Chemical laboratory safety rules pdf

The concept of OLS is for the FDA to serve as a model of excellence for its robust and integrated laboratory science, laboratory safety, environmental protection, and health and safety programs. OLS's mission is to: ensure that FDA labs and workplaces operate in a safe and secure way to protect employees, surrounding communities, as well as to research the environment and disseminate innovative ideas and proven methods for safe and safe laboratory practices to support high-quality (i.e. accurate, reliable and timely) FDA lab results and promote a culture of shared responsibility and safety. The LCS Strategic Plan describes the following high-level principles and strategies that inform its mission. Culture of Responsibility and Safety: Workplaces are safe and laboratory results are of high quality when FDA employees and management share common beliefs, values and norms about safety and quality and take responsibility for their own role in these fundamental practices. Collaborative Development: The OLS mission will be based on the joint development and implementation of its programs. Success will be achieved through partnerships, flexibility and a spirit of service for FDA employees, managers, offices, and centers. Transparent Operations: OLS will work with transparent processes and communications. For example, when this is permissible, policies and guidelines will be published on the FDA's public website, and incident and mitigation investigations will be made public and presented anonymously. Evidence-based practice: evidence-based practices will be used as far as possible, including organizational theory, laboratory operations and changes in behaviour. To the extent that this is practical, the OLS will empirically assess the results of its programmes and initiatives and shift resources to programmes or initiatives that need the most help or attention. OLS's goals include workplace health and safety, laboratory safety, laboratory safety, laboratory quality, efficiency, applied research, and a culture of responsibility and safety: minimise the health and safety risks of FDA-related employees outside of laboratory activities. Minimise the health and safety risks of employees associated with laboratory activities. Provide adequate safety guarantees and procedural safeguards in laboratories with biological, chemical, radiological and other hazardous materials. Protect and maintain quality, including accuracy, reliability, reproducibility and timeliness of lab results and data. Improving the efficiency associated with laboratory science; Laboratory protection; and the environment health and safety throughout the Agency. Conduct an applied research program to obtain evidence for the best laboratory and security techniques. Strengthening and promoting the entire culture of agency responsibility and OLS will use this site to communicate and promote our latest strategies, initiatives and activities for our stakeholders. We invite you to check frequently to learn more about policies, procedures and practices that are designed to protect the quality of our laboratory work and the health and safety of FDA employees as they fulfill the FDA's critical public health mission. For more information, please contact: Segaran Pillai, PhD Director, Office of Laboratory Safety Office Commissioner240-402-2856segaran.pillai@fda.hhs.gov Last change: July 25, 2017 Office of Laboratory Science and Safety 2017-2022 Operating Model As parents, we often have conflicting feelings about safety: On the one hand, we can sometimes be too careful, overestimating our child's risk level of particular danger. And at the same time, we can completely dismiss certain dangers by assuming that our child will never be affected. This is especially true for one particular type of accident. About 40 times a year a child is so long loved in the car that he overheats and dies. And in about half of the cases, the child's parent is 100 percent sure that the child is no longer in the car. Mom or Dad is absolutely sure that she or he left the child at school, or orphanage, or brought her into the house after coming home. It sounds implausible, but it's not. And in our June issue, in a story called You'll Never Forget Your Child in the Car, will you? Andrea Barbolic, we are meeting with three families with whom this happened; they take us through their horrible experience in excruciating detail. In two cases, the result was tragic. We also learn from a neuroscientist who studied the hot car death that happens in the brain to allow this error to occur. And just as insightful is the explanation from a psychologist who has shed light on why, whenever a hot car death makes news, so many people find the parents involved being irresponsible at best, monstrous at worst. (And they do - when I blogged about this topic last year, among the comments were I would charge parents for threatening children, if your kids are your actual number one priority, that's not happening. Psychologist explains: The idea of leaving a child in a car is such a terrifying prospect for parents that the only way they can handle it is to make themselves feel as different as possible from the parents who did it. This parent becomes a disparaging parent with whom you have nothing in common. So you don't have to think about this tragedy, that it can never happen to you. Last year, I spoke to a father whose daughter died after he accidentally