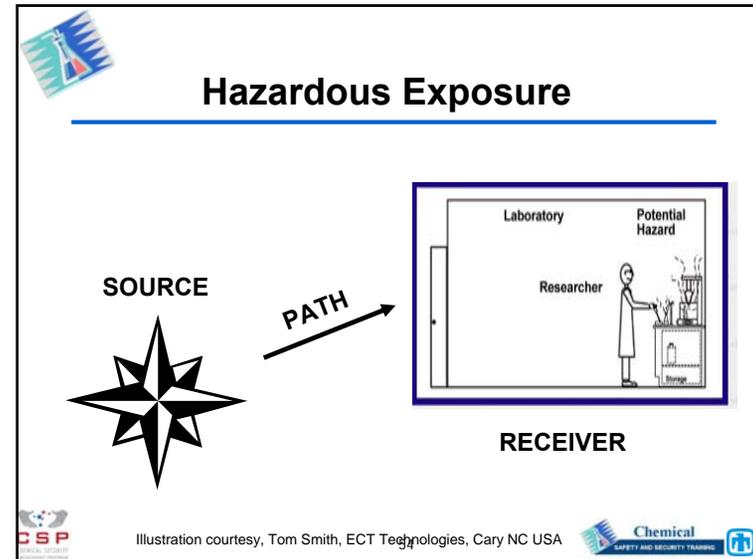
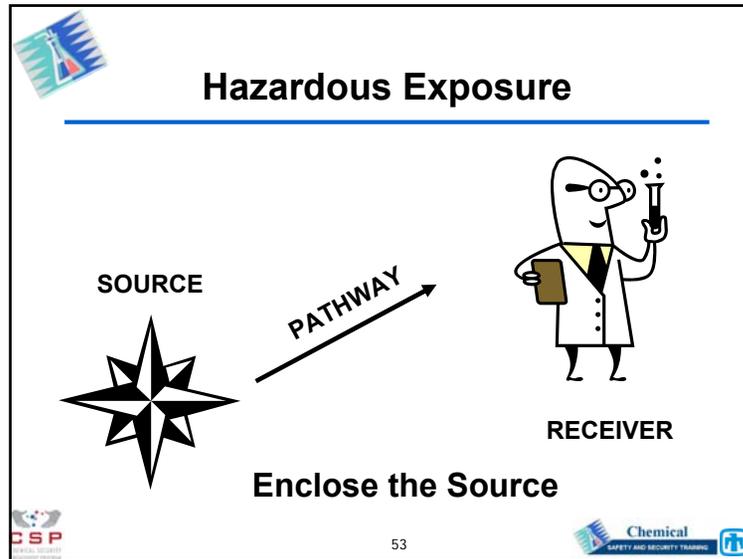


BREAK



Principles and Concepts of Laboratory Ventilation





Reminder: Prioritization of Controls

- **Engineering controls**
- **Administrative controls & Operational work practices**
- **Personal protective equipment**

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Engineering Controls

- **Change the process**
 - Eliminate the hazard
- **Substitution**
 - Non-hazardous substance for hazardous
 - Trichloroethylene for carbon tetrachloride
 - Toluene for benzene
- **Isolate or enclose**
 - Process or worker
 - Barrier
- **Ventilation**
 - Dilution (general ventilation - not good)
 - Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)



Uses of Ventilation

- **Keep gas / vapor concentration below OEL**
- **Air movement to reduce heat stress**
- **Keep toxic contaminants below OEL**
- **Confined space entry**
- **Limit CO₂ buildup**
- **Control clean room or hospital environments**



OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit



Limitations of Ventilation

- **May require large amounts of air (expensive)**
- **Outdoor air may create problems**
 - Need tempering
 - Heat, cool, dehumidify, humidify
 - May be "contaminated"
- **System design**
 - Remove contaminants from breathing zone
 - Insufficient air velocity or volume
- **Contaminant cleanup or discharge**
- **Users need training**



Engineering Ventilation Controls



General dilution ventilation

Not good

Local exhaust ventilation

Preferred





Use General Dilution Ventilation

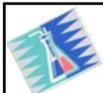
- For Control of:

- Temperature
- Harmless Substances
- Nuisances
- Odors

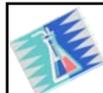


Use Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)

- To enclose and contain
- When contaminant is toxic
- Employee works near the contamination
- When complete containment/enclosure is not feasible



Local Exhaust Ventilation



LEV Principles

- Enclose source
- Capture contaminant near source
- Keep contaminant out of breathing zone
- Provide adequate make-up air
- Discharge away from air intake





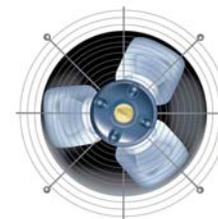
Definitions

- **Hood** – includes any suction device, regardless of shape, that encloses, captures or removes contaminants.
- **Dilution Ventilation** – moves room air around by a fan that is sometimes exhausted to the outside.
- **Local Ventilation (LEV)** – ventilation system that captures and removes emitted contaminants.

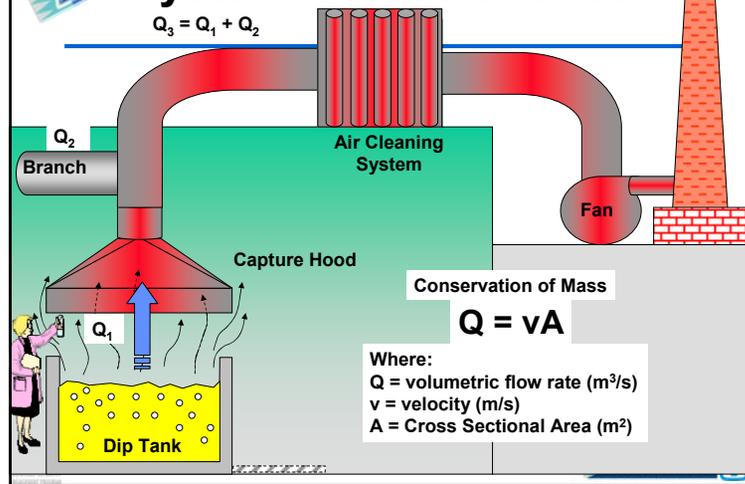


System Components

- Hood
- Duct Work
- Optional Air Cleaning Devices
- Fan
- Discharge



System Characteristics



$Q = vA$

Q = volumetric flow rate of air (m³/s)

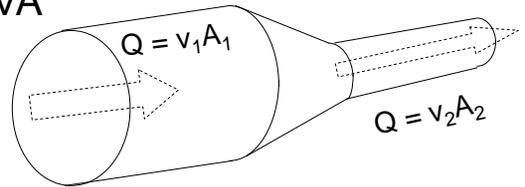
v = velocity of air through an area (m/s)

A = cross sectional area air flows through (m²)



Volumetric Flow Rate

$Q = vA$



$Q = \text{Volumetric Flow Rate, m}^3/\text{s}$
 $v = \text{Average Velocity, m/s}$
 $A = \text{Cross-sectional Area, m}^2$



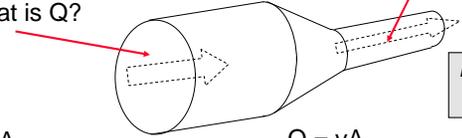

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Flow Rate Example

Duct diameter = 1 m
 $v = 600 \text{ m/s}$
 What is Q?

Duct diameter = 0.5 m
 What is the duct velocity?



For circular ducts
 $A = \pi d^2/4$

$Q = vA$

$Q = (600 \text{ m/s})(\pi[1\text{m}]^2/4)$

$Q = 471 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$Q = vA$

$471 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = v (\pi[0.5\text{m}]^2/4)$

$v = 2403 \text{ m/s}$




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System Losses

- **Friction Loss**
 - Rougher surfaces lead to higher velocity
 - $FL \propto LV^2/d$
 - FL units of pipe length
- **Dynamic Loss**
 - Turbulence from elbows or cross-sectional area changes or transition
 - Turbulence at hood entry
 - Coefficient of Entry "C_e" measures efficiency of hood entry
 - DL increases with abruptness of elbow or transition
 - DL units of equivalent pipe length or fraction of VP
- **Pressure losses from system devices**
 - Fans, air cleaners, etc.




