

SCS Safety Seminar 2020

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What do we do here?

How can we do it safely?



SCS Safe working practice

We all need to wear personal protection equipment

Transport and store chemicals safely

Use chemicals according to safe guidelines

Dispose of waste safely

Know how to deal with incidents if they occur

Ask for help if uncertain or inexperienced!

Lab managers will provide technical advice, answer any questions, ensure the practices above are followed – and talk to SCS colleagues if necessary





SCS Working hours





SCS Types of work





Closed	Low risk	Closed	
6 am	MONDAY - SUNDAY	12 pm	

Definition | Office work

Instrument measurements such as UV, IR, NMR

No SCS access outside these hoursIf stuck inside, call **security** on 85000 or (09) 3737 999



SCS Types of work



Definition Any work with hazardous, toxic or corrosive chemicals.

Virtually all lab work

Specialised high risk work as approved and signed off by PiC or lab manger



SCS Types of work



Definition

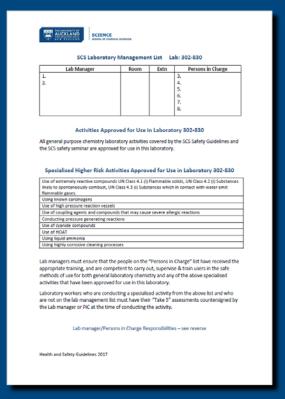
Carcinogens, explosives, radioactive material, highly toxic chemicals (e.g. CO, HF, cyanide) or controlled drugs

Any experiment that would need **immediate medical treatment** if something goes wrong

Must be **approved and signed off** by lab manger



Lab managers Person in charge (PiC) list



Work **above low risk** must have another adequately trained person within earshot to assist. **One person on the Lab**Manager | PiC list must be present

Staff and PhD students only

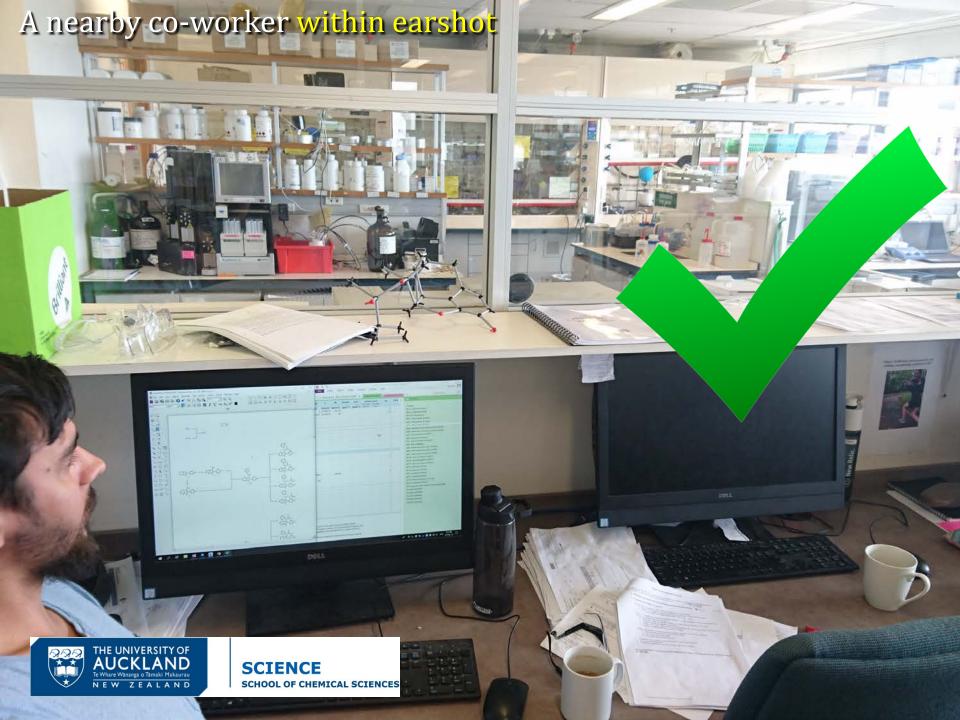
Lab managers & PIs are responsible for ensuring **PiCs** are trained and competent to carry out and supervise junior lab workers, and to approve **specialised higher risk activities**.

Take 5 assessments signed by the Lab manager or PiC must be available for any work being done in the lab

Working alone in labs **is prohibited**. There must always be one person **within earshot**

Specialised higher risk activities must be approved by Lab Manager







Safe lab wear Personal protection equipment



Always wear in lab. Remove in offices & normal lifts



Wear in lab.
Remove one to open doors or touch communal objects
See SMOUs











Available if required



Safe lab wear Safety glasses

Safety glasses must be worn properly at all times in laboratory areas



Prescription glasses provide no protection from chemical splashes coming from the sides and are inadequate for labwork

PhD students may not use PRESS accounts to buy labcoats or safety glasses from the Science Student Centre

PhD students are eligible to use PRESS accounts to order prescription safety glasses from the UoA Optometry Clinic. See your lab manager or professional staff.

