UW CHEMICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY "SAFETY-FIRST" FUNDAMENTALS

FALL - 2018

WATERLOO

engineering.uwaterloo.ca



AGENDA

1. ChE Safety Program — Safety Manual, Safety Training, Declaration Page, Safety Report, Risk Assessments



- Lab Safety Chemicals and PPE, Fumehoods, Equipment Hazards
- 3. Transportation Safety Rubber gloves in hallways, chemicals in double-containment
- 4. Hazard Reporting / Incident Reporting / Incident Investigation





Tom Dean, P. Eng.

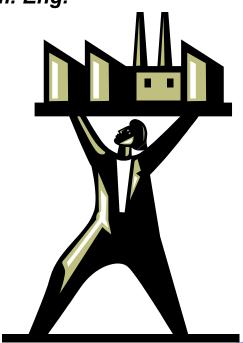
E6 4020

Ext. 31166

Director – Technical Operations Chair – ChE Safety Committee, Chair – ESPC Committee

Services Provided:

- Manage the "Technical Support" Team in Chem. Eng.
 - IS / IT / Electrical / Computer Support
 - Analytical Lab Support
 - Mechanical Tech Support
 - Glass Blowing Services
 - Shipping / Receiving Services
 - Waste Handling Services
 - Undergrad Lab Support





Ralph Dickhout E6 3102 Ext. 33311

Analytical Chemist

Manager of Analytical Services and Lab Safety

Services Provided:

- Shared Departmental Laboratory: maintenance and user orientation
- Chemical analysis and materials testing
- Analytical chemistry troubleshooting
- Method/protocol development
- Instrument installation, testing and maintenance
- Analytical quality control and data interpretation
- Chemical and general laboratory safety
- Analytical software installation and testing
- Equipment purchasing assistance
- General chemistry consultation





Lab Safety Information and Requirements:

A. ChE Safety Manual:

- Accessed from ChE Website
- 80 pages with graphics (PDF)
- NEW: Web-Based version
- Updated annually
- Required reading by all ChE Researchers

Department of Chemical Engineering

University of Waterloo

Laboratory Research Health and Safety Manual:

Regulations and Guidelines

fo

All Employees, Visitors, and Students
Supervising or Conducting Research
in the Department of Chemical Engineering

1st and 2nd Editions Prepared by C.W. Robinson

3rd Edition Prepared by M. Vadera and R. Dickhout

4th Edition Prepared by R. Kwan and I. Fraser

1st Edition: November 1985 2nd Edition: April 1987 Updated: February 1992 3rd Edition: September 1995 Updated: September 1997 Updated: September 1997 Updated: March 2002 4th Edition: August 2006 Updated: March 2012 Updated March 2013 Updated March 2013 Updated March 2013 Updated March 2013

Approved and adopted: Department Safety Committee Meeting, March 21, 2014



B. Mandatory Safety Training:

<u>Group</u>	Safety <u>Orientation</u>	Violence <u>Awareness</u>	WHMIS 2015	Lab Safety	Bio Safety
Admin. Staff	X	X	X		
Grads	X	X	X		
Visitors	X	X	X		
Tech. Staff	X	X	X		
Faculty	X	X	X		
Lab Workers & Supervisors	X	X	X	X	
Bio Workers & Supervisors	X	X	X	X	X

^{*}plus any applicable hazard-specific training modules (e.g. compressed gases, x-ray etc.)

- Valid for 5 years
- ALSO "Safe Chemical Handling" <u>classroom</u> course for all lab workers now mandatory **NEW**



C. Safety Declaration Sheet:

- Lab workers only
- Part of ChE Safety Manual
- Confirms Training, Policy 34
- Confirms plan to create "Safety Assessment Report"

Please complete your portion of this form and bring it to your supervisor.

A) Researcher's Declaration

I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Laboratory Research Health and Safety Manual. Regulations and Guidelines, which sets forth the health and safety rules and practices to be followed in the Department of Chemical Engineering. I declare that I have studied the contents of this Manual and, in particular, I am thoroughly familiar with and fully understand those sections of the Manual designated as being of particular importance.