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Local Exhaust Hoods

CAPTURE

$Q = vA$

ENCLOSURE

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Local Exhaust Hoods

CANOPY HOOD

SLOT HOOD

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Canopy Hood – Machine Shop

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Portable Welding Hood

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Traditional Laboratory Chemical Hood



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Special Purpose Hoods Vented to the Outside



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Design Goals for Balance Enclosures

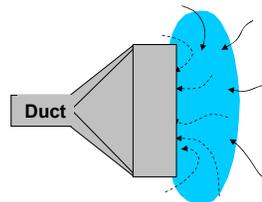
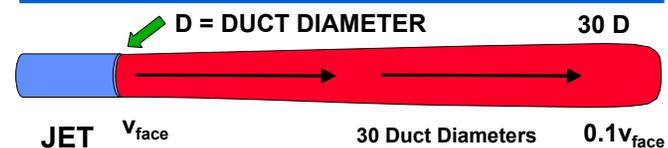
- High level of containment
- Stable balance readings
- Ergonomic design, visibility, comfort
- Task specific flexibility
- Energy efficient
 - 2' (0.6 m) enclosure = 100 CFM (0.047 m³/s) air
 - 6' (2 m) hood = 1200 CFM (0.566 m³/s) air
 - 1200 CFM (0.566 m³/s) = \$5K/yr.



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Flow at Exit and Entry

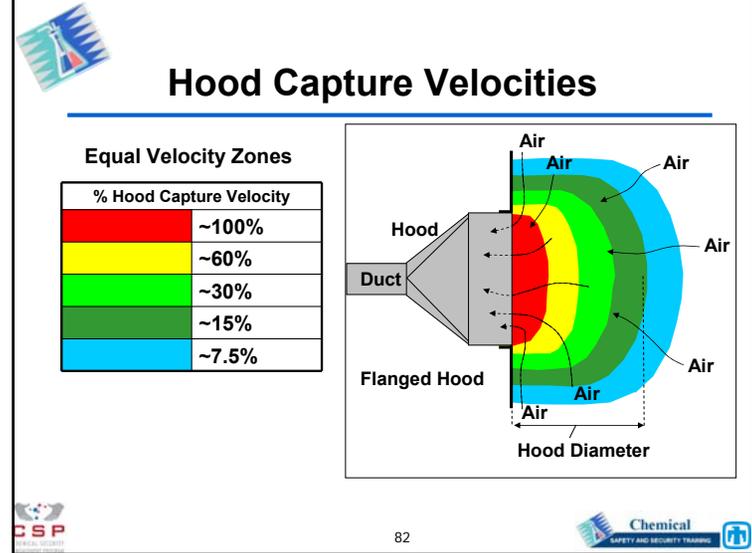
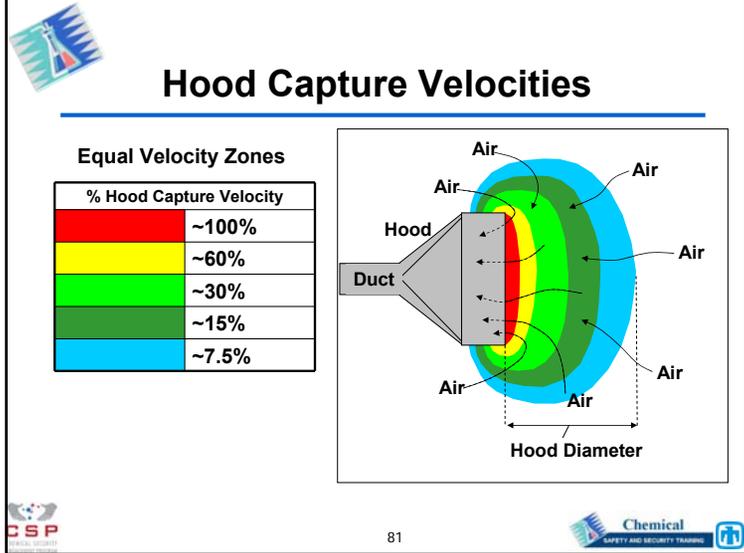


Capture of contaminant is only effective within one (1) duct diameter



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Recommended Capture Velocities

<u>CONDITION</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>	<u>CAPTURE VELOCITY</u> fpm (m/s)
No velocity, Quiet air	Evaporation from tanks, degreasers	50 – 100 (0.25 – 0.5)
Low velocity, moderately still air	Spray booths, container filling, welding, plating	100 – 200 (0.5 – 1.0)
Active generation into rapid air motion	Spray painting (shallow booths), crushers	200 – 500 (1.0 – 2.5)
High initial velocity into very rapid air motion	Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling	500 – 2000 (2.5 – 10.1)

Design Duct Velocities

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>	<u>DESIGN VELOCITY</u> (fpm, m/s)
Vapors, gases, smoke	Vapors, gases, smoke	1000 – 2000, 5.0 – 10.1
Fumes	Welding	2000 – 2500, 10.1 – 12.7
Very fine dust	Cotton lint	2500 - 3000, 12.7 – 15.2
Dry dusts & powders	Cotton dust	3000 - 4000, 15.2 – 20.3
Industrial dust	Grinding dust, limestone dust	3500 - 4000 , 17.8 – 20.3
Heavy dust	Sawdust, metal turnings	4000 - 4500, 20.3 – 22.9
Heavy/moist dusts	Lead dusts, cement dust	> 4500, > 22.9

HOOD TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ASPECT RATIO,W/L	AIR FLOW
	SLOT	0.2 OR LESS	$Q = 3.7 LvX$
	FLANGED SLOT	0.2 OR LESS	$Q = 2.6 LvX$
	PLAIN OPENING	0.2 OR GREATER AND ROUND	$Q = v(10X^2 + A)$
	FLANGED OPENING	0.2 OR GREATER AND ROUND	$Q = 0.75v(10X^2 + A)$
	BOOTH	TO SUIT WORK	$Q = VA = VWH$
	CANOPY	TO SUIT WORK	$Q = 1.4 PVD$ SEE FIG. VS-99-03 P = PERIMETER D = HEIGHT ABOVE WORK
	PLAIN MULTIPLE SLOT OPENING 2 OR MORE SLOTS	0.2 OR GREATER	$Q = v(10X^2 + A)$
	FLANGED MULTIPLE SLOT OPENING 2 OR MORE SLOTS	0.2 OR GREATER	$Q = 0.75v(10X^2 + A)$

Capture Velocity

- Plain End Opening • $Q = v(10X^2 + A)$
- Flanged Opening • $Q = 0.75v(10X^2 + A)$
- Slot • $Q = 3.7 LvX$
- Flanged Slot • $Q = 2.6 LvX$
- Booth • $Q = vWH$
- Canopy • $Q = 1.4 PvX$

X = distance in front of opening
L = Length W = Width H = Height
v = velocity A = Area Q = Quantity of air

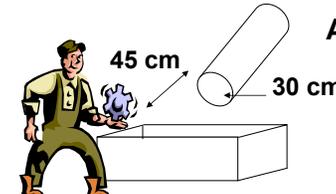
Hood Type Calculations

Plain Opening: $Q = v (10X^2 + A)$
Flanged Opening: $Q = 0.75 v (10X^2 + A)$

Q = Quantity of air (m³/s)
v = Velocity of air (m/s)
X = Distance from hood face to point of contaminant generation (m)
A = Area (m²)

Hood Calculations: Example

Determine the air flow required to capture Trichloroethylene vapor from a degreaser using a 30 cm diameter plain end duct whose opening is 45 cm from the vapor source.



$$A = \frac{\pi (30 \text{ cm}/100)^2}{4} = 0.071 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q = v (10X^2 + A)$$

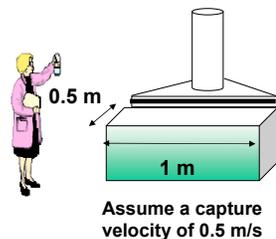
Assume a capture velocity = 0.5 m/s

$Q = 0.5 \text{ m/s} [(10 \times 0.45^2) + 0.071 \text{ m}^2]$
 $Q = 0.5 \text{ m/s} (2.096 \text{ m}^2) = 1.048 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$



Hood Calculations: Example

Determine the air flow required to capture Trichloroethylene vapor from a degreaser using a flanged slotted hood with a 4 cm slot, 1 m long, located on the back side of the dip tank 0.5 m from the front edge.



$$Q = 2.6LvX$$

$$Q = 2.6(1 \text{ m})(0.5 \text{ m/s})(0.5 \text{ m})$$

$$Q = 0.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

The flanged slotted hood uses much less air and it is probably more effective overall.



