

LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR SAFETY CHECKLIST

The UC Safety Offices can assist instructors managing health and safety in their teaching spaces.

Here is a short checklist highlighting some of your major responsibilities at UC as an instructor of classes involving hazardous (chemical, biological, radioactive) materials.

PREPARING FOR CLASSES
Risk Assessment : Conduct thorough risk assessments and establish written Standard Operating Procedures for all experiments that incorporate hazardous materials, equipment, or conditions.
Safety Equipment: Ensure all safety equipment is available, tested, and maintained in functional condition: Eyewash Stations* Emergency Showers** Fume Hood * Biosafety Cabinet – Annual certification managed by UC departments/programs First Aid Kit Spill Kit – Appropriate spill kits for hazards present Fire Extinguisher **
^ Managed by EH&S Office ^^ Managed by UC Facilities Management
Institutional Oversight: Register activities with the appropriate UC committee, if classes involve the following: Vertebrate Animals - Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). Contact the IACUC Office for info. Radioactive Materials and/or Radiation Generating Equipment - Radiation Safety Committee. Contact the Radiation Safety Office for information.
Labelling of Secondary Containers : All cultures, chemicals, disinfectants, and media should be clearly labeled with their names. If they are hazardous, label them with proper warning symbols.
Safety Signage : Prepare, maintain, and post proper signage (e.g. hazard symbols, no food/drink signs, <u>door signage</u> , <u>lab accident poster</u>).
PPE : Select and provide proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for all lab activities.
Order <u>biological</u> and <u>chemical</u> waste containers.
Ensure that all UC employees (e.g. instructors) take the following <u>annual training</u> *: Hazard Communications, if working with chemicals Bloodborne Pathogens, if working with human-derived materials (e.g. blood, cells) EPA Hazardous Waste Training, if generating waste *Trainings are also strongly recommended for students.



GENERAL SAFETY			
	When classes start, students should be informed of applicable safety precautions and equipment. That should include the following:		
	Safe handling of hazardous materials		
	Use of PPE		
	Access to and how to use Safety Data Sheets (SDS)		
	Location of eyewash stations, emergency shower, SDS for chemicals, First-aid kits and Spill kit. A map can be created indicating those locations and posed in the room		
	The appropriate response to emergencies emphasizing the importance of reporting accidental spills and exposures		
	Have students sign a safety agreement assuring that they have been informed about safety precautions and the hazardous nature of the materials that will be handled in class.		
	Advise immune-compromised students (including those who are pregnant or may become pregnant) and students living with or caring for an immune-compromised individual to consult physicians to determine the appropriate level of participation in the laboratory.		
	Keep door closed while the laboratory is in session. Laboratory instructor approves all personnel entering the laboratory.		
	All cultures, chemicals, disinfectants, and media should be clearly labeled with their names. If they are hazardous, label them with proper warning symbols.		
	Ensure students are supervised during experiments, especially when using hazardous materials.		
	Enforce strict no eating, drinking, nor chewing gum policy in the lab.		
	While wearing gloves, students must not touch lab common use surfaces (e.g. phones, door handles). Gloves must be removed before leaving the laboratory.		
	Do not leave a heat source (hot plate or Bunsen burner) unattended. Keep containers of alcohol, acetone, or other flammable liquids at a safe distance from flames. Loose hair, clothing, dangling jewelry, and nearby paper must be secured whenever working with flames.		
	At the end of each class, ensure no hazardous materials or equipment are left unattended and that the lab is secure.		

CHEMICAL SAFETY

Consider using less hazardous alternatives when possible.
Maintain a current <u>chemical inventory</u> .
Segregate chemicals by physical hazard class and store them in appropriate cabinets and locations. See SDS for more information on hazards and storage recommendations and contact EH&S with questions (513-556-4968).
Provide access, physical or digital, to SDS for all chemicals within laboratory spaces to all personnel involved in classes.
Maintain a <u>chemical spill kit</u> for responding to minor spills.



	Quantities of chemicals present in teaching labs must be limited to the lowest possible level necessary. The minimum amount of chemicals needed to perform the experiment must be transferred to small, appropriately labeled, sealable bottles.
	Containers of chemicals can only be opened in the classroom when experiments are being performed.
	Experiments involving materials that produce chemical fumes, vapors, particulates, or gases must be performed in a chemical fume hood.

BIOLOGICAL SAFETY For classes involving biological hazardous materials (e.g. bacteria, fungi, viruses, human-derived materials)
Use Risk Group (RG) 1 microbial agents whenever possible. Consult the <u>RG database</u> for the Risk Group classification of some agents.
Only use microbial cultures from authorized, commercial, or reputable sources.
Maintain and make available (e.g., in a syllabus, in a laboratory manual, or online) to all students a list of all microbial cultures (and their sources) used in the class.
Class notes, pens and markers should be kept inside the lab.
Keep personal belongings separated from work area (backpacks, keys, coats and electronic devices). Cell phones may be placed inside sealable plastic bags and used to take images of class notes. Plastic bags should be disinfected/decontaminated before removing cell phones.
Work surfaces should be properly disinfected before and after classes. <i>For lab benches, you can use a freshly prepared <u>10% bleach solution</u>.</i>
Whenever possible, use micro-incinerators or disposable loops rather than Bunsen burners. Bunsen burners are not permitted inside biological safety cabinets.

HAZARDOUS WASTE		
	Ensure that biological and chemical waste containers are properly labeled and available in the classroom. <i>Contact EH&S to obtain labels.</i>	
	Establish clearly marked waste collection points in the lab for different hazardous waste streams.	
	Dispose of chemicals known to degrade over time as hazardous waste prior to expiration date.	
	Contaminated sharps, including coverslips, slides, glass and plastic pipets and pipet tips, and Pasteur pipets, are discarded immediately or as soon as possible in sharps containers that are closable, puncture-resistant, leakproof on sides and bottoms, and labeled or color-coded appropriately.	
	When hazardous waste containers are ³ / ₄ full or when the academic semester ends , submit a pickup request for <u>infectious</u> and/or <u>chemical</u> waste.	
	Ensure all chemical waste containers in use are properly labeled. Only <u>approved containers</u> are to be used for storage of chemical used in the lab and chemical waste containers. Print <u>large</u> or <u>small</u> labels.	