I also acknowledge that I received "WHMIS for UW Employees", "Laboratory Safety at UWaterloo", "HSE Orientation for Employees" and "Workplace Violence Awareness" training on (date) ________ from the I biversity of Waterloo

I understand that as long as I am a visiting researcher, Postdoctoral Fellow, a registered graduate student, an employee, or an undergraduate student researcher (as defined in section 3.3.2) in the Department of Chemical Engineering, I am responsible for obeying the safety rules, in addition to the requirements of University of Waterloo Policy #34 and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act and any later amendments or regulations thereof. I also understand that I must continually nedavour to be self-informed about all health and safety aspects of my research work and to exercise good judgement in the application of safe working practices in order to prevent accidents which may cause injury to either myself or to others. I am also aware that I am responsible for informing my supervisor in advance of using any new chemicals, materials, equipment, or procedures which may be of a hazardous or potentially-hazardous nature.

Status (Grad, VS, RA, etc.)

	B) Supervisor's Acknowledgement
1.	I have discussed the relevant sections of this <i>Manual</i> and other project-related health and safety background information with the above-named individual, who has been requested to prepare and submit to me a Safety Assessment Report (as described in section 3.7 of the <i>Manual</i>). The individual will not be allowed into the laboratory unsupervised until the report has been approved by me.
	Report due date
2.	I acknowledge that I have read the above-named individual's Safety Assessment Report, and I consider it to be satisfactory for the prescribed research.
Sig	gnature Date
٧a	me (print)

Distribution of copies of this declaration (3)

- · Original attached to hard copy of safety report for researcher in lab
- Scanned copy for supervisor
- Scanned copy for rdickhou@uwaterloo.ca (departmental files)

-iV



D. Research Safety Report:

- Lab workers only
- Outlined in ChE Safety Manual
- Specific to actual research project
- Completed and approved before working in the lab
- Framework for subsequent <u>formal risk</u> <u>assessments</u> (next slide)
- Any changes require supervisor approval
- DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENT!



University of Waterloo
Department of Chemical Engineering

Health and Safety Report: Characterization of Potato Chip Process Water

Laurin YYYYYYY
20XXXXXX

Vasily ZZZZZZ 20XXXXX Chris AAAAAAAA 20XXXXX

Supervisor: Dr. William Anderson



E. Laboratory Risk Assessments **NEW**

- Form obtained from the Safety Office website: https://uwaterloo.ca/safety-office/programs-and-procedures/laboratory-safety
- Complete one form for each lab operation/experiment
- Every new procedure needs a new risk assessment
- Requires approval by supervisor
- Attach initial assessment(s) to research report
- submit (approved) updates/add-ons as you progress in your research
- Electronic copies of all documents submitted to me for departmental files
- DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENT!



F. Nano Risk Assessments **NEW**

- Worksheet obtained from the Safety Office website: https://uwaterloo.ca/safety-office/programs-and-procedures/laboratory-safety/nanomaterials
- Determines containment requirements
- Attach initial assessment(s) to research report
- submit updates/add-ons as you progress in your research
- DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENT!



2. Lab Safety: Working with Chemicals:

- Ensure proper PPE to minimize exposure
- Read and <u>understand</u> current (M)SDS
- Be prepared to properly deal with a possible spill (Waterloo-specific)
- Know where the spill kits are
- Make sure Safety Report identifies the SOP and that it is in the lab
- Store reagents properly!!
- <u>Every</u> container must be labeled according to <u>WHMIS2015</u> rules
- Segregate chemical waste and do not "stock-pile"
- Rubber gloves for handling specific lab apparatus/materials only; remove when finished procedure





Lab Safety: (Material) Safety Data Sheets ((M)SDS):

- Consult the sheet BEFORE you start working with a chemical
- Hard copies must be available in lab for chemicals used regularly
- Soft copies stored on local media for everything else
- (M)SDS must be no older than <u>3 years.</u>
- (M)SDS must be of the exact same formulation as the material you are working with





Lab Safety: Personal Protective Equipment - PPE

Per (M)SDS, Safety Office and Safety Manual requirements

e.g.,

- Lab Coat and Closed-toe Shoes (no sandals, flip-flops)
- Nitrile Gloves when appropriate
- Safety Glasses or Face Shield
- Respirators are not allowed in UW labs











Lab Safety: Fumehoods

- Exhausts toxic or hazardous materials
- Calibrated for 100 fpm with sash open < 18"
- Flammables and Corrosives storage under hood
- Some have gas nozzles
- DO NOT USE IF ALARMING
- CLOSE SASH when not in use





Lab Safety: Hazardous Equipment

Possible Hazards:

- Burns, Extreme Burns, Freeze
- Toxic or Corrosive
- Entanglement
- Cuts, Pinches, Crushes
- Flying debris
- Bio-exposure
- Laser Lights
- X-rays
- Slips, Trips, Falls





Lab Safety: Hazardous Equipment Documentation

Safety Stickers on Equipment











<u>Lab Safety: Hazardous</u> <u>Equipment Documentation</u>

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's)
- Focus on Safe Operation, not skills
- Common Lab SOP's:
 - Compressed Gas Cylinder Handling
 - Fumehood Operation
- Equipment Specific SOP's:
 - Machine Lathe
 - Bandsaw
 - Table Saw
 - o Etc.