Long hair tied back safely.



Safe lab wear Shoes



If unsure, ask your lab manager for guidance



Lab safety Location of key equipment











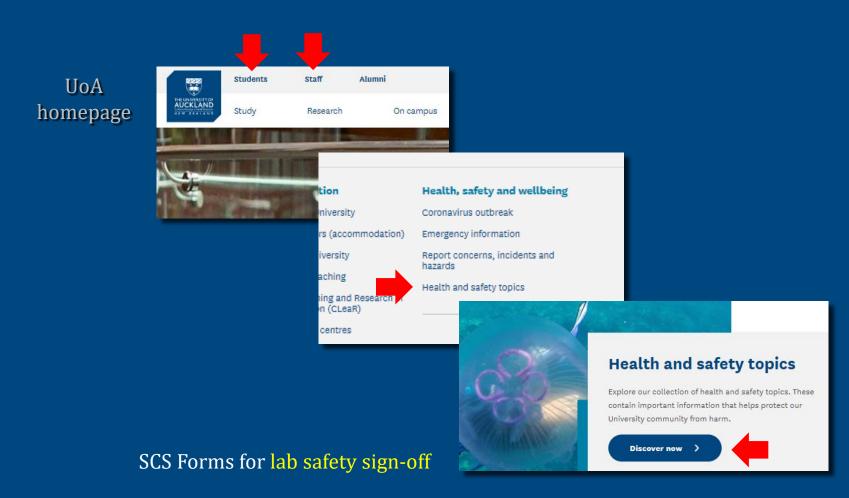


You must know where these items are and be shown them during your lab induction



Defibrillator at SCS reception in 302 L6

Safety information UoA HSW Website



Safe Method of Use (SMOU) guidelines for common reagents. These should be consulted before beginning or quenching a reaction.



Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) information for all chemicals required for Take 5 assessments.

Safety information UoA HSW website

Health and safety topics

Explore our collection of health and safety topics. These contain important information that helps protect our University community from harm.

Home / Health, safety and wellbeing / Health and safety topics +





Asbestos

Learn about asbestos and the actions the University is taking to ensure that all our buildings are safe.

Find out more >



Biological materials

Learn about the University's biological safety and containment requirements.

Read now >



Chemical safety

Find out about chemical safety, including how to transport and store chemicals, important rules to follow and more.

Explore now >

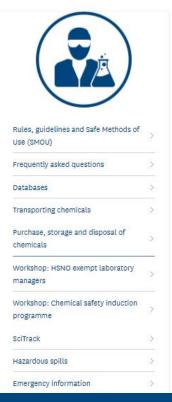


Scroll down for many more topics below!

Safety information UoA HSW website

Chemical safety

Learn more about chemical safety, including how to transport and store chemicals, what to do in an emergency, important rules to follow and more.



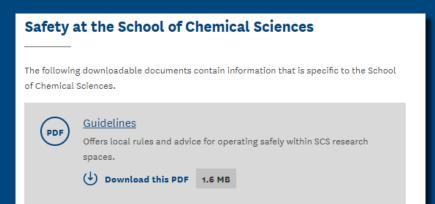






Again, scroll down for many more topics below, and important forms

Safety information Important forms





Safety seminar

Annual attendance at this seminar is a requirement for students wisl to access SCS research spaces.



Download this PDF 2.6 MB

General information and reporting form

Learn more about what to report and how to do it.



Accident, incident and hazard reporting form

(Download this PDF 319.1 KB

Defining accidents and incidents

Incidents

Any unplanned event or occurrence resulting in, or having a potential for injury, ill-health, damage or other loss.

Accidents

An incident that has caused harm, fatality, ill-health, damage or other loss.



Safety information UoA HSW website

Tour



Safety information Transporting chemicals



Chemical transport is regulated. Fines of \$2K (individual) and \$10K (UoA) are possible.



ChemCouriers can used between UoA sites. See Tasdeeq to arrange.

Public transport must NOT be used

Use a sturdy carrier or trolley and a secondary container when moving chemicals within SCS



Safety information SciTrack



Chemical storage is regulated.

Accurate locations of all chemicals are kept in SciTrack. See your professional staff member to query or update these records.

