Safety and Inventory



Brenna Collins, Group Meeting, August 24th 2022

• PPE









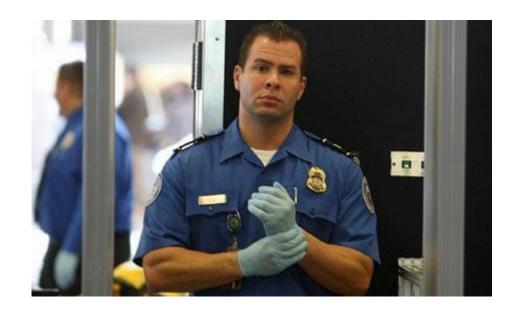


• PPE

• Be aware of your surroundings



- PPE
- Be aware of your surroundings
- See something, say something



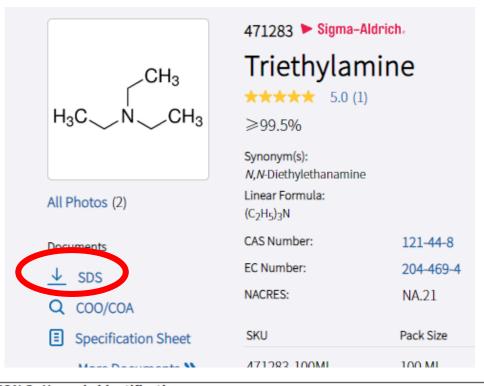


- PPE
- Be aware of your surroundings
- See something, say something
- Keep the labs clean





- PPE
- Be aware of your surroundings
- See something, say something
- Keep the labs clean
- Chemical and risk assessment
 - Ordering a new chemical
 - Working with a new chemical



SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

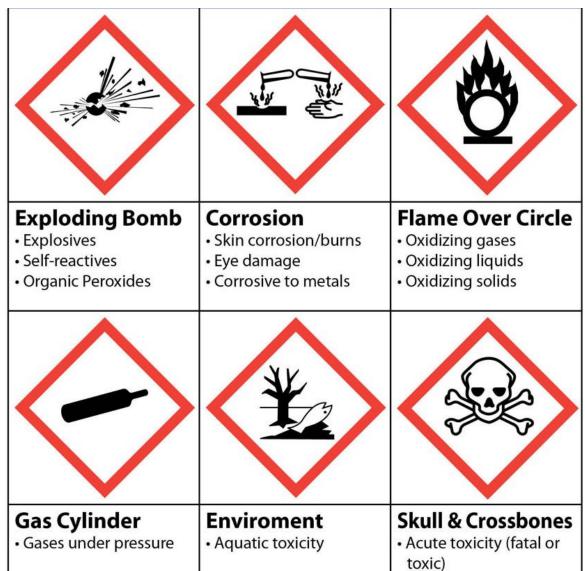
Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311
Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard (Category 2), H401

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard Pictograms and Related Hazard Classes









Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (eye & skin)
- Skin sensitizer
- Acute toxicity
- Narcotic effects
- Respiratory tract irritant
- Hazardous to ozone layer (non-mandatory)

Health Hazard

- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reprodcutive toxicity
- Respiratory sensitizer
- Target organ toxicity
- Aspiration toxicity

Flame

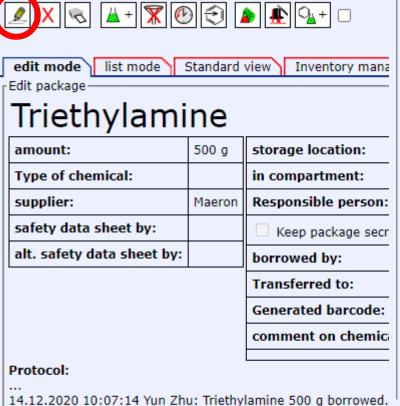
- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-heating
- Emits flammable gas
- Self-reactives
