

CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN

California Code of Regulations
Title 8, Chapter 4
Section 5191 *et seq.*

California State University, East Bay

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We confirm that we have reviewed the Chemical Hygiene Plan and have shared the Plan with our department colleagues. Furthermore we commit to supporting our respective departments in complying with the Chemical Hygiene Plan.

Corina Ayerra


Corina Ayerra (May 15, 2025 07:31 PDT)

Susan Forsyth


Susan Forsyth (May 13, 2025 17:06 PDT)

Michael Groziak

Stephanie Gunter


Stephanie Gunter (May 20, 2025 11:10 PDT)

Murray Horne

Derek Kimball

Lyanh Luu

[Lyanh Luu \(May 15, 2025 09:26 PDT\)](#)

Mica McCarty-Glenn

[Mica McCarty-Glenn \(May 20, 2025 16:16 PDT\)](#)

Roya Nasimi

Linh Nguyen

Jennifer Novoa

Patty Oikawa

Brian Perry

[Brian Perry \(May 20, 2025 16:38 PDT\)](#)

FOREWORD

On January 31, 1990, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) promulgated a final rule for occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. Included in the standard, which became effective on May 1, 1990, is a requirement for all employers covered by the standard to develop and carry out the provisions of a Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP).

A CHP is defined as a written program which sets forth procedures, equipment, personal protective equipment and work practices that are capable of protecting employees from the health hazards presented by hazardous chemicals used in that particular workplace. Components of the CHP must include standard operating procedures for safety and health, criteria for the implementation of control measures, measures to ensure proper operation of engineering controls, provisions for training and information dissemination, permitting requirements, provisions for medical consultation, designation of responsible personnel, and identification of particularly hazardous substances.

This plan is the Chemical Hygiene Plan developed for the College of Science at Cal State East Bay. This CHP is maintained and is readily available to laboratory employees in the College of Science Office and in each department handling chemicals. All laboratory personnel must know and follow the procedures outlined in this plan. All operations performed in the laboratory must be planned and executed in accordance with the enclosed procedures. In addition, each employee is expected to develop safe personal chemical hygiene habits aimed at the reduction of chemical exposures to themselves and coworkers.

This document was developed to comply with CCR Title 8, Chapter 4, Section 5191 *et seq.* This CHP will be reviewed, evaluated, and updated at least annually, and is readily available to employees.

Erik Helgren

Erik Helgren (May 13, 2025 16:40 PDT)

Chief Hygiene Officer

DATE

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1. Standard Operating Procedures for Laboratory Chemicals

1.1. Chemical Procurement

- 1.1.1. The decision to procure a chemical shall be a commitment to handle and use the chemical properly from initial receipt to ultimate disposal.
- 1.1.2. Before a chemical is ordered that has significant hazardous properties and is new to the workplace, the department of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) is to be notified and provided with the following: name of the chemical, the manufacturer, MSDS or SDS, and intended use.
- 1.1.3. All departmental chemicals shall be received in each individual department's stockroom. Personnel who receive chemical shipments shall be knowledgeable of the proper procedures for receipt. Chemical containers shall not be accepted without accompanying labels and packaging in accordance with all appropriate regulations.

1.2. Chemical Receipt and Storage

- 1.2.1. Received chemicals shall be immediately moved to the designated storage area. Glass containers of liquids 500 mL or larger should be placed in secondary containers during transportation through areas of public access.
- 1.2.2. The storage area shall be well illuminated. Liquids should be placed in secondary containers and should be stored below eye level.
- 1.2.3. Chemicals shall be segregated by hazard classification and compatibility in a well-identified area, with local exhaust ventilation for volatile chemicals. See Appendix J Chemical Storage Compatibility Table.
- 1.2.4. Mineral acids (inorganic acids) shall be separated from flammable and combustible materials.
- 1.2.5. Acid-resistant trays shall be placed under bottles of mineral acids.
- 1.2.6. Acid-sensitive materials, such as cyanides and sulfides, shall be separated and protected from contact with acids.
- 1.2.7. The biology and chemistry storage areas shall be accessible only during normal working hours while it is under the control of Stockroom Personnel.