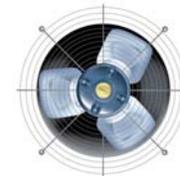
Fan Speed and Air Flow

Fan rated to deliver 5.0 m³/s of air running at 400 RPM. If fan speed increases by 25% to 500 RPM, what is the new air flow?

$$Q \propto \text{RPM}$$

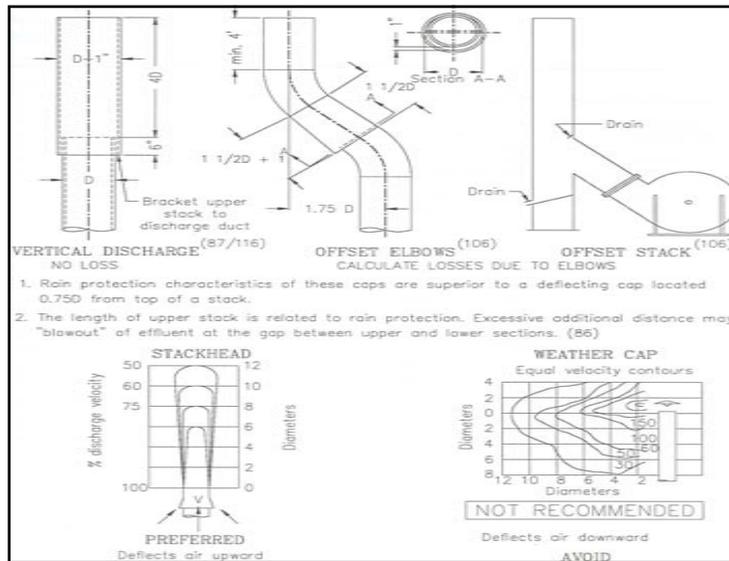
$$Q_2 = Q_1 \left(\frac{\text{RPM}_2}{\text{RPM}_1} \right)$$

$$Q_2 = 5 \left(\frac{500}{400} \right) = 6.25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$



Hood Exhaust

- Height
- Discharge velocity
- Configuration





Engineering Controls: Avoid Exhaust Recirculation

Hood Exhaust

Air Intake

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Engineering Controls: Avoid Exhaust Recirculation

High Hazard Hood Exhaust

Air Intake

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Potential Issues

- Insufficient air volume
- Too much air flow
- Wrong location
- Wrong configuration
- Bad hood design
- Duct velocity too low
- Insufficient make up air
- Clogged system
- Noise

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Acknowledgements

- Tom Smith, Exposure Control Technologies, Cary NC USA <http://www.labhoodpro.com/>
- Nelson Couch, PhD, CIH, CSP, Triangle Health & Safety Inc., Durham, NC USA
ncouch@earthlink.net
- Ray Ryan, Flow Sciences International, Leland NC, USA <http://www.flowsciences.com>



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Any Questions?



Laboratory Chemical Hoods:

How they work & when they don't.



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Improper Hood Use



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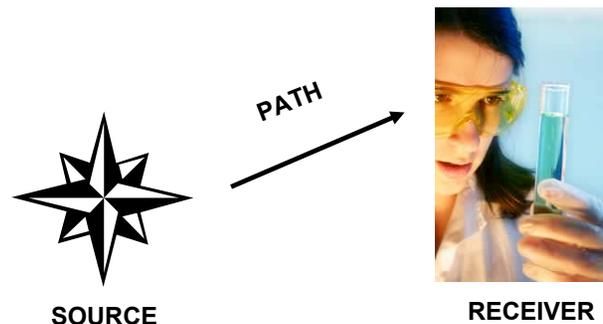


Laboratory Chemical Hood

- Also called a fume hood or fume cupboard
- Designed to limit exposure to hazardous or unpleasant aerosols
- First used by alchemists 500 years ago



Control Concept



LEV Objectives

- Maximize Containment
- Minimize Contamination
- Redundancy is the Key



LEV Implementation

- Identify/Characterize Contaminant
- Characterize Air Movement
- Identify Alternative Controls
- Choose Most Effective Control
- Implement Control
- Evaluate Control
- Maintain Control





LEV Capture Ability

- Hood configuration (type of hood)
- Extent of enclosure
(e.g., glove boxes completely enclose)
- Air movement in hood
(smooth, laminar, non-turbulent)



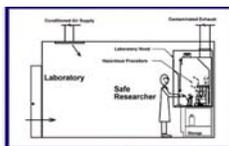
Duct Design

- Provide adequate capture velocity
– Usually 80-120 fpm (0.4 - 0.6 m/s)
- Maintain duct transport velocity
– For chemical laboratories ~ 2500 cfm (1.2 m³/s)



Duct Design, cont'd.

- Keep system balanced,
 - i.e., equalize supply and return air
 - match airflows among manifolded hoods
- Minimize power consumption
 - i.e., conserve energy
 - save money



LEV Hood Design Requirements

- Capture emissions close to source.
- Move contamination away from breathing zone.
- Consider existing air movement when locating hood.
- Minimize air movement in source area.
- Should not interfere with work.



Laboratory Hoods

Laboratory hoods and ventilation are the basis of engineering controls.

But they must be properly: *selected, located, used, and maintained.*

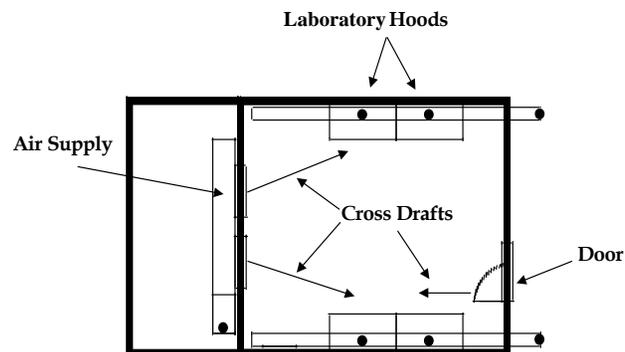


Hood Location Requirements

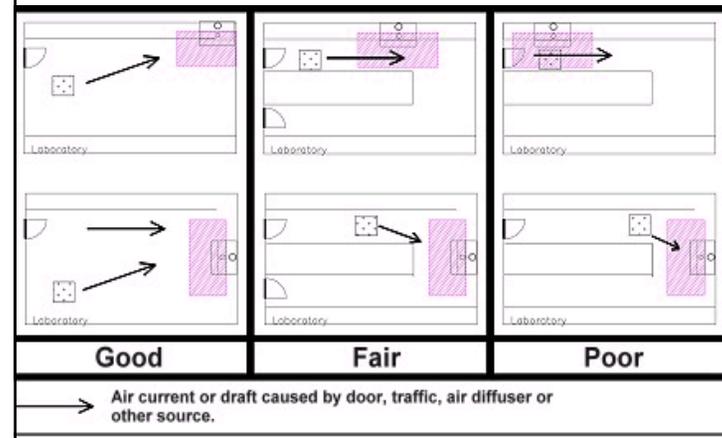
- As near to contamination source as possible
- So contamination moves away from operator
- Minimize cross-drafts
- Don't place near windows and doors
- Don't place near air conditioning/heater diffuser
- Doesn't interfere with other workers
- Locate out of traffic flow
- Place near rear of laboratory



Problem Cross-drafts



A person walking at 2-3 mph (0.9-1.3 m/s) generates cross drafts of 250 fpm (1.3 m/s) that can interfere with hood capture





Principles of Hood Design and Operation

- Enclose as much of the operation as possible
- Place utility controls (gas, electric) outside or as near hood front as possible
- Hood lights should be vapor tight
- Mount hood motor *outside building and away from building air intakes*
- Don't use hoods for uses not intended (e.g., perchloric acid digestion, radioisotopes)
- Ensure duct material compatible with exhausts
- Don't use without indication it is working properly



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Hood Design & Operation, cont'd.

- Don't put your head in the hood.
- Use proper PPE (gloves, eyewear, etc)
- Place large equipment above surface on 5 cm blocks to allow uniform air flow
- Lower sash height to 30 - 50 cm during operation
- Keep sash fully closed when not in use
- Use liner or tray inside hood to contain spills



http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/daily/0403/photos/03-meltonstem_1.jpg

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Hood Design & Operation, cont'd.

- Work in the center of hood and 15 cm in from hood sash.
- Don't store chemicals or equipment in hood.
- Don't block baffles (slots).
- Maintain hood regularly (check fan belt, lubricate motor).
- Regularly evaluate hood (flow rate, mark operating sash height).
- Reports problems, concerns, malfunctions immediately.



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Laboratory Hood Types

- **Constant Air Volume (CAV)**
 - Traditional/Standard/Conventional
 - Bypass
 - HOPEC (horizontal/vertical sash)
 - Auxiliary Air (not recommended for Lab operations)
- **Variable Air Volume (VAV)**



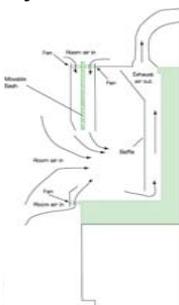
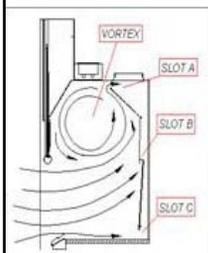
116





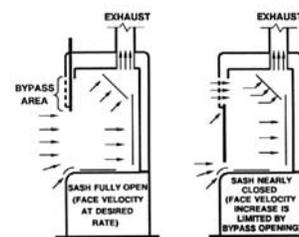
Traditional Constant Volume Hood

- All make up air enters through hood face.
- Air exhausted is constant regardless of size of face opening or sash height.
- Volume of air movement is constant but velocity varies with sash height.