left her in his truck while he was at work. He supported the theory of the psychologist, saying that people are people Pay attention to these stories, and certainly not prevention methods - just like he didn't before his daughter's death - because they just don't think they need advice. But obviously we do, otherwise at least 3 children wouldn't have died already in a hot car this year, before the hot season even started. So please take a moment to read our story and think about the precautions we outlined below. Share information with parents of young children, caregivers, and those who ever have a small child in the car. I want to take a moment to thank the families who have been involved in our history. They were selfless and courageous to share every detail of the worst experience of their lives. They provided us with beautiful pictures of their family. They answered our many, many follow-up questions patiently. And frankly, they open themselves to public scrutiny over and over again. (There is a bright spot for a parent in our story: Christy Reeves-Cavaliero, who, with her husband, went on the form of Ray Ray's promise after the death of their daughter to prevent the death of a hot car, was only this week named the exclusive mother of Inspiration by KidsAndCars.org, an organization that also does an incredible job of preventing the trauma and death of children.) After all, quote our editor-in-chief, Dana Points, who told the editor-in-chief in her June letter: I would like all of us parents to spend more time sharing a message about prevention and less time piling up when a tragedy strikes. Picture: Child in a chair courtesy of NHTSA Image Library. Some rules should not be broken, especially in a chemical laboratory. The following rules exist for your safety and should always be respected. Your instructor and lab guides are your best at setting up. Always listen and read carefully. Don't start the lab until you know all the steps from start to finish. If you have questions about any part of the procedure, get an answer before you start. You can say: But it's only water. Even if it is so clean do you think that glassware really is? Using disposable pipettes? Many people only rinse them and put them back. Learn to use a pipette light bulb or an automated pipetter. Don't pipet into your mouth at home, either. Gasoline and kerosene should be obvious, but people are hospitalized or die every year for their misuse. You may be tempted to use your mouth to start sucking on a water bed to drain it. Did you know that they put in some water bottom supplements? Carbon-14. Mmmm... Radiation. The lesson is that even seemingly harmless substances can be dangerous. A sheet of data about (MSDS) should be available for every chemical you use in the lab. Read and follow the recommendations for the safe use and disposal of each material. No sandals, no clothes you love more than life, no contact lenses. To keep your feet Long trousers are preferable to shorts or short skirts. Tie the long hair back. Wear goggles and a lab coat. Even if you're not clumsy, someone else in the lab probably is. If you take even a few courses of chemistry, you'll probably see people set themselves on fire, spill acid on themselves, others, or notes splashing in your eyes, etc. Learn about your safety equipment and how to use it. Given that some people (perhaps you) will need them, know the places of the fire blanket, fire extinguishers, eyewash, and shower. Ask for equipment demonstrations. If eyewashing was not used at the time, discoloration of water is usually enough to inspire the use of protective goggles. With many chemicals, if you can smell them, you are exposing yourself to a dose that can harm you. If safety information says that the chemical should only be used inside the smoke hood, then do not use it elsewhere. It's not a cooking class - don't try your experiments. Some chemicals can be washed down the drain, while others require a different method of removal. If the chemical can enter the sink, be sure to wash it off, rather than risk an unexpected reaction later between the chemical residues. It's tempting, but oh so dangerous. Just don't do it. It is no accident that mix chemicals. Note the order of adding chemicals to each other and do not deviate from the instructions. Even chemicals that are mixed to produce seemingly safe products should be processed carefully. For example, hydroic acid and sodium hydroxide will give you salt water, but the reaction can break glassware or a splash reacting to you if you are not careful. Always write down information during the lab, not after the lab, based on the fact that it will be accurate. Place the data directly in your lab book, rather than transcribing from another source (such as a laptop or lab partner). There are many reasons for this, but the practical is that it is much harder for the data to get lost in your lab book. In some experiments, it may be helpful to take the data in front of the lab. This doesn't mean to dry the lab or cheat, but being able to project probable data will help you catch a bad lab procedure before you're three hours or so into the project. Know what to expect. You should always read the experiment in advance. Advance. chemical laboratory safety rules pdf. what are the general rules of safety working in a chemical laboratory. general safety rules in chemical laboratory. state the general rules for working safety in a chemical laboratory