- 1.2.8. Storage of chemicals at a teaching lab bench or other work areas shall be limited to those amounts necessary for one operation or shift. The amounts of chemicals at the lab bench should be as small as practical. Chemicals in the workplace shall not be exposed to sunlight or heat. In research labs, relevant chemicals can remain present and accessible for the duration of the research project.
- 1.2.9. Stored chemicals should be examined at least annually by a department representative for replacement, deterioration, and container integrity. The inspection should determine whether any corrosion, deterioration, or damage has occurred to the container or the storage facility as a result of leaking chemicals.
- 1.2.10. Periodic inventories of chemicals in work and research areas shall be conducted by designated staff. Unneeded items shall be properly discarded or returned to the storage area.
- 1.2.11. Chemicals with degradation properties, e.g., peroxide formers, shall also be labeled with the received date or the date the container was opened, and the expiration date.

1.3. Chemical Handling

- 1.3.1. Each laboratory employee, with the training, education, and resources provided by supervision, shall develop and implement work habits consistent with this CHP to minimize exposure of self, others, and the environment to the chemicals in the laboratory. Based on the realization that all chemicals inherently present hazards in certain conditions, exposure to all chemicals shall be minimized.
- 1.3.2. General precautions shall be followed for the handling and use of all chemicals.
- 1.3.3. Skin contact with all chemicals shall be avoided. It is important to have gloves on during chemical transfers and procedures in which hazardous chemicals are being used. To select the correct chemical compatible gloves, see *Appendix B Chemical Compatible Gloves*, and verify with the vendor's Chemical Compatibility Chart. Contact EHS for additional guidance.
- 1.3.4. All employees shall wash all areas of skin at risk for chemical exposure, prior to leaving the laboratory. Wash hands after removing gloves.
- 1.3.5. Mouth suction for pipetting or starting a siphon is prohibited.
- 1.3.6. Eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum, or the application of cosmetics in areas where laboratory chemicals are present shall be

avoided. Hands shall be thoroughly washed prior to performing these activities.

- 1.3.7. Storage, handling, and consumption of food or beverages shall not occur in locations where chemicals are present or stored, including refrigerators. Glassware or utensils used for laboratory operations should never be used to handle food.
- 1.3.8. Risk determinations shall be conservative in nature.
- 1.3.9. Any chemical mixture shall be assumed to be as toxic as its most toxic component.
- 1.3.10. Substances of unknown toxicity shall be assumed to be toxic.
- 1.3.11. Laboratory employees are encouraged to be familiar with the symptoms of exposure to the chemicals in which they work and the precautions necessary to prevent exposure.
- 1.3.12. In all cases of chemical exposure, the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) or the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) shall not be exceeded.
- 1.3.13. Engineering controls and safety equipment in the laboratory should be inspected in accordance with the Risk and Safety Solutions (RSS) application.
- 1.3.14. Special precautions based on the toxicological characteristics of individual chemicals shall be implemented as deemed necessary by a department representative (see 7.2). These special precautions are listed in Section 8.0.

1.4. Laboratory Equipment and Glassware

- 1.4.1. Each employee shall keep the work area clean and uncluttered. All chemicals and equipment shall be properly labeled in accordance with Section 1.7. At the completion of each workday or operation, the work area shall be thoroughly cleaned and all equipment properly cleaned and stored.
- 1.4.2. All laboratory equipment shall be used only for its intended purpose.
- 1.4.3. All glassware will be handled and stored with care to minimize breakage; all cracked or broken glassware will be immediately disposed of in the broken glass container.

- 1.4.4. When practical, all evacuated glass apparatuses shall be shielded to contain chemicals and glass fragments should implosion occur.
- 1.4.5. Labels shall be attached to all chemical containers, identifying the contents and related health and physical hazards.
- 1.4.6. Hazardous Waste containers shall be identified and dated in accordance with laboratory waste collection and disposal practices.
- 1.4.7. Laboratory equipment shall be inspected on a periodic basis as specified in RSS and replaced or repaired as necessary.