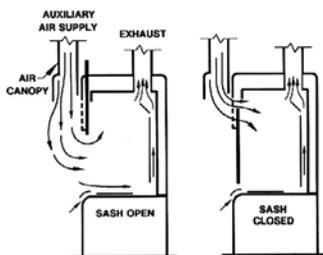
Constant Volume Bypass Hood

- Make up air enters through face and through a bypass.
- Bypass opening varies in size as sash is opened or closed.
- As sash moves, an almost equivalent area is uncovered to maintain a constant open area, hence, a constant volume of air movement through the face is achieved.



Auxiliary Air Hood (not recommended for Lab operations*)

- Designed to reduce energy consumption.
- Discharges unconditioned make-up/auxiliary air from outside directly above and over user in front of hood.
- Uncomfortable to use and can produce turbulence at hood face.



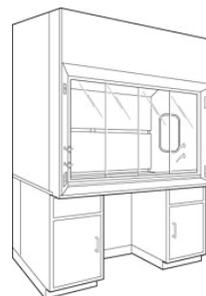
* According to ANSI Z9.5



HOPEC Hood (Hand Operated Positive Energy Control)

Combination Horizontal/vertical sash limits sash opening to no more than 50%.

Maintains constant air volume and limits energy consumption.



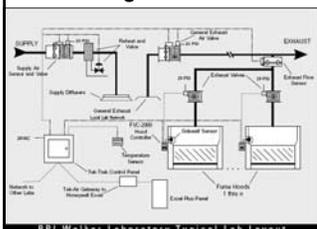


Variable Air Volume (VAV) Hood

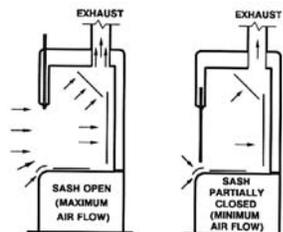
Uses mechanical and electronic controls to maintain constant air velocity.

Interfaces with room supply air to conserve energy by maintaining constant face velocity.

Uses complicated electronic components that require special training to maintain.



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Specialized Hoods

- Perchloric acid (with water wash down)
- Radiological (with special filters)
- Floor level (improperly called walk-in)
- Distillation/California hoods (~1.5 ft or 0.5m above floor)
- Canopy hoods (not suitable for most lab operations)
- Slot hoods
- Ductless fume hoods
- Vented enclosures or special purpose hoods
- Glove Boxes (complete enclosure)
- Biological Safety Cabinets (BSC)



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Specialized Hoods

ADA Hood



Glove Box



Canopy Hood



Floor Hood



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Example: Typical Walk-In Fume Hood

Laboratory Ventilation



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EXAMPLE: "Snorkel" Fume Extractor



Extracting Lead Solder Fumes

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Example: Canopy Hood

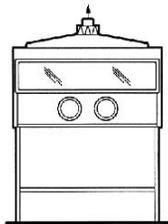


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Glove Boxes

- Glove boxes are used when the toxicity, radioactivity level, or oxygen reactivity of the substances under study pose too great a hazard for use within a fume hood.
- The major advantage is protection for the worker and the product.



FRONT VIEW

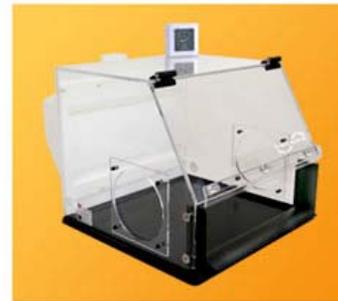


END VIEW

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Special purpose vented hood



Chemical weighing station

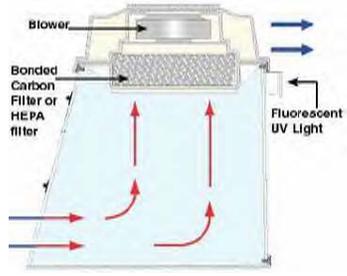


Bulk powder transfer station

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Ductless Hoods

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 Chemical
SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

Ductless Hoods

Should only be used in laboratories with:

- Small quantities of known non-volatile substances.
- Only with HEPA filters
- Never with volatile substances
- Unless breakthrough time for the specific chemical being used is known, carbon filters are unreliable.

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 Chemical
SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

Specialized Hoods

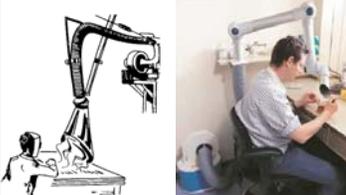
**Dust hood,
Animal feed**



Downdraft table



Snorkel hood



Slot Hood



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Biological Safety Cabinets (BSC)

Several types/classes and configurations.

Designed to protect the sample, and sometimes the worker, from biological contamination.

Most types not suitable for hazardous, volatile chemicals.

Often not vented to the outside.

Reference: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bsc/bsc.htm>



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Hood Problems and Pitfalls

- **Face velocity**
 - Recommended 80 - 100 fpm (0.4 - 0.5 m/s)
- **Air changes/hour**
 - Recommended 6 – 10 / hour

Neither of these measurements can guarantee hood capture or containment.



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Hood Evaluation

- Face Velocity, a necessary but not sufficient condition.
- Smoke Tubes
- Smoke Candles
- Incense
- ASHRAE 110-1995 Test (SF_6)
- Protection Factors (300-10,000):



PF = $\frac{\text{Contaminant Concentration in Exhaust Air}}{\text{Contaminant Concentration in Breathing Zone}}$



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Ventilation System Evaluation

- Smoke sources
 - Visualize air movement
 - Assess capture effectiveness
- Smoke tubes
- Smoke candles
- Theatrical smoke generators
- Incense sticks



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Ventilation System Evaluation

- Velocity measurements
 - Anemometer/velometer
 - fpm or m/s
 - Directional
 - Hot-wire anemometer
 - fpm or m/s
 - Non-directional



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Hood Smoke Evaluation Face velocity vs. Containment

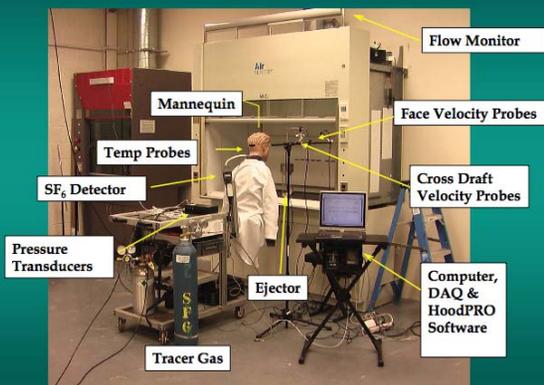
- Lab hood performance testing evaluates containment of contamination. How do we determine containment?
- Is face velocity the right measurement?
- Studies show that 59% of the hoods passed face velocity criteria, but only 13% of these hoods met ASHRAE 110 tracer-gas standards.
- 30% - 50% of hoods leaking excessive levels of contaminants pass face velocity tests.
- Lab hoods with face velocities as low as 50 fpm (0.25 m/s) can provide protection factors 2,200 times greater than hoods with face velocities of 150 fpm (0.76 m/s).