Compressed Gas Cylinder Handling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Name	Compressed Gas Cylinder Handling
Description	A gaseous substance that is contained under high
	pressure in a steel cylinder
Location	E6 – Bottle Vault and Research Labs
SOP Creation Date	2013-Feb-22
SOP Created By	Victoria Marchand
SOP Revision Date	2013-Jun-07
SOP Revised By	Zehra Hameed
SOP Online Location	Che SharePoint https://chesp.uwaterloo.ca/sites/safety
Equipment Owner	Chemical Engineering
Authorized Trainers	Bert Habicher, Tom Dean
Support Technicians	Bert Habicher

MME SOP Template



Significant Hazards	High pressure - sudden uncontrolled release of contents, possibly causing
	projectiles
	Suffocation with oxygen-displacing or toxic gases
	Frost bite from cryogenic gases
	Fire/explosion from flammable gases
	Toxicity from toxic gases
Administrative Controls	Considered safe to operate alone for trained individuals
Engineering Controls	Regulators
	Pressure relief valves
PPE Required	Closed toe shoes
	If handling cryogenic gases, you must wear;
	 Insulated gloves
	Full face shield
	Lab coat
Relevant Standards and Codes	"Cryogenics and Compressed Gases." Safety Home.
	http://www.safetyoffice.uwaterloo.ca/hse/cryogenics-compressed-gas/cryo-
	comp-gas.html>.
Relevant MSDS	Relevant to type of Compressed Gas being used
	Located on the safety label of the cylinder in hatched box
Accident Procedure	Warn people of accident and move to a safe location to call for emergency help
	All accidents are to be reported to <u>Your Supervisor</u> , the <u>Department Safety Office</u> and the <u>Department Chair</u>
	Seek first aid assistance if any injury occurs and if necessary, seek medical
	assistance by dialing the appropriate emergency contact number which can be
	found on the <u>First-Aid Poster</u>
	. If the cylinder is dropping, let it fall if it is at a angle of approximately 22 degrees or
	less
	A notification MUST be posted on the Compressed Gas Bottle indicating that it
	should not be used until the cause of the accident is identified
	A list of First-Aid trained people is readily available in the lab
Emergency Shutdown	N/A
Procedure	



3. Transportation Safety: Chemicals

- Any chemicals in glass containers must use 'Double Containment Method'
- Effective 01-OCT-14
- Per Safety Office Bulletin







WATERLOO ENGINEERING

Safety Requirements for Transporting Chemicals between Rooms and Buildings

Chemicals in glass bottles must be placed in secondary containers made of non-breakable material when transported between rooms, within buildings or on campus. Should the original container leak or lail, the secondary containment will help avoid chemical spills. A spill in a public area can be liable to fines or legal action by the Ministry of the Environment. Bottle Tote Safety Carriers and Chemical Resistant Secondary Containment Bins are available for purchase from Chem Stores (also Fisher or VWR). Other options must be chemical resistant and designed for safe transport of acids, alkalis, and solvents.

<u>Please Note</u>: Do not transport regulated materials in a personal vehicle or by bicycle. Personal insurance may not provide coverage for incidents involving hazardous materials.

Bottle Tote Safety Carriers - designed for the safe transport of acids, alkalis, and solvents. Carry only one tote per person. If transporting two totes, two people are required, one person to open doors. Allernatively, a cart with containment bin can be used. The small carriers can accommodate 500mL, or 1L bottles. The large carriers accommodate bottle sizes to 4L. Totes may be used indoors and outdoors



Chemical Resistant Lab Carts - shelf cart can be purchased from a safety supply store. Other carts with a lip edge (minimum 1 inch or 2.5 cm high) may also be used and must be in good condition. (eg. Supplier Tenaquip, Rubbermaid cat# 450088 ergonomic model or equivalent; must have minimum 500 lb. capacity). The cart/bin combination is for indoor use only.