1.5. Personal Protective Equipment

- 1.5.1. Safety glasses meeting ANSI Z87.1 are required for employees, students, and visitors in the laboratory and will be worn at all times when handling hazardous chemicals. Contact lenses may be worn if recommendations in the NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin #59 are followed. Currently, OSHA recommends against contact lens use when working with acrylonitrile, methylene chloride (dichloromethane), 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, ethylene oxide (oxirane), and 4,4'-methylenedianiline (MDA). These recommendations are presumably based on best professional judgment, as no specific bases are provided in the preambles to these standards.
- 1.5.2. Chemical goggles and/or a full-face shield shall be worn during chemical transfer and handling operations as prudence or procedures dictate.
- 1.5.3. When hazardous materials are being handled, sandals or perforated shoes are discouraged. Bare feet are prohibited. Safety shoes, per ANSI Z41.1, are required where employees lift or handle heavy objects.
- 1.5.4. Lab coats are provided for employees, and their use is required where procedures dictate or when recommended by the chemical manufacturer. Lab coats should be laundered on a periodic basis. Lab coats shall be removed immediately upon discovery of significant contamination. If there is potential for significant contamination of the lab coat, use a disposable Tyvek lab coat or Tyvek sleeves and apron.
- 1.5.5. Students and staff should be encouraged to wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves based on the table in Appendix B - Chemical Compatible Gloves. Gloves shall be worn at all times when there may be skin contact with hazardous chemicals. Replace damaged or deteriorated gloves immediately. Remove gloves prior to exiting the lab to avoid contaminating common door knobs and faucets. Always wash hands after gloves are removed.

- 1.5.6. In special cases, specific gloves can be washed and reused. Wash the gloves prior to removal from the hands.
- 1.5.7. Thermal-resistant gloves shall be worn for operations involving the handling of heated or cryogenic materials. Thermal-resistant gloves shall be non-asbestos and shall be replaced when damaged or deteriorated.
- 1.5.8. Respirator usage shall comply with Cal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, Title 8 CCR 5144, and CSUEB Respiratory Protection Program. For information about this program, contact Environmental Health and Safety. This program requires a workplace evaluation, training, a medical exam, and respirator fitting prior to use and annually thereafter.

1.6. Personal Work Practices

- 1.6.1. Laboratory supervisor must ensure that each researcher in their lab knows and follows the rules and procedures established in this plan.
- 1.6.2. All employees shall remain vigilant to unsafe practices and conditions in the laboratory and shall immediately report such practices and/or conditions to the laboratory supervisor. The supervisor must correct unsafe practices and or conditions promptly.
- 1.6.3. Long hair and loose-fitting clothing shall be confined close to the body to avoid catching fire or being caught in moving machine/equipment parts.
- 1.6.4. Utilize laboratory fume hoods to avoid contamination of laboratory atmosphere.
- 1.6.5. Avoid unnecessary exposure to all chemicals by any route.
- 1.6.6. Do not smell or taste any chemicals.
- 1.6.7. Encourage safe work practices by setting the proper example.
- 1.6.8. Seek information and advice from knowledgeable persons, standards, and codes about the hazards present in the laboratory. Plan operations, equipment use, and protective measures accordingly.
- 1.6.9. Use engineering controls in accordance with Section 3.0.
- 1.6.10. Appropriate protective equipment shall be worn as procedures dictate and when necessary to avoid exposure. Inspect personal protective equipment prior to use.

1.7. Labeling

- 1.7.1. All containers in the laboratory shall be labeled. This includes chemical containers and waste containers. Manufacturers' labels shall include contents, hazardous characteristics, and source. Lab-generated labels shall include the chemical name or code (for student unknowns) and the physical and/or chemical hazards. It is good practice to date chemicals when they arrive and when they are opened.
- 1.7.2. Exemptions for labeling requirements shall be made for chemical transfers from a labeled container into a container that is intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performed the transfer. The container must be labeled if it's not under the immediate control of the employee who made the transfer (i.e., the employee leaves the room).
- 1.7.3. The chemical inventory shall be periodically inspected by a department representative to ensure labels are legible.
- 1.7.4. All chemicals left in a container at the end of the day must be labeled. At a minimum, the label must have the complete chemical name, primary health and physical hazards, and the date it was prepared.

1.8. Waste Collection and Disposal

Please refer to Appendix A - Satellite Accumulation Site Weekly Inspection Log.

2. Criteria for Implementation of Control Measures

2.1. Air Sampling

- 2.1.1. Air sampling for evaluating employee exposure to chemical substances shall be conducted when determined advisable by the Department of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) or as specified by codes or regulations.
- 2.1.2. Upon addition of new chemicals or changes in control procedures, additional air sampling will be considered to determine the exposures. Conduct air sampling if there is reason to believe that exposure levels for regulated substances may exceed the action level or, in the absence of an action level, the PEL.
- 2.1.3. Air sampling study results are maintained by EHS.