ASHRAE 110 Containment Test

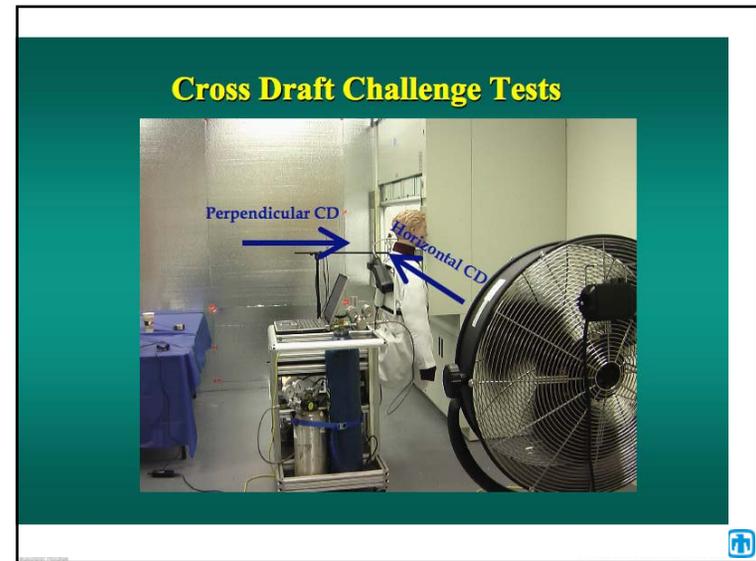
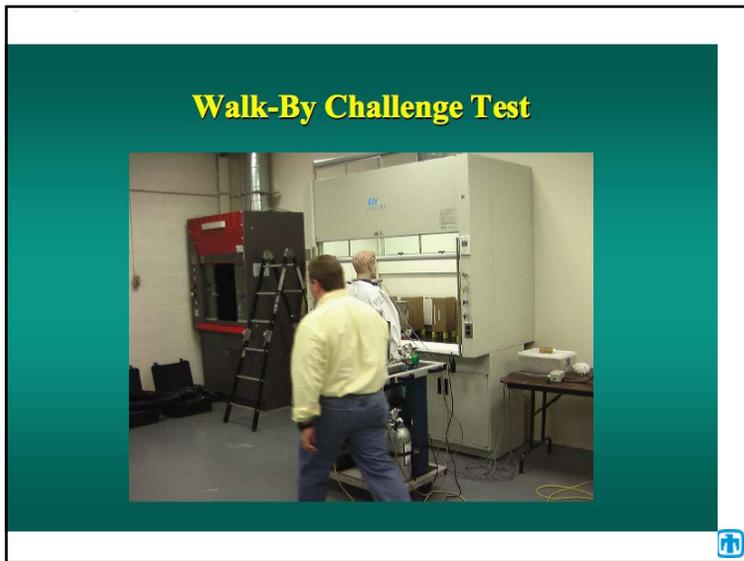
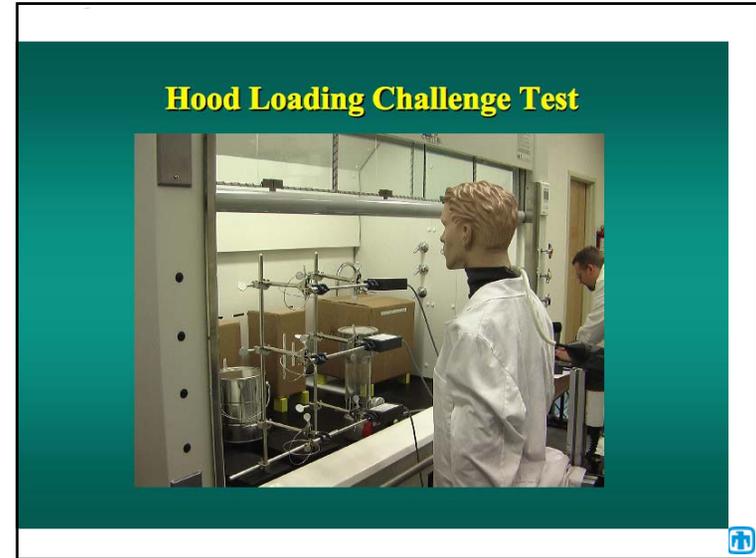
- Measures containment using SF₆ as a tracer gas
- SF₆ is generated inside the hood at 4L/min.
- A mannequin with a detector in the breathing zone (mouth) is placed outside the hood
- The detector is connected to a recorder
- The hood is also tested with smoke
- The hood is subjected to a walk-by test
- Effect of opening & closing sash is determined

Fume Hood Test Apparatus



Gas Cylinder Inside Hood







Summary of Results

- Improved Aerodynamics and Airflow Patterns
- Equivalent Performance (Containment) as Typical Fume Hoods
 - < 0.05 ppm As Manufactured
 - < 0.1 ppm As Installed and As Used
 - Better Containment With Sashes Full Open
 - Less Dependence on Mannequin Height
- Minimum Face Velocity at Least 60 fpm
- Still Affected by External Factors
 - Cross Drafts greater than 50 fpm
 - Perpendicular Cross Drafts are worse than Horizontal Drafts
 - Hood Loading and Thermal Challenges Can Influence Containment
 - Traffic Past Hood Can Influence Containment
- Not All HP Hoods Perform The Same
- Fume Hood Monitors Need Better Accuracy and Precision at Low Velocities

Conclusions

- Ensuring laboratory hood safety depends on many factors including:
 - Hood design
 - Hood use
 - Lab design
 - System operation

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Acknowledgements

- Tom Smith ECT, Inc., Cary NC USA
- University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC USA
- Texas A & M University
- Flow Sciences Inc, Leland NC USA
- Knutson Ventilation, Edina MN USA
- AirClean Inc, Raleigh NC USA

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LUNCH



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Chemical Management



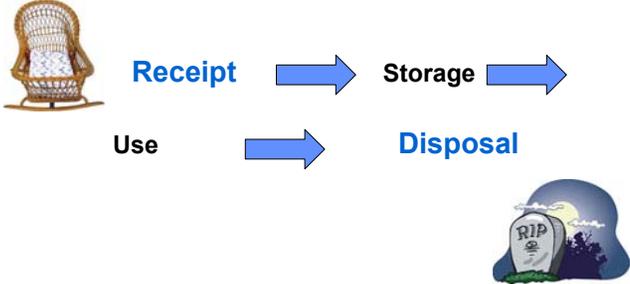
Best Practices



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Cradle - to - grave care of chemicals

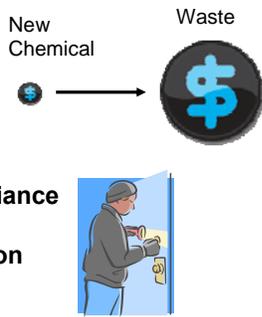



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Chemical Management is a Best Practice for Safety *and* Security

- Reduces hazardous waste
- Reduces cost
 - New purchases
 - Waste disposal
 - More efficient
- Improves security
 - Insider threat
 - Outsider threat
- Facilitates environmental compliance
- Improves quality of research
- Improves quality of lab instruction




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Proper chemical management program has several essential elements

Chemical Management Elements

- Source reduction
- Procedure for chemical ordering and disposal
- Inventory and tracking
- Storage in stockrooms
- Access control
- Recycling of chemicals, containers and packages



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Plan experiments in advance!

What chemicals are needed?

How much is needed?



How will the chemicals be handled?

What are the reaction products?

How will the chemical be stored?

How will disposal take place?



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Inventory management

Less is Better !

- Order only what you need
- Reduce size of experiment
 - It cost less to store
 - It cost less to dispose

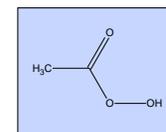
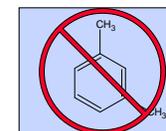


"Less is Better: Guide to minimizing waste in laboratories", Task Force on Laboratory Environment, Health and Safety, American Chemical Society, 2002.
http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_SUPP_ARTICLE&node_id=2230&use_sec=false&sec_url_var=region1&_uid=ef91c89e-8b83-43e6-bcd0-f15b9ca0ca33



Substitute reagents to reduce waste

- Citrus based solvents for xylene in histology lab
- Peracetic acid for formaldehyde for cleaning kidney dialysis machines
- Non mercury thermometers
- Enzyme and peroxide based cleaners for chromerge (NoChromix)
- When purchasing automated equipment think of chemical waste



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Best practice - ordering and stocking chemicals

- See if your institution already has it (surplus)
- Order minimum needed (large quantities are not a bargain)
- Check on special storage (refrigeration, dry box...)
- Mark the receipt /open date (unstable chemical)
- Can it eventually be disposed of (rad waste, mixed waste)



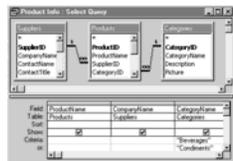
Ordering chemicals- chemical inventory

- Database or Spreadsheets are tools to track the chemical inventory
 - Barcoding can be used
 - Chemicals can be found easily
 - Chemical ages can be tracked
 - Chemical standards maintain traceability
 - Disposal can be documented
- Physical reconciliation
 - Assures accuracy of database
 - Provides visual inspection of chemical condition



Inventory and tracking

Database or spreadsheet designs



- Home made** – Access or Excel programs
- Freeware** – Based on Access or Excel
- Commercial** – Chemicals and MSDS included



Database helps safely track and report chemical storage and use

Searches and Reports:

- Find an (M)SDS
- Chemical Inventory Search Menu
- Chemical Regulatory Reports Search Menu
- Find Chemical Storage Locations



Transfers, Removal, Verification and Inventory Entry:

- Transfer or Remove a Bar-coded Chemical from the Inventory
- Verify Chemical Inventory Menu
- Add Chemical Inventory
- Chemical Exchange Menu

Procedures, Forms and Links:

- See Inventory procedures, forms and other documents
- See Other Chemical Related Links



Inventory queries

Chemical or tradename search

CAS number search

Ingredient search

Location/organization search

Location owner search

Requester search

Barcode search



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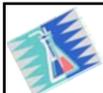
Query result for toluene – barcode, location, department, quantity and order date

BARCODE	LOCATION	DEPT	QUANTITY	UNIT	Purchase Date
AQ00600682	NM/518/1111	1725	1	L	10/24/2006
AQ00602185	NM/518/1123	1111	100	mL	11/20/2006
AQ00582298	NM/518/1302	1131	1	L	8/8/2006
AQ00602186	NM/518/1302	1131	100	mL	11/20/2006
AQ00602187	NM/518/1302	1131	100	mL	11/20/2006
AQ00582307	NM/518/1302	1131	4	L	8/8/2006

(M)SDS and Certificates of Analysis may also be included



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Chemicals likely to be useful in other labs

ACIDS

Acetic acid (glacial)
Hydrochloric acid
Sulfuric acid

SOLVENTS

Dichloromethane (methylene chloride),
Acetone Chloroform, Ethyl acetate, Glycerol,
Hexanes Isopropyl alcohol, Methanol,
Petroleum ether Toluene, Xylenes

OXIDIZERS

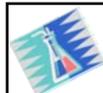
Bromine, Potassium chlorate, Potassium
dichromate, Silver nitrate

POISONS

Indicators, Iodine (solid or solution) Metals
(powders, dust, shot)
Sodium, calcium, silver, and potassium salts



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Excess chemicals are made available to others and can be searched

CHEMICAL NAME	MSDS	QTY	STATE	PURCHASE DATE	OPEN?
DEVCON 5 MINUTE EPOXY KIT	NL203800	2.5 OZ	Liquid	07/25/2001	Not Open
5 MINUTE EPOXY KIT	NL203800	2.5 OZ	Liquid	08/06/2003	Not Open
TOLUENE	OHS23590	500.0 ML	Liquid	03/25/1999	Not Open
TOLUENE	OHS23590	500.0 ML	Liquid	03/25/1999	Not Open



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Inventory management



Less is Better !
It's Safer!

It may be cheaper to order **diethyl ether** in large containers

But, if it's opened for a long time—peroxides can form!



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Inventory management – chemical aging

- How old are your chemicals?
- Some chemicals degrade over time
 - rotate stock
 - label & date
- Chemical assays have expiration dates



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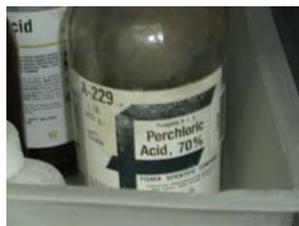
Explosives and Reactives

Examples:

- Peroxide-forming - ethers
- Perchlorate-forming – perchloric acid
- Water/moisture sensitive – Na, K, Li, LAIH, flammable metals

Control measures:

- Inventory control
- SOPs, inspections



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Inventory management

-R-O-O-R-

Peroxide Forming Chemicals

Even with inhibitors they can become dangerous over time

- discard or test if unsure
 - label & date when received, when opened, and provide expiration date

Peroxide test kits and strips should be available



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Peroxide forming chemicals

- Peroxide formation is caused by an autoxidation reaction.
- The reaction is initiated by light, heat, introduction of a contaminant or the loss of an inhibitor (BHT).
- Inhibitors slow, but do not stop peroxide formation.
- Most organic peroxide crystals are sensitive to heat, shock, or friction.
- It is important not to let peroxide forming chemicals evaporate to dryness or accumulate under screw caps.



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Peroxide forming chemicals



Peroxides can explode when exposed to thermal or mechanical shock

Examples: ethers, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran



References:

There are excellent websites on peroxide forming chemicals and their hazards, use, storage, and disposal. For example, see:

http://www.med.cornell.edu/ehs/updates/peroxide_formers.htm



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Chemical storage

- Protect chemicals during normal operations
- Protect chemicals during unexpected events
 - Floods
 - Tidal waves
 - Earthquakes
 - Typhoons
 - Hurricanes



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Chemical storage: Basic concepts

- Separate incompatible chemicals
- Separate flammables/explosives from ignition sources
- Use flammable storage cabinets for large quantities of flammable solvents
- Separate alkali metals from water
- Separate acids and bases



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Use flammables storage cabinets



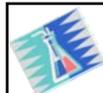
Chemical storage: Basic concepts

- Store nitric acid separately
- Store large containers on bottom shelves
- Lock up drugs, chemical warfare agents, highly toxic chemicals
- Do not store food in refrigerators with chemicals



Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Uses
- Types
- Hazards
- Control Measures
 - Inventory control
 - Procurement authorization
 - Training
 - Inspection



Chemical storage: Gas cylinders

- Secure (chain/clamp) and separate gas cylinders
- Screw down cylinder caps
- Store in well-ventilated area
- Separate & label empty cylinders
- Store empty cylinders separately
- Separate flammable from reactive/oxidizing gases





Improper gas cylinder storage



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Damage from Gas-cylinder fire



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An Accident Waiting to Happen



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CSB video: Compressed gas fire



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Chemical storage: Good practices

- Limit access
 - Label "Authorized Personnel Only"
 - Lock area/room/cabinets when not in use
- Be sure area is cool and well ventilated
- Secure storage shelves to wall or floor
- Shelves should have a 3/4" front lip
 - In earthquake territory, have a rod several inches above shelf



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Chemical storage: Bad practices

- Do Not Store Chemicals
 - on top of cabinets
 - on floor
 - in hoods
 - with food or drinks
 - in refrigerators used for food
 - where there are wide variations in temperature, humidity or sunlight



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Chemical storage: Containers

- Don't use chemical containers for food
- Don't use food containers for chemicals
- Be sure all containers are properly closed
- Wipe-off outside of container before returning to storage area
- Transport/carry all containers safely
 - Preferably use outer protective container



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Improper chemical storage



Never use hallways
for storage

Safety Hazard!!

Blocks exit path in
emergencies!!!



Chemical storage: Good practices

- Separate incompatible chemicals
 - Organize chemicals by compatible groups
 - Alphabetize chemicals only within compatible groups



Suggested shelf storage groups: Organics

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| • Acids, anhydrides | • Epoxies, isocyanates |
| • Alcohols, amides, amines | • Azides, peroxides |
| • Aldehydes, esters, hydrocarbons | • Nitriles, sulfides, sulfoxides |
| • Ethers, ketones, halogenated hydrocarbons | • Cresols, phenols |

From: "School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide," US NIOSH Publication 2007-107



Suggested shelf storage groups: Inorganics

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Metals, hydrides | • Chlorates, chlorites, perchlorates, peroxides |
| • Halides, halogens, phosphates, sulfates, sulfides | • Arsenates, cyanides, cyanates |
| • Amides, azides, nitrates, nitrites | • Borates, chromates, manganates |
| • Carbonates, hydroxides, oxides, silicates | • Acids |
| | • Arsenics, phosphorus, sulfur |

From: "School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide," US NIOSH Publication 2007-107



Physical Hazards

Conditions, besides chemical, biological or radiological conditions or circumstances, that can cause injury, illness and death:

Fire / Asbestos	Noise
Centrifuges	Heat/cold
Cryogenics	Sunlight
Ergonomic	Non-ionizing radiation
Office	Mechanical
Physical stress/strain	Electrical
Construction	Housekeeping
	Spills/trips



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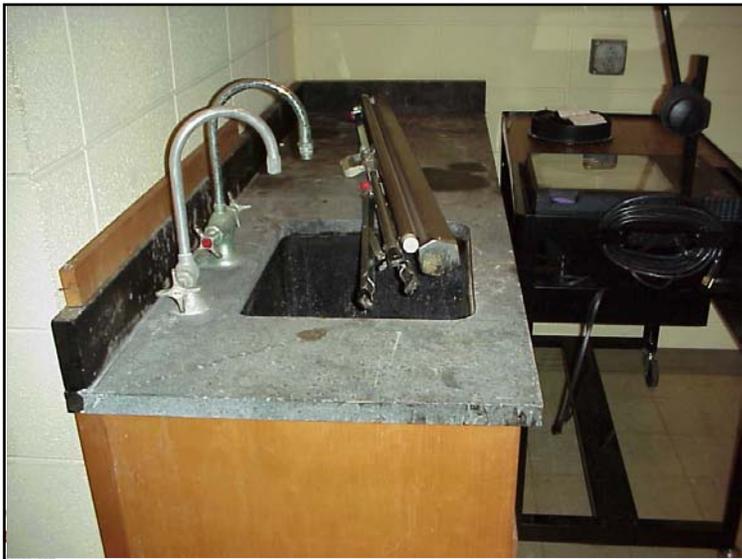
Asbestos-Containing Materials

- Gloves
- Lab hoods
- Lab benches



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 **Centrifuge Equipment**

- Uses
- Hazards
- Control of hazards
 - Only authorized users can use equipment
 - Users must be trained
 - Assign responsibility to lab tech
 - Include in periodic lab inspections





Centrifuge Safety

Don't overload ...