Any time chemicals are moved see your professional staff team member to update the location

UoA and SCS are easily searched for existing chemicals in stock, that may usually be borrowed from other groups on request



Safety information Chemical storage

Chemicals must be segregated by hazard class (no matter how few and in all locations) This is a legal requirement. All labs in SCS have designated chemical storage areas.



All samples and reagents must be labelled, including research samples. Structure, name or CAS number is required, and a lab book reference if relevant.

Large samples (>50g) should display complete safety information

Consult your professional staff team member or supervisor before storage. Check the MSDS for storage details.



Class 1. Explosive

- 1.1 Substances with a mass explosion hazard
- 1.2 Substances which present a projection hazard but no mass explosion hazard
- 1.3 Substances which present both a fire hazard and a minor blast or projection hazard (or both) but not a mass explosion hazard
- 1.4 No significant hazard
- 1.5 Very insensitive substances with a mass explosion hazard
- 1.6 Very insensitive articles with no mass explosion hazard

Class 2. Gases

- 2.1 Flammable gases
- 2.2 Non-flammable, non-toxic gases
- 2.3 Toxic gases

Class 3. Flammable liquids

Class 4. Flammable solids

- 4.1 Flammable solids, self-reactive substances and solid desensitized explosives
- 4.2 Materials liable to spontaneous combustion
- 4.3 Substances which, in contact with water, release flammable gases

Class 5. Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides

- 5.1 Oxidizing agents
- 5.2 Organic peroxides

Class 6. Toxic and infectious substances

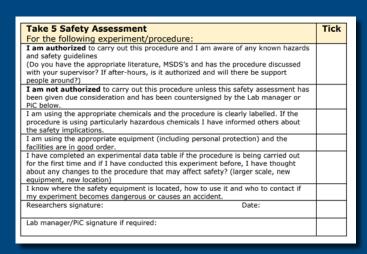
- 6.1 Toxic substances
- 6.2 Infectious substances
- Class 7. Radioactive substances and articles
- Class 8. Corrosive substances
- Class 9. Miscellaneous dangerous substances

UN

HAZARD

CLASSES

Reaction safety Take 5 assessment



Consult your supervisor or PiC before starting a new type of experiment, or scaling up, or using unfamiliar equipment.

Complete and sign a Take 5 assessment before beginning each experiment. This is a legal requirement. It needs to be available while the reaction is in progress.

For new or junior researchers the Take 5 assessment should be signed by a PiC or supervisor.

Part of the Take 5 involves finding and reading the MSDS and SMOU guidelines for potentially dangerous reagents.

You are stating that necessary safety equipment is available and you know where it is



Reaction safety Unattended experiments

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY UNATTENDED/OVERNIGHT EXPERIMENT PERMISSION FORM								
Reaction Scheme including Reagents, Solvents and Scale (µg, mg, g) SPECIFIC HAZARDS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:								
Name:			Lab Book Ref:	Fumeh No.	ood/Bench	Date:		
IN USE	Electricity	Nitrogen	Water	Heating		Other relevant information		
TICK OR FILL				Temp:				
EXPERIMENT DURATION								
Has a Take 5 Assessment been completed? NO				YES	(date and time) Start:			
Has the experimental setup been checked? NO					YES	Finish:		
Contact Telephone No.					Supervisor/delegated			
(Experimenter)					person-in-charge:			
Contact Telephone No.				Sign:		Date:		
(Supe	ervisor)							

Complete and sign an unattended experiment form before leaving any experiment. It needs to be clearly visible while the reaction is in progress

For new or junior researchers the unattended experiment form should be signed by a PiC or supervisor

The PiC or supervisor must inspect the reaction before signing the form

An all-hours contact phone number must be clearly visible

Consider long-term risks including cooling water failure, reaction exotherm, unreliable gas supply and breakage.



Reaction safety Waste disposal

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL attach form clearly on waste container NAME CONTACT DETAILS (E-mail, Phone No., Lab number) CONTENTS (include full chemical names, mass, hazards etc) UN HAZARD CLASS

Collect waste in a suitable container by type and compatibility. Consult your professional staff team member, PiC or supervisor to check.

The more information the better. Disposal costs are very high for unlabeled waste.

NO NEEDLES in chemical waste under any circumstances!

This is a serious problem in chemical waste and very dangerous for the disposal company.

Please read the relevant SMOU guidelines.



Reaction safety Waste solvents

Keep aqueous waste, halogenated solvents and non-halogenated solvents separate.

All waste goes to the SCS chemical stores

No chemical waste in the normal rubbish bins

SCS waste water is monitored. Only minimally contaminated waste with acceptable pH and low organic content can go down the lab sinks.