2.2. Housekeeping

2.2.1. Each laboratory user is directly responsible for the cleanliness of their workspace and jointly responsible for common areas of the laboratory. Laboratory management shall insist on the maintenance of housekeeping standards.

2.2.2. The following procedures shall apply:

2.2.2.1. All spills on lab benches or floors shall be immediately cleaned and properly disposed of. Large spills will necessitate the implementation of Appendix C - Laboratory Emergency Response Plan.

2.2.2.2. Teaching lab benches shall be kept clear of equipment and chemicals except for items necessary for the work currently being performed.

2.2.2.3. Work area shall be cleaned at the end of each operation. The entire work area shall be left clean and hazard-free at the end of the working day. Lights, hot plates, utilities, and other equipment should be turned off at the end of the day.

2.2.2.4. All apparatuses shall be thoroughly cleaned and returned to storage upon completion of usage.

2.2.2.5. All floors, aisles, exits, fire-extinguishing equipment, eyewashes, showers, electrical disconnects, and other emergency equipment shall remain unobstructed.

2.2.2.6. All labels should face front.

2.2.2.7. Chemical containers shall be clean, properly labeled, and liquids will be stored in secondary containers. Chemicals will be returned to storage upon completion of usage.

2.2.2.8. All chemical wastes will be disposed of in accordance with approved laboratory waste collection and disposal practices.

2.3. Safety and Emergency Equipment

2.3.1. Emergency telephone numbers, i.e.. 9-1-1 have been posted.

2.3.2. Fire extinguishers are available throughout the Science Building. Laboratory personnel should be trained in the proper use of fire extinguishers. Prior to the procurement of new chemicals, a department representative shall verify that existing extinguishers and other emergency /safety equipment, e.g., fume hoods, glove boxes or isolation rooms, are

appropriate for such chemicals. Fire extinguishers must be inspected monthly. Contact EHS if you need training on how to use or properly inspect a fire extinguisher.

- 2.3.3. All employees who might be exposed to chemical splashes shall be instructed in the location and proper usage of emergency showers and eyewashes. Emergency showers and eyewashes shall be inspected and flushed monthly. Inspections are done by the Department of Facilities Management (FM). Records are maintained by FM.
- 2.3.4. Location signs for safety and emergency equipment are posted as applicable.

3. Engineering Controls

3.1. Engineering Controls

- 3.1.1. The engineering controls installed in the laboratory are intended to minimize employee exposure to chemical and physical hazards in the workplace. These controls must be maintained in proper working order.
- 3.1.2. Modifications of engineering controls are prohibited unless testing indicates that protection will continue to be adequate.
- 3.1.3. Improper function of engineering controls must be reported immediately. The system shall be taken out of service until proper repairs have been made.

3.2. Local Ventilation

- 3.2.1. Each laboratory has air supply vents and exhausts, driven by fans. In many labs, the fume hoods supply much or all of the exhaust function. Each laboratory has been balanced to maintain a slight negative pressure relative to the hallway to protect the area from contamination. Laboratory workers should become familiar with the normal operating conditions in a lab such that they may note and report possible changes in balance. Indications of imbalance include unusual whistling sounds, doors slamming or not closing due to air flow, and air flow indicators.

3.3. Laboratory Hoods

- 3.3.1. The laboratory hoods shall be utilized for all chemical procedures that might result in the release of hazardous chemical vapors or dust.
- 3.3.2. Confirm adequate hood ventilation performance prior to opening chemical containers inside the hood. The hood's average face velocity should be a minimum of 100 ft/min at the working sash height, which is

indicated by a stopper or yellow arrow. For analog flow meters, the meter should not be in the red section. An inward flow of air can be confirmed by holding a piece of tissue paper at the face of the hood (or low flow indicator) and observing the movement of the paper. Immediately report suspected hood fan failures to the facilities front desk (x5-4444) and submit a work request online.