Effective October 1, 2014
Without adequate secondary containment requirements,
Chem Stores will refuse sale

Safety Office August 2014

Transportation Safety: Compressed Gases

- Must be trained Praxair classroom <u>plus</u> On-Line course
- Compressed gases moved on approved carts only with <u>caps on</u>
- Now ordered online through Central Stores
- Delivered to your location







Transportation Safety: Hazardous Waste

- Ch.E. Shipping & Receiving provides the researcher with a place to bring waste chemicals
- <u>Labelled in full</u>, using official labels, prior to arrival
- Clean and free of contaminants on the outside surface and transported without the use of gloves
- <u>Secondary containment</u> (using a plastic tub) required during transport
- You will be asked to classify the waste as either acid, base, flammable, oxidizer or toxic; follow waste segregation guideline from Safety Office website
- For bio-waste containers, yellow bag inside must be tied closed
- Scheduled times: 1:00 pm to 1:20pm Tue DWE 1510 2:00pm to 2:20pm Tue - E6 1022





<u>Transportation Safety: Disposable Nitrile</u> <u>Gloves</u>

- DO NOT WEAR THEM IN THE HALLWAYS, or AROUND THE LAB IN GENERAL
- TASK-SPECIFIC ONLY AND THEN INTO THE GARBAGE
- "HELP ELIMINATE CONTAMINATION"





4. Hazard, Incident and Investigation Reporting

- A "HAZARD" is an "unsafe Condition"
- It could cause Injury
- Use Hazard Report Form
- Formal method to inform Supervisor
- "Preventive Action" to prevent Injury



	HAZARD F	EPUKI	
lse this to report health and safety ha teport unsafe buildings and grounds o	conditions directly to Plan	Operations Department at ext. 3	3793 (24 hr service).
		NTIFICATION	
SECTION A: COMPLETED BY E			
NAME:	DATE:	NAME OF	SUPERVISOR:
LOCATION OF HAZARD (BUILDIN	NG, ROOM, AREA):		
DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD/CONG	ERN:		
SUGGESTION CORRECTIVE ACTI	ON:		
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE:			
		ENT AND CONTROL	
SECTION B: COMPLETED BY	SUPERVISOR		
Loss Potential if not corrected:			
SEVERITY: SEVERE SER ACTION PLAN TO CONTROL HAZ		PROBABILITY: ☐ HIGH ☐ ow and who will implement the	
SIGNATURE ONCE COMPLETE:		DATE:	
		DATE:	
FOLLOW UP	ILT: □ YES □ NO	DATE:	
FOLLOW UP EMPLOYEE(S) ADVISED OF RESU	XPLAIN WHAT AND BY		☐ Referral to Safety Office

Incident Reporting

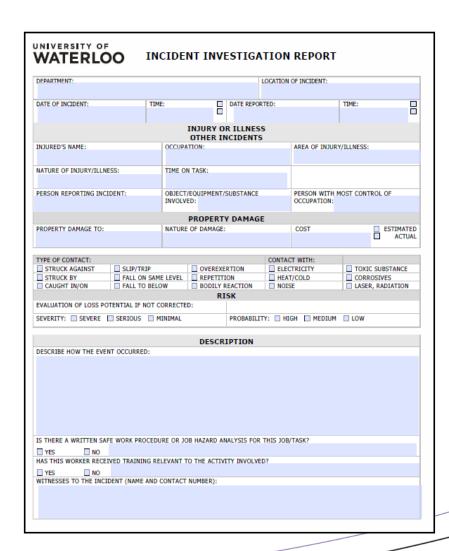
- An "Incident" is any occurrence which was not planned with the potential to cause damage or injury
- All incidents must be immediately reported as described in the UWSO procedure
- For your benefit in case of injury



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Incident Investigation Report:

- All incidents must be investigated by the <u>Supervisor</u> and an Incident Investigation Report completed as described by the UWSO
- Helps to prevent propagation of bad lab practice and reoccurrence of incidents, with "Corrective Actions" applied.





Lab Safety Inspections:

- Each term by Dept. Lab Safety Groups
- Monthly by Lab Supervisor
- Annually by UW Joint Committee
- Results reviewed by Dept. Safety Committee
- Findings are to be corrected RIGHT AWAY!!
- Any unsafe operation may result in a LAB SHUTDOWN until the problem is resolved!!