Please read the relevant SMOU guidelines.



Reaction safety Glass and needles



Collect glass/sharps waste in the dedicated sharps bin

Broken glass is collected in a dedicated glass bin.

Some broken glassware can be repaired. Ensure it is cleaned of chemical residues before taking to the glassblower



Reaction safety Syringes



Syringes are used to safely transfer solvents and reagents into reaction vessels through rubber septa

Disposal plastic syringes are suitable for many uses

Add the solvent or reagent carefully – the needle can pop off if pressure builds up, and the syringe contents will be sprayed across you and your surroundings



Luer lock syringes MUST be used for any transfer of toxic or corrosive reagents

Ensure the needle is securely twisted in place

Ask your supervisor or professional team member if you need help to get hold of a Luer lock syringe.



SCS safety Incidents and spills



One of the purposes of the Take 5 assessment is so that you know how to deal with potential reagent spills -before they happen.

Consider reagent quenching, disposal and spill clean-up measures. Warn researchers nearby if appropriate.

Are there volatility, flammability or toxicity issues to manage?

Spill kits are required to be available in all labs. Consult your professional team member if uncertain.

In the event of a spill, make sure a PiC is notified immediately so the clean-up can be managed.

Don't tackle a large solvent spill alone.

If in doubt, evacuate and call 111



SCS safety Fire

Fire extinguishers can be found in every lab (CO₂ and powder)

Only tackle small fires. If no progress is made after 20 seconds trigger the fire alarm and evacuate. Call 111

Particular dangers are pyrophoric materials (NaH, LAH) and organic solvents. If you are able, remove solvent containers from the site of the fire and secure in solvent cabinets.

If the fire was in your area, inform the fire warden or SCS staff at the SCS fire alarm board at the Symonds St steps after evacuating. Explain to any wardens why you must speak to staff.

Notify your supervisor or PiC immediately





SCS safety First aid







First aid cabinets are on every floor of 301 and 302

Smaller first aid boxes are available in labs

Diphoterine spray should be used immediately on any chemical burn (solvent, acid, base but not HF). Can be used in eyes. Ask your supervisor or a PiC where it is kept in your laboratory.

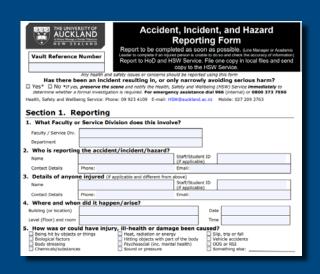
Immediately notify your supervisor or PiC.

If there is any doubt, call 111 and request an ambulance

Obtain the relevant MSDS to assist medical staff and accompany the patient to hospital

If you have an existing medical condition (known allergies, asthma) make sure notify your supervisor and PiCs

SCS safety improvement Incident reporting



An incident is when something unexpected happens, but nobody is injured. A near-miss is a wake-up call.

An accident involves any personal injury, no matter how minor

All these must be reported. Any use of first aid requires an incident form to be submitted. See your professional staff team member for assistance in completing the incident form

No blame is attached to reporting!

All this information is very valuable in working out the best H&S plans and keeping everyone safe at all times. Make sure to submit a form each time.

If you have any concerns about any issue anywhere in SCS don't hesitate to contact SCS H&S staff, your supervisor, PiC or professional team member. Ensure you are satisfied that the issue has been addressed.



SCS safety improvement Incident reporting

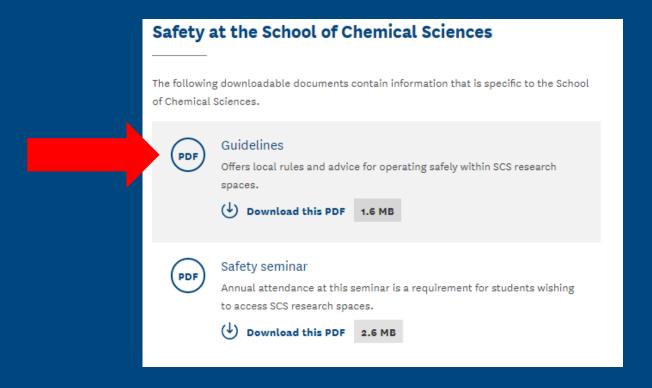








Seminar sign-off SCS form to submit



Download the guidelines pdf and print out the last two pages

Submit one copy of the completed and signed form to SCS reception

Keep one copy to show security if your authorisation to work is questioned



SCS Safe working practice

We all need to wear personal protection equipment

Transport and store chemicals safely

Use chemicals according to safe guidelines

Dispose of waste safely

Know how to deal with incidents if they occur

Ask for help if uncertain or inexperienced!