- 3.3.3. Do not use a hood with a fan failure. If safe to do so, close all chemical containers in the lab hood and room. This is especially important with flammable and combustible liquids to prevent a LEL (low explosive limit) condition from developing. All personnel should leave the room where a failed hood is discovered if the airborne concentration may be at an unsafe level until an evaluation is made by a qualified person to validate that the airborne concentration is at a safe level.
- 3.3.4. The insufficient flow alarms can give both false positives and false negatives. Therefore, always confirm adequate flow. A sounding alarm in a working hood can usually be silenced by partially closing the sash, thereby increasing the face velocity. Sashes should not be opened more than 18" to maintain adequate face velocity.
- 3.3.5. Storage of chemicals and equipment inside the hood shall be kept to a minimum. Large equipment and overcrowding of items in the hood can impede proper airflow.
- 3.3.6. Minimize interference with the inward flow of air into the hood.
- 3.3.7. The fume hood/exhaust system is inspected as follows. Inspection records are maintained by Facilities Management.
 - 3.3.7.1. Daily inspection of the hood fan function indicator light panels on the roof by the Building Service Engineer.
 - 3.3.7.2. Inspection of belts, fans, and motors every 3 months and preventive maintenance performed at least annually.
 - 3.3.7.3. The hood average face velocity shall be verified annually to ensure that the hood is operating at a minimum velocity of 100 ft/min at the working sash height.
- 3.3.8. The hood shall not be used as a means of disposal for volatile chemicals.
- 3.3.9. Prior to the introduction of new chemicals of extreme hazard classes such as carcinogens, biohazards, or radioisotopes, the adequacy of hood ventilation systems shall be determined by a department representative in consultation with the Department of Environmental Health & Safety.

3.4. Refrigerators, Freezers, Cold Rooms, and Warm Rooms

- 3.4.1. Do not store any material that poses the risk of fire or explosion upon system failure. Flammables must be stored in a laboratory safe refrigerator.
- 3.4.2. Freezers or refrigerators utilized in laboratories where chemicals are used or stored must be prominently labeled to indicate whether they are or are not suitable for storing flammable liquids. Class I flammable liquids are defined as "any liquid having a flashpoint below 100 °F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 PSI absolute at 100 °F." Class One liquids are subdivided as follows:
 - Class IA: Those liquids having a flash point below 73 °F and a boiling point at or below 100 °F.
 - Class IB: Those liquids having a flash point below 73 °F and a boiling point above 100 °F.
 - Class IC: Those liquids having a flash point at or above 73 °F and below 100 °F.
- 3.4.3. Standard refrigerators have electrical fans and motors that make them potential ignition sources for flammable vapors. Do not store flammable liquids in a refrigerator unless it is approved for such storage. Flammable liquid-approved refrigerators are designed with spark-reducing parts on the inside and/or outside to avoid accidental ignition. Lab Safe or explosion-proof refrigerators will be labeled by the manufacturer that they are approved for the storage of flammable materials. The refrigerator should be labeled with the words "No food or drinks may be stored in this refrigerator" or similar language if not already done so by the manufacturer. Household refrigerators should be affixed with a label on the door that states: "WARNING: This refrigerator is not approved for the storage of flammable materials. No food or drinks may be stored in this refrigerator" or similar language.

3.5. Storage Cabinets

- 3.5.1. Storage cabinets for flammable and hazardous chemicals will be labeled as required. Flammable cabinets are required to have self-closing doors per the fire code.

4. Employee/Student Assistant Information and Training

4.1. Hazard Information

- 4.1.1. All employees will be informed of the hazards presented by the chemicals in use in the laboratory. Each employee shall receive training at the time of initial assignment to the laboratory, prior to assignments involving new hazards, and at a regular frequency as determined by the CHP Committee members.

4.2. Training – Faculty and Staff

Training shall include measures that employees can take to protect themselves from chemical, physical, and health hazards in the lab. The training shall include:

- 4.2.1. The contents of the Cal OSHA Laboratory Standard and its appendices;
- 4.2.2. The location and availability of the Chemical Hygiene Plan;
- 4.2.3. Resources which report the permissible exposure limits for Cal OSHA regulated substances or recommended exposure values for other hazardous chemicals not regulated by Cal OSHA, which are present in the laboratory;
- 4.2.4. Signs and symptoms associated with exposure to the chemicals present in the laboratory;
- 4.2.5. Location and availability of reference material on chemical hygiene;
- 4.2.6. The training can be a combination of online training through CSULearn or in-person. Training shall be conducted and documented by appropriate personnel including supervisors, the CHP Committee members, and staff from Environmental Health and Safety. While verbal training is useful, the use of materials that become part of the training record is encouraged. See Appendices E – H, Chemistry Lab Instructor Orientation, Student Safety in the Biology Lab, Student Safety in the Chemistry & Biochemistry Lab, and Student Safety in the Engineering Labs.