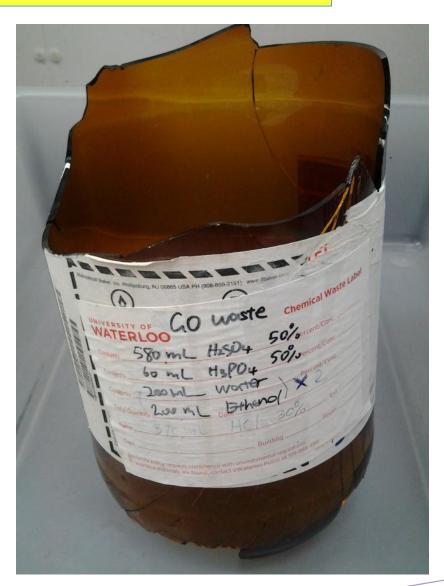
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2. Fire / Evacuation	+	₽	\sqcup	+	39. Identified	₽	\vdash	4	+	72. Properly Marked	+	Н	_
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29. Footwear 30. Eye Protection	+	₽	\mapsto	+	68. Proper Storage Spill Kits	₽	+	+	+	100. Laboratory Training	_	Н	-
30. Eye Protection 31. Gloves	+	₽	\mapsto	+		₽	+	+	+	101. Other training (specify)		Н	
32. Hearing Protection	+	H	\vdash	+	69. Appropriate 70. Stocked	\vdash	+	+	+	1		Н	-
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DWE fridge explosion; 1980s





Spot the problem:

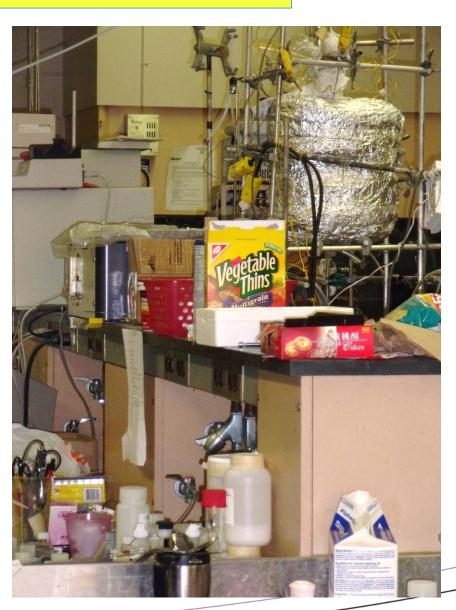




Spot the problems:







Spot the problem.....



WATERLOO ENGINEERING

Saving the best for last......







The Incident:

Several ml of carbon disulfide were being heated <u>directly</u> on a hotplate in a fume hood. The solvent ignited. The fire was put out with a fire extinguisher. Nobody was injured.

Immediate Follow-up:

An incident report was completed, but not within the 24-hr period required by the Safety Office. Researchers felt the fire happened because the hotplate "went out of control".

Root Causes:

 CS_2 flash point = -30 C; auto-ignition = 90 C; LEL= 1.3%. This <u>highly flammable</u> Class I solvent ignited either because the hotplate became too hot and/or the vapor (much heavier than air) came in contact with a spark from the hotplate. Researcher was relying on the control knob setting for an accurate indication of temperature. Flammables should NEVER be heated directly on a hotplate.

Follow-up Actions:

An incident investigation report was initiated in order to determine why this happened and how to modify procedures to prevent a recurrence. Safety Office personnel came in to meet with representatives and to facilitate a solution. Workers will now either use a Rotovap or will heat in a proper Pyrex vessel with proper venting in a water bath. A thermometer will be used in the bath to establish temperature stability first. A non-sparking hotplate must be used. Alternatively, the solvent can be "blown down" at room temperature with a stream of clean nitrogen directed at the top of the vessel.





The use of canola oil in oil baths on hot plates is to be discontinued in Chemical Engineering due its flammability at high temperatures. The fume hood damage above was caused by an over-heated hotplate left unattended. The glass dish broke and the oil was completely consumed in a flash fire. The sash was cracked and the back panel burned through. Had the researcher been working there with the sash up at the time he could have been seriously injured. Alternatives such as water, sand or silicone oil in a metal pan are required. Ensure that the hotplate is electrically sound and relatively new. The temperature must be monitored continuously.



