

CDA Lab safety bulletin

September, 2020

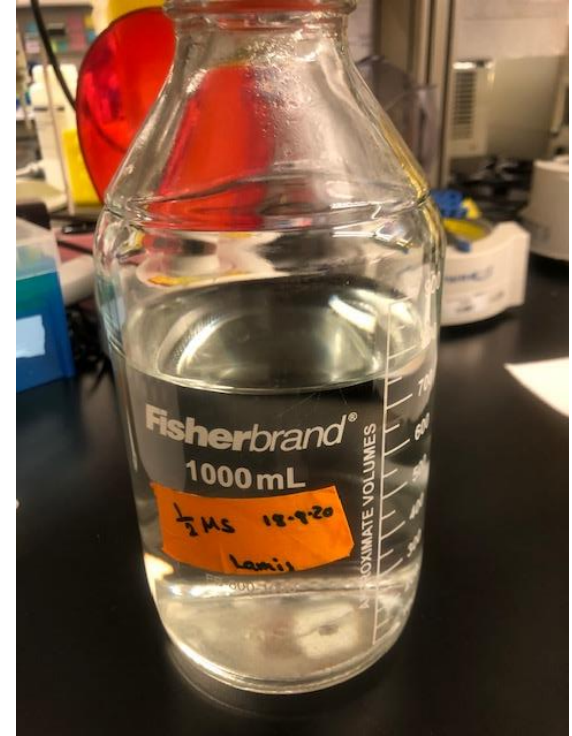
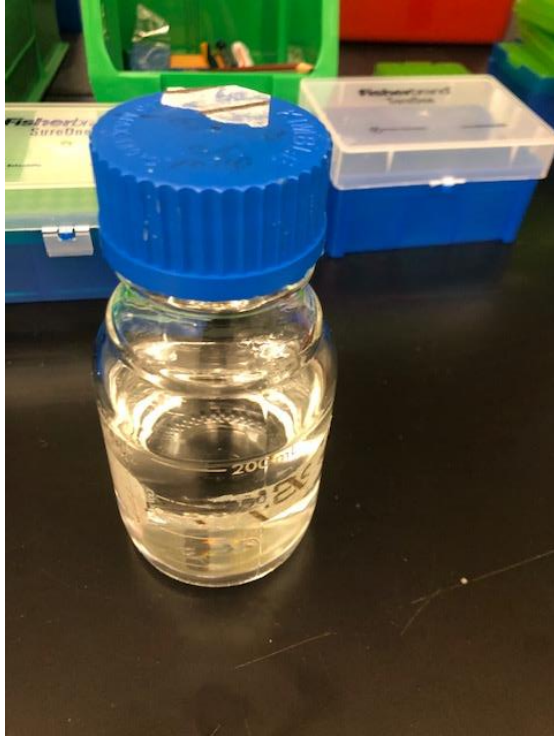
Labelling of chemical containers

This includes

- aliquots of solid / liquid chemicals
- Solutions
- Water bottles
- Spray bottles with ethanol / water

Label should include

- Full name of the material/ abbreviation
- If abbreviation is used, make sure it is in the abbreviation key
- The date of preparation
- Owner's name



PPE (Personal protective Equipment)

DON'T BE ON THE WRONG SIDE OF SAFETY

Wet Lab Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

WRONG

RISKS

Not wearing proper eye protection can result in eye injury including blindness from hazardous materials and flying objects.

RISKS

Not wearing a lab coat can cause damage and holes in clothing. It can also result in skin burns, disfigurement, and skin contamination to areas like the wrist. Once outside the lab, you can contaminate your home, lunch areas, etc.

RISKS

Not wearing gloves runs the risk of burns, scars, contamination, and the absorption of hazardous materials.

RISKS

Lack of proper leg coverage can result in burns, scars, contamination, and absorption of hazardous materials.

RISKS

Lack of proper footwear can result in broken bones, burns, scars, contamination, and absorption of hazardous materials.

RIGHT

EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses protect you from impact such as exploding glassware or eye contamination via droplet exposure. Goggles protect against splashes. Face shields can protect against skin burns (e.g. cryo).

LAB COAT

Lab coats protect your skin from hazardous materials (e.g. chemicals, biologicals, radiologicals). You can remove the contaminated layer post-spill, isolating contamination to the lab area. The extra layer can also minimize public body exposure should clothing need to be removed due to a splash.

GLOVES

Frequent change of lab gloves when contaminated can prevent burns and toxic side-effects.

COVERED LEGS

Covered legs provide a layer of protection against hazardous materials.

CLOSED-TOE SHOES

Closed-toe shoes protect against physical hazards and hazardous materials.



Button your lab coats

Why?