4.3. Student Training

- 4.3.1. At the beginning of each semester, faculty shall familiarize students with common laboratory safety standards in conjunction with the specific College of Science safety procedures:

Appendix F – Student Safety in the Biology Lab

Appendix G – Student Safety in the Chemistry & Biochemistry Lab

Appendix H – Student Safety in the Engineering Labs

- 4.3.2. At the beginning of each laboratory period, the lab instructor shall review safety concerns pertinent to the chemicals and materials used in the experiment to be performed that day. Information shall include:
- i. hazardous properties of materials to be employed
 - ii. personal protective measures to be utilized with specific activities
 - iii. emergency procedures relevant to potential mishaps with materials and equipment in use
 - iv. proper waste disposal and cleaning at the conclusion of the experiment

The overall goal is to train students in the process of mental rehearsal of procedures, developing an ability to spot hazards and pitfalls, and to plan for their mitigation in advance.

To emphasize safe thinking, faculty are encouraged to introduce safety questions into test materials.

5. Prior Approval of Laboratory Activities

5.1. Permit System

A permit form shall be completed for non-classroom laboratory work including grant work and student laboratory activities that include hazardous operations, working alone, working outside lab hours, or carrying out unattended procedures. Appendix I - Chemical Hygiene Permit shall be executed prior to the performance of these activities.

5.1.1. Definition

Hazardous materials – Any material that can cause harm to people, the environment, or property.

Hazardous operations – Any operation using hazardous materials or any other operation with significant potential for causing harm to people, the environment, or property.

- 5.1.2. Types of Work Procedures requiring a permit - Appendix I - Chemical Hygiene Permit:

5.1.2.1. Hazardous Operations are not allowed while working alone. All hazardous operations are to be performed during a time when at least two personnel are present in the laboratory. At no time shall a student or employee, while working alone in the laboratory, perform hazardous operations. The determination of hazardous operations shall be made by the laboratory supervisor. Under unusual conditions, crosschecks, periodic security checks, or other measures may be taken when permitted.

5.1.2.2. Working After Hours

Laboratory personnel are not allowed to work alone with hazardous materials/operations after hours in the lab. The definition of lab hours will be determined by the laboratory supervisor. To conduct hazardous operations after hours, at least two workers approved by the laboratory supervisor must be present.

5.1.2.3. Unattended Operations

When laboratory operations are performed that will be unattended by laboratory personnel (continuous operations, overnight reactions, etc.), the following procedures will be employed:

5.1.2.3.1. The permit system shall be utilized.

5.1.2.3.2. The laboratory supervisor will review work procedures to ensure the safe completion of the operation.

5.1.2.3.3. If prudent and appropriate, a sign will be posted at the entrances to the laboratory.

5.1.2.3.4. Precautions shall be made for the interruption of utility service during the unattended operation (loss of water pressure, electricity, etc.).

5.1.2.3.5. The person responsible for the operation will return to the laboratory at the conclusion of the operation to assist in the dismantling and cleanup of the apparatus.

6. Medical Consultations and Examinations

6.1. An opportunity to receive medical attention is available to all employees and students who work with hazardous chemicals in the laboratory. The

opportunity for medical attention will be made available to employees/students under the following circumstances:

- 6.1.1. Whenever an employee or student develops signs or symptoms associated with a hazardous chemical to which the employee or student may have been exposed in the laboratory.
 - 6.1.1.1. Employees should immediately report the condition to the Worker's Compensation Coordinator (WCC) if they think they are experiencing signs and symptoms of a chemical exposure. Provide the WCC copy of the chemical(s) SDS(s). The Supervisor should also notify the Director of EHS immediately. Student assistants are considered university employees.
 - 6.1.1.2. Students should report to the Student Health Center for medical attention if they think they are experiencing signs and symptoms of chemical exposure. Bring a copy of the chemical(s) SDS(s). The responsible Faculty should notify the Director of EHS immediately upon learning about the potential exposure. Students should report to the Student Health Center for medical follow-up.
- 6.1.2. Medical surveillance programs will be established where exposure monitoring reveals an exposure level above the action level for an OSHA regulated substance for which there are exposure monitoring and medical surveillance requirements.
- 6.1.3. Whenever an event takes place in the laboratory such as a spill, leak, explosion, or other occurrence resulting in the likelihood of a hazardous exposure, the employee/student will be provided an opportunity for medical consultation for the purpose of determining the need for medical examination.
- 6.2. The medical consultations and examinations will be provided at no cost to the employees/students and at a reasonable time and place.
- 6.3. The medical consultations and examinations shall be administered by or under the direct supervision of a licensed physician. Requests for examinations may be submitted to the Department of Environmental Health and Safety.