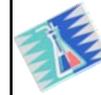
Check rotor for cracks

Keep rotor and centrifuge clean ...

Set it up right...

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Chemical storage: Cryogenics

- Store cryogenics separately from other chemicals
- Store cryogenics (liquid nitrogen) & dry ice in well ventilated areas
- Use proper PPE (including eye protection) when handling & moving cryogenics
- Do not use cryogenics in closed areas



Cryogenics

- What are they?
- Uses
- Hazards
- Control
 - training
 - inspection





Cyrogen Storage

Exploding liquid nitrogen cylinder ruins lab.

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Chemical
SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

The slide is titled "Cyrogen Storage". It features three photographs: the first shows a close-up of a liquid nitrogen cylinder with a large hole and white vapor escaping; the second shows two orange liquid nitrogen cylinders on a lab bench; the third shows a cluttered lab bench with various glassware and equipment, indicating the aftermath of an explosion. The text "Exploding liquid nitrogen cylinder ruins lab." is centered below the photos. The slide number "210" is at the bottom center, and the CSP logo and "Chemical SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING" are at the bottom corners.

Dry Ice

- What is dry ice?
- Uses
- Hazards
- Control measures

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Chemical
SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

The slide is titled "Dry Ice". It contains a bulleted list with four items: "What is dry ice?", "Uses", "Hazards", and "Control measures". To the right of the list is a photograph of a blue cooler with its lid open, filled with white, frosty dry ice. The slide number "211" is at the bottom center, and the CSP logo and "Chemical SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING" are at the bottom corners.



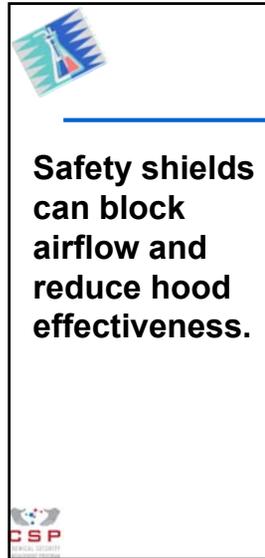
Do not use hoods for storage!





Don't block hood air flow.

Place large equipment in a hood on 5 cm blocks to allow air flow around and under equipment.



Safety shields can block airflow and reduce hood effectiveness.



Don't block hallways and exits!



Access to emergency equipment is essential.

Always check that equipment is not blocked.

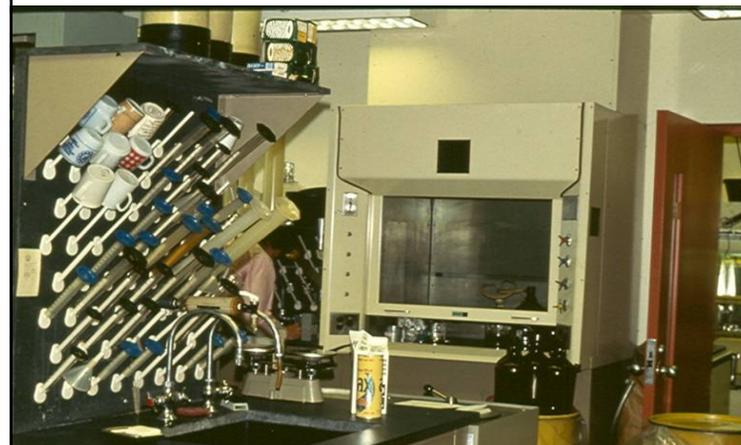




Food is never allowed in laboratories.



What's Wrong With This Picture?



Open-toed shoes should not be allowed in laboratories.



Employees should not wear gloves, lab coats or other PPE outside the lab.



Working Alone/Unattended Operations

- **Working Alone**
 - *Avoid!*
 - **Murphy's Law will get you!**
(Anything that can go wrong, will go wrong!)
 - Use the "Buddy System"
- **Unattended Operations/Reactions**
 - **Caution!** Prime sources of fires, spills and explosions
 - Check periodically!
 - Fail-safe provisions
 - Leave the lights on to indicate the presence of an unattended activity
 - Post appropriate signs and emergency phone #'s
 - **Notify those potentially impacted by malfunction**





Electrical Hazards

- Can be a significant problem
 - Frayed cords, no UL-listing, overloaded circuits
 - Static electricity
- Hazards
 - Fires, electrical shock, power outages
- Control
 - Inspect, act immediately, education



Check to see that all outlets are grounded and that the polarity is correct.



Storage should be at least 1 m from electrical panels, mechanical rooms, air ducts, heaters, light fixtures.

Don't store combustibles in mechanical rooms or electrical closets.

In emergencies it may be necessary to access these panels quickly.

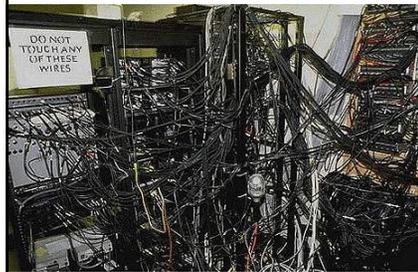




**Multi-outlet strips must be approved and not used for high-amp equipment.
(e.g., ovens, refrigerators)**



Don't Do This...



Heating Mantles

- Uses
- Hazards
- Unshielded rheostats
- Control measures



Ergonomics

- Types of hazards



- Why be concerned with Ergonomics?

Awkward Posture



Too low



Too high

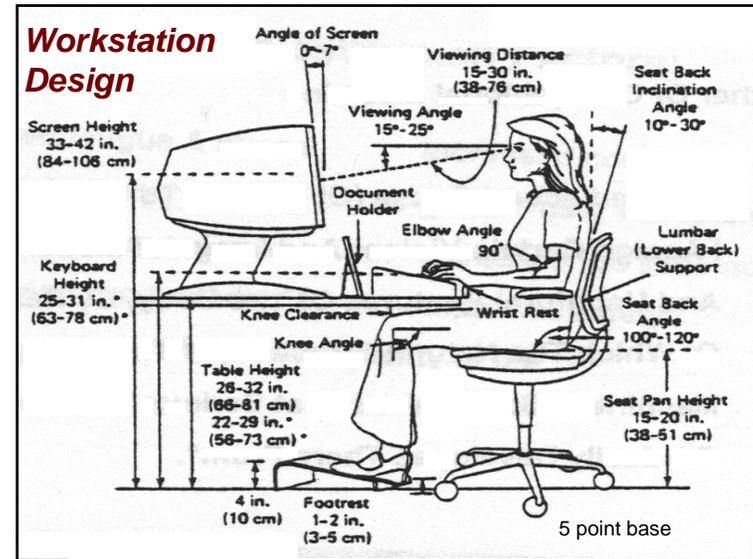


Too far away



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Repetitive Motion Disorders

About 15 to 20% of workers in jobs requiring highly repetitive motion of shoulders, arms, wrists or hands develop repetitive motion disorders.

<u>Disorder</u>	<u>Affected Site</u>
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	Wrist
Tendonitis	Elbow, wrist, hand
Tenosynovitis	Elbow, wrist, hand
Epicondylitis	Tennis elbow
Reynaud's phenomenon	"White finger"
Ulnar neuropathy	Fingers



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Freezers



- Ultra low temperatures
 - -20°C, -80°C
 - Upright vs. walk-in
- Emergency power
- Labels

- Precautions
 - No dry ice in freezers!
 - Improper storage
- PPE





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Glassware Handling

- Potential Hazards
 - Ergonomics
 - High temperature
 - Broken glassware
 - Improper use
- Control
 - Inspection
 - Training



Beware of contaminated
Glassware, especially if broken!



Autoclave Explosion



High Pressure Reactions

- Experiments carried out at pressures above 1 atmosphere (~1bar, 760 Torr, ~100,000 Pa).
 - Use of supercritical fluids (CO₂)
- Hazards
 - Explosions, equipment failure
- Control Measures
 - SOPs, training, engineering controls, inspection
 - Dry runs





Vacuum Work

- **Uses**
 - Aspiration
- **Hazards**
 - Injury due to glass breakage
 - Toxicity of chemical contained in vacuum
 - Fire following flask breakage
 - Contaminated pump oil
- **Control Measures**
 - SOPs, inspection, education



Mechanical hazards like open drive belts with pinch points must have shields and guards.