- It is a barrier against chemicals and biohazards
- Fire protection
- Cross contamination avoidance
- Clothing protection
- Professionalism

Glove Reuse

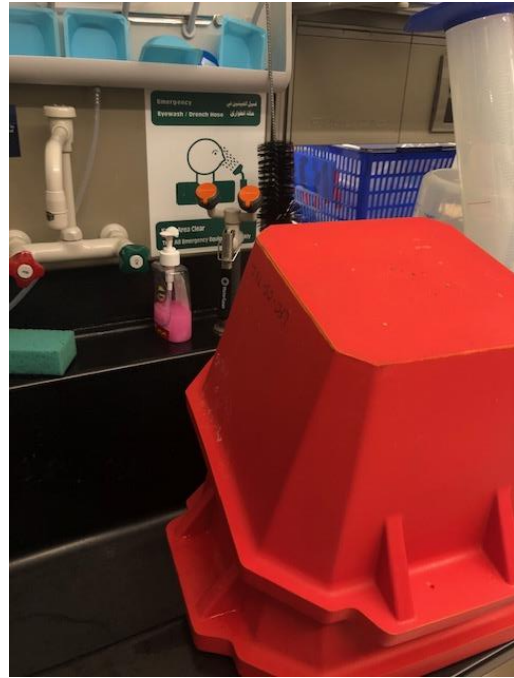


PPE - Gloves

- Always wear the proper gloves when working or cleaning in and around labs.
- Be sure you remove gloves properly so as not to contaminate yourself.
- Dispose of gloves properly – do not reuse disposable gloves.
- Rinse reusable gloves and check for cracks or holes before reusing.
- Always wash your hands when you take off gloves.



Eyewash Safety

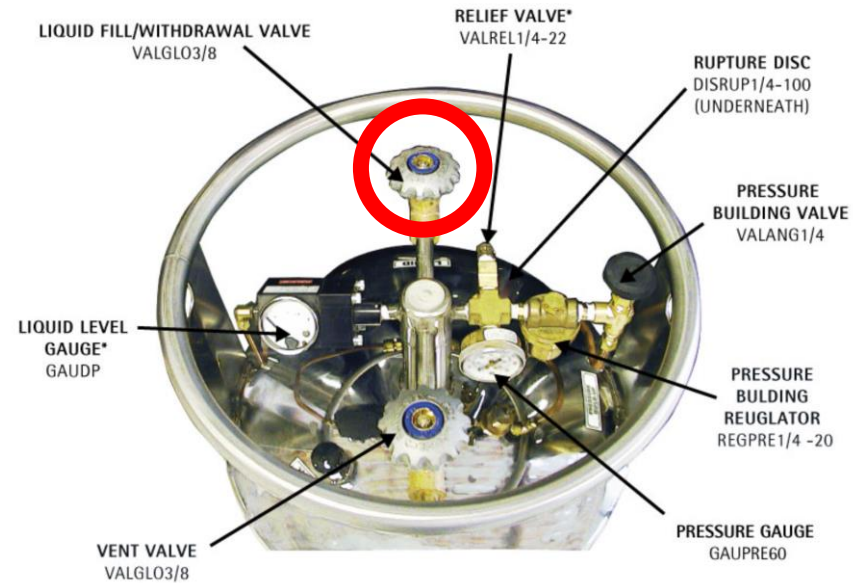


Liquid Nitrogen Safety

CAUTION
LIQUID NITROGEN
GLOVES AND FACE
SHIELD REQUIRED

Do Not Waste.

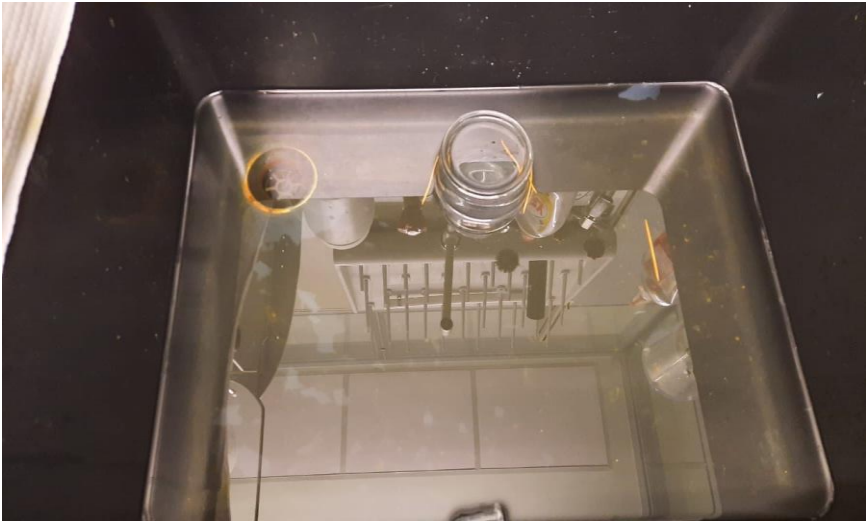
Make sure the withdrawal valve is properly closed



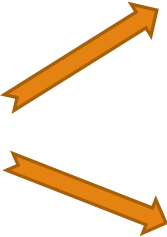
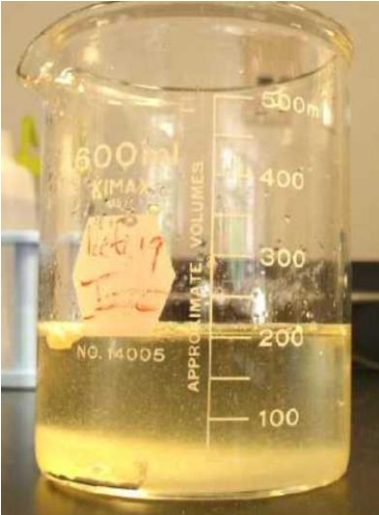
House keeping of lab benches



Disposal of unwanted agar



Do not throw in the sink



Let is solidify in a beaker and discard in a bin

**SAFETY
FIRST**

**SAFETY IS
EVERYONE'S
RESPONSIBILITY**