7. Chemical Hygiene Responsibilities

7.1. Chief Executive Officer

- 7.1.1. The Dean and Associate Dean of the College of Science have ultimate responsibility for chemical hygiene throughout all laboratories under

their direction in the College of Science and will provide continued support for the Chemical Hygiene Plan.

7.2. Department Chair

- 7.2.1. Each Department Chair in the College of Science is responsible for implementing the Chemical Hygiene Plan in their departments. This pertains to those departments using hazardous materials in the laboratories. All departments are required to comply with the Hazardous Communications Program.
- 7.2.2. The Department Chair or their designee will participate in the CHP Committee. The Committee will be comprised of departments using hazardous materials in laboratories and EHS. This Committee will meet at least annually to:
 1. Review and improve the CHP;
 2. Maintain the regulatory required status of the program with the California Code of Regulation, Title 8, Chapter 4, Section 5191;
 3. Review Laboratory Work Permits;
 4. Request the assistance of EHS to implement the CHP as needed;
 5. Review all lab related injuries and illnesses and communicate to their departments findings and actions of applicable investigations.

7.3. Designated department faculty and staff shall:

- 7.3.1. Work with administrators and other employees to develop and implement appropriate chemical hygiene policies and practices,
- 7.3.2. Perform regular, formal chemical hygiene and housekeeping inspections, including inspections of emergency equipment,
- 7.3.3. Help project directors develop precautions and maintain adequate facilities,
- 7.3.4. Maintain current knowledge concerning the legal requirements of regulated substances in the laboratory,
- 7.3.5. Maintain overall responsibility for the laboratory operation,
- 7.3.6. Ensure that employees and students know and follow the chemical hygiene rules,

- 7.3.7. Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment and ensure that such protective equipment is available and in working order,
- 7.3.8. Ensure that appropriate training has been provided to employees and students,
- 7.3.9. Monitor proper waste disposal.

7.4. Laboratory Researchers

The laboratory researchers are individually responsible for:

- 7.4.1. Planning and conducting each laboratory operation in accordance with the Chemical Hygiene Plan,
- 7.4.2. Developing good personal chemical hygiene habits.

7.5. Environmental Health and Safety

- 7.5.1. Review implementation of the CHP and verify compliance.
- 7.5.2. Participate in the CHP Committee and provide regulatory updates applicable to work in the laboratories.
- 7.5.3. Participate in incident investigations.

8. Special Precautions

8.1. When laboratory procedures require the use of hazardous materials with extreme health and/or physical hazards, additional precautions shall be implemented as deemed necessary. The risk assessment of the procedure shall be documented using the permit system (Appendix I - Chemical Hygiene Permit) and will include evaluation and recommendation for control methods (work procedures, engineering, administrative, and personal protective equipment) to be used. Health hazards may include work with chemical sensitizers, mutagens, carcinogens, reproductive toxins (male or female), and teratogens. Extreme physical hazards may include reactivity, explosivity, and/or water reactivity. All questions regarding the use of the permit system should be addressed to the Department Chair or their designee. Contact EHS if additional assistance is required.

8.2. Work procedures and special considerations

- 8.2.1. Use of chemical compatible gloves to prevent hand contact shall be worn when exposed to allergens or substances of unknown allergen activity.