SAFETY ALERT

9DEC13







The Incident:

Contaminated waste laboratory glassware and plasticware dumped in blue bin in E6. Volatile chemicals were still emanating from container residue.

Immediate Follow-up:

Department notified by e-mail as to the proper procedures for discarding used or broken labware.

Root Causes:

Lack of awareness on the part of some lab researchers regarding proper disposal procedures. Failure to read and understand rules located on the blue bin itself.

Follow-up Actions:

New signage to be placed at eye level above bins. Department safety manual to be updated.









Transporting chemicals to and from labs:

Be aware that carrying any type of chemical, batches of samples, liquid nitrogen or biological agents on the stairs in E6 (or in any other UW building) is <u>unsafe</u> and is <u>prohibited</u>. If you should happen to slip or trip, the results could be disastrous.

Use the elevator for all chemical transportation between floors. A rubber bucket (below left) is acceptable for short distances. A heavy-duty lab cart is better, especially if you have several bottles to move and need to go any distance.







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The Incident:

UCLA student Sheri Sangji was working with the pyrophoric t-BuLi. She used an improper plastic syringe with a short needle to dispense ~50 ml. The liquid spontaneously ignited and ejected as a fireball onto her person. This also caused Sheri to knock over a bottle of pentane which fed the fireball. A postdoc heard Sheri scream and saw that she was on fire. He tried wrapping his lab coat around her, but that caught fire also.



Another postdoc called 911 and ran to find her supervisor. When he arrived, Sangji was sitting on the floor with her arms outstretched, shaking. Her synthetic sweatshirt had burned away, and large blisters were beginning to form on her abdomen. The skin was separating from her hands.

Immediate Follow-up:

Sheri was treated at a specialized burn centre for the next 18 days where she was at first conscious and in great pain. Then her organs began to fail, and on 16-Jan-09, she died. A doctor later testified she had suffered second- and third-degree burns to nearly half her body. Sangji was buried in Toronto, a short drive from her parents' house.

Root Causes:

Sheri was not properly trained and was using improper equipment (plastic instead of glass - wrong type of needle) in a flawed procedure. There is no evidence that she had read the safety bulletin from the chemical supplier. She was not issued a lab coat.

Follow-up Actions:

The D.A. charged Sheri's supervisor with four felony labour code violations, and if convicted, he could go to prison for four years. The case is the first criminal prosecution of an American academic for a lab accident. UCLA has been ordered to implement a comprehensive safety program.



UW - Chemical Engineering SAFETY ALERT23-Oct-17



Beveled-tip syringe needles are for piercing septa only!

There have been several cases of needle sticks in labs recently. Note that if you are using a syringe with a sharp needle for measuring out small amounts of liquids that are being dispensed into an open container, you do not need to use a syringe. You should be using preferably a micro-pipettor or, if necessary, a square/blunt-tip syringe needle meant for the purpose.





VS.



Do not confuse a *PARR HIGH PRESSURE REACTOR* with a *PARR DIGESTER*. They are two different things.

The reactor (on the left) is used for organic chemical reactions in a fume hood or cabinet.

The digester (on the right) is for doing mineral acid digestions of solids ONLY.

Several groups in Ch.E. have been found to be using flammable solvents in Parr digesters which they then place inside ovens at elevated temperatures. If these should ever overheat and release their contents through the escape valve, a serious explosion could result.

Anyone considering using either of these apparatuses needs to perform a risk assessment as described on the Safety Office website first.



Organic Peroxides

Some researchers may be using organic liquids that can form explosive organic peroxides over time. Examples of these are tetrahydrofuran, ethyl ether and isopropyl alcohol. These chemicals need to be monitored and <u>not forgotten</u>. Always read and follow recommendations on the SDS that comes with a new chemical. Write the date you receive the material right on the bottle; store it properly and <u>for no longer than recommended</u>.

If the liquid contains an inhibitor that slows down peroxide formation it can be kept longer, but it is a very good idea to test it periodically. There are strips available from Chemistry Stores for this purpose. If the test indicates > 25 ppm peroxides, dispose of it by transporting to the nearest campus waste facility in the usual manner for chemical waste.

If you observe crystals forming or a layer of different density liquid in the bottle or deposits around the neck, please contact Greg Friday at gfriday@uwaterloo.ca or ext. 35755 for removal.

Consult this website for more information:

https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/organic/organic peroxide.html







Thank you and stay safe in the lab!