Oil pumps need drip pans to contain oil.



Noise

- **Elevated noise levels can be a problem.**
- **Potential Hazards**
 - Examples: bone-cutting saws, mechanical water aspirators, sonicators, pumps.
- **Control Measures**
 - Inspections, PPE, warning labels, training.



Magnetic Fields

- **Uses – NMR, MRI**
- **Hazards**
 - Magnetic field
 - High voltage
 - Cryogenic liquids
 - e.g., nitrogen, helium
 - Other hazardous materials in lab
- **Control Measures**
 - Control access to area
 - Training
 - Warning signs





Ionizing vs. Non-ionizing Radiation

❖ **IONIZING RADIATION**

- Particulate or electromagnetic
- Charged (α , β) or uncharged (γ , X, n)
- Causes **ionization** of atoms or molecules

❖ **NON-IONIZING RADIATION**

- Electromagnetic (UV, IR, MW, RF)
- Can not ionize atoms or molecules

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Common Uses of Ionizing Radiation

Research & Development

$^{14}_6\text{C}$
 $^{125}_{53}\text{I}$

$^{35}_{16}\text{S}$
 $^{32}_{15}\text{P}$

^3_1H

X-Rays

Medical

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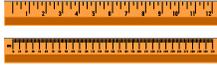
Electron Microscopes

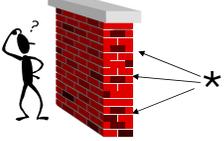
- **Types**
 - SEM, TEM
- **Hazards**
 - X-rays
- **Control of hazard**
 - Periodic maintenance
 - Conduct radiation survey
 - Include in personnel radiation safety program

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Protect yourself by:

- **TIME** – Limit time near source 
- **DISTANCE** – Stay away  

$$I_2 = I_1 \left(\frac{d_1}{d_2} \right)^2$$
- **SHIELDING** – Absorb energy 
- **CONTAMINATION CONTROL** 

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Shielding Materials

${}^4_2\alpha^{++}$	Alpha	Paper	Plastic	Lead or concrete	Water
${}^0_{-1}\beta^{-}$	Beta				
${}^0_0\gamma$	Gamma & X-Rays				
1_0n	Neutron				

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Non-Ionizing Radiation

- **UV, Visible, IR, Lasers**
- **Hazards**
 - Skin erythema
 - Eye injuries
- **Control Measures**
 - Training, PPE, warning signs and labels, interlocks



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Radio-frequency & Microwaves

- **Uses**
 - RF ovens and furnaces
- **Hazards**
 - Cataracts, sterility
 - Arcing – use of metal in microwave
 - Superheating of liquids
 - Explosion of capped vials
- **Control Measures**
 - SOPs, education, inspection



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Robotics

- **Free-moving parts**
 - “Struck by” injuries
- **Noise**
- **Lasers**
- **Aerosol Generation**



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Robotics





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Sharps, Needles, Blades

Hazards

- Needlesticks
- Cuts
- Contamination



Sharps, Needles, Blades

Control Measures

- SOPs
- Training
- Modify work practices
- Engineering Controls



Slips, Trips, Falls

- Most common injuries
- Causes
 - Chemical spills and leaks
 - Improper work practices
- Control Measures
 - SOPs, proper equipment, effective communication, engineering controls



Control of Hazards

- **Think!**
- Develop SOPs, safety manual, policies
 - reviewed and approved by management
- Research protocol review
- Install engineering controls
- Provide PPE
- Provide training
- Conduct inspections, routine & unannounced with lab supervisor
- Document and *follow-up*
- Take action



Any Questions?



REACH and the Global Harmonized System for the Labeling of Chemicals



REACH



Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals

2007 EU regulation; replaces 40 existing acts to create a single system for all chemicals

- requires authorization to use, manufacture and import
- to track and manage chemical risks and provide safety information
- proposes to integrate REACH with GHS
- creates European Chemical Agency (ECHA, Helsinki, Finland)



REACH

Life of the chemical from Cradle-to-the-Grave



Manufacturing
 Importing
 Marketing
 Use
 Waste stream





REACH



- Comprehensive legislation to ensure European authorities know and condone what chemicals are used as they enter the EU supply train
- Objective is to protect human health and the environment by recognizing and classifying hazardous chemicals so they are handled safely
- REACH & GHS are not equivalent or optional but separate legislation with parallel requirements



REACH



- The responsibility for proving whether a chemical is hazardous or non-hazardous is on the manufacturer and supplier not the government
- The responsibility also includes documentation, tests, classification, risk exposure, labeling, safety data sheets
- ECHA will store the information in the International Uniform Chemical information Database (IUCLID)



REACH

Four Steps

1. Registration
2. Evaluation
3. Authorization
4. Restriction



ECHA maintains database



REACH: Registration

Importers and manufacturers of substances in quantities over 1 ton/yr must register their substance with ECHA

Registration began June 2007

December 1, 2010

≥ 1000 tons per year

- carcinogenic, mutagenic, or reproductive toxin ≥ 1 ton per year
- substances classified as dangerous for aquatic environment ≥ 100 tons per year

June 1, 2013

– manufactured or imported at 100-1000 tons per year

June 1, 2018

– manufactured or imported at 1-100 tons per year



REACH: Evaluation

Authorities will review registration and request further information or testing to determine the impact of the substance on human health and the environment

Decides next steps:

- action for authorization
- align classification & label
- other action



REACH: Authorization

Decisions on what substances require an authorization or restriction are carried out for substances that pose the most concern, such as carcinogens and mutagens

Three steps:

- SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern)
 - carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances, persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic
- Prioritize
- Authorization provided



REACH: Restriction

- Limit uses
 - Where no viable alternative exists, a research and development plan to derive a suitable alternative is developed
- Ban substance
 - where there is an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.



REACH: Concern

A potential concern may be creating country specific safety data sheets and labels that are compatible with the GHS proposal





REACH: Resources

About REACH: <http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/>
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm

REACH Help:
http://echa.europa.eu/help_en.asp#helpdesks

About ECHA: <http://ec.europa.eu/echa>



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Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

International UN standardization for classification, safety data sheet format, and labeling of chemicals using pictograms, signal words, and hazard warnings
US OSHA is reviewing GHS for adoption



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GHS



- United Nations proposed system to internationally standardize chemical communication
- Countries will adopt on their own timeframe
- 2008 - UN goal for world-wide implementation



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GHS Implementation



- Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)** - adopted GHS implementation goal of 2008. The US participates and agreed to work toward this goal
- Japan, Korea, New Zealand** – various stages of adopting & implemented GHS
- European Union** – 2010 deadline for GHS substance classification
- Canada** – Assessing how to adopt and implement GHS
- United States** – OSHA proposed rulemaking at end of 2009. DOT has adopted some parts, still working on others.



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GHS Benefits

- Uniform Communication
- Better Safety
- Improved International Trade
- Lower cost





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GHS Changes

MSDS now named: "SDS" (Safety Data Sheet)

Labels will be standardized with:

- signal words
- hazard statements
- precautionary statements
- pictograms
- elimination of US, Canadian and EU labels





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GHS Labeling

Information required on a GHS label:

- Pictograms
- Signal words
- Hazard statements
- Precautionary statements and pictograms
- Product identifier
- Supplier information





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Changes to (M)SDS

GHS name: Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

- Format:
 - 16 sections required in specified order (as per ANSI MSDS format in US Regulations presentation)
- Reclassification:
 - (MSDS) Health & Physical Hazards
 - (SDS) Environmental Hazards
- Building Block Approach
 - each country can select portions of GHS to adopt
 - Not every country will require all categories or all hazards




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Examples of GHS Pictograms

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Differences between REACH and GHS

- REACH and GHS have different scopes but there are many links between the two regulations
- REACH aims to produce information on hazards, risks, and risk management
- GHS aims to harmonize classification and labeling of materials
- GHS is a UN recommendation which applies across countries, including the EU

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Differences between REACH and GHS

- REACH intends to replace current EU classification criteria with GHS. REACH has provisions for safety data sheets based on GHS.
- GHS intends to apply classification and labeling beginning December 1, 2010, when the new GHS regulation will be available.
- Substances will be phased in the first 3.5 years. Mixtures will be given an additional 4.5 years for reclassification.

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Globally Harmonized System

Resources

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev02/02files_e.html
http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/presentation_e.html
<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs.html>

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**Questions?
Open Discussion
Homework**