- 8.2.2. Chemicals that are reproductive hazards (male or female) and/or teratogenic will be handled in an appropriate containment device with confirmed satisfactory performance and using protective equipment, as prescribed by the supervisor and Chemical Hygiene Officer, to prevent skin contact.
- 8.2.3. The supervisor, Chemical Hygiene Officer, and EHS will be notified of spills and other exposure incidents. A physician will be consulted when appropriate.
- 8.3. Working with Chemicals of Moderate Chronic or High Acute Toxicity (Special Precautions)
 - 8.3.1. Access shall be restricted in areas where these chemicals are stored and/or used. Special warning signs shall be posted at the entrance to these areas and where applicable.
 - 8.3.2. Gloves and long sleeves will be used. Hands and arms will be washed immediately after working with these chemicals.
 - 8.3.3. Two people will always be present during work with these chemicals.
- 8.4. Working with Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity (Special Precautions)
 - 8.4.1. All transfer and work with these substances shall be in a designated area: a restricted access hood, glove box, or portion of the lab.
 - 8.4.2. Approval of the supervisor will be obtained before use.
 - 8.4.3. Vacuum pumps must have scrubbers or high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters.
 - 8.4.4. Any contaminated equipment or glassware will be decontaminated in the hood before removing them from the designated area.
 - 8.4.5. For small quantity powders, use wet methods for cleanup. If larger quantities need to be cleaned up, use a vacuum with a HEPA filter.
 - 8.4.6. The designated area will be marked with warning and restricted access signs.
 - 8.4.7. Containers will be stored in labeled, unbreakable, chemical-resistant, secondary containers. The area will be well ventilated, and access shall be restricted.

8.5. Working with Animals while Using Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity or Biohazardous Organisms. (Special Precautions)

- 8.5.1. For large-scale studies, special facilities with restricted access will be provided.
- 8.5.2. The substance will be administered by injection or gavage when possible, rather than by diet. When diet is used, a caging system under negative pressure or under laminar airflow directed toward HEPA filters will be used.
- 8.5.3. Procedures will be used to minimize contaminated aerosol from food, urine, and feces, such as:
 - using HEPA filtered vacuum equipment for cleaning.
 - moistening contaminated bedding before removal from cage.
 - mixing diets in closed containers in hood.
- 8.5.4. Plastic or rubber gloves and fully buttoned lab coats will be worn in the animal room.

9. Recordkeeping

- 9.1. Accident investigations will be conducted by the immediate supervisor with assistance from other personnel as deemed necessary. EHS will be notified as soon as possible.
- 9.2. Accident reports and related documents will be kept by EHS.
- 9.3. Exposure records (workplace monitoring) for hazardous chemicals and harmful physical agents will be maintained by EHS for 30 years.
- 9.4. Medical records for employees exposed to hazardous chemicals and harmful physical agents will be maintained by Risk Management/Human Resources for the duration of the employees' employment plus 30 years.
- 9.5. Records of inspections of equipment will be maintained for 3 years by the departments. They will be made available for review by EHS upon request.
- 9.6. Records of employee training will be maintained for 3 years by the department and EHS.

10. Chemical Spills, Releases, and Accidents

- 10.1. In the event of a chemical spill, release or other accident, the University will adhere to the procedures outlined in Appendix C - Laboratory Emergency Response Plan.

11. References and Recommended Reading

- California Code of Regulations Title 8, Chapter 4, Section 5191.
- National Research Council, Prudent Practices for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1981.
- National Research Council, Prudent Practices for Disposal of Chemicals from Laboratories, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1983.
- Freeman, N.T., Introduction to Safety in the Chemical Laboratory, Academy Press, 1982.
- Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., Guide For Safety In The Chemical Laboratory, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1954.
- Green, Michael E., Safety In Working With Chemicals, MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc. 1978.
- Pipitone, David A., Safe Storage of Laboratory Chemicals, Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1984.
- Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR part 1910 subpart Z section 1910.1450, Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, 1990.
- NIOSH Current Information Bulletin 59

12. Revision History

Revised/Reviewed Date	By	Comments
07/17/2017	Donna Placzek	Review and updated Appendix D to align with the campus Emergency Operations Plan.
5/03/2019	Danika LeDuc	Revised with new committee and updates with RSS.
5/9/2019	Lyanh Luu	Revised for clarity and to reflect current practices
5/16/2020	Danika LeDuc	Revised for clarity and to reflect current practices

5/14/2021	Erik Helgren	Revised for clarity and to reflect current practices
5/4/22	Lyanh Luu	Removed section 1.2.7, clarified section 1.7, 3.5
5/6/23	Danika LeDuc	Revised with new committee membership, BEST program, and for clarity
5/2/24	Danika LeDuc, Lyanh Luu	Revised with new committee membership, for clarity, and to reflect current practices
5/1/25	Erik Helgren	Revised for clarity (updated TOC page numbering) and to reflect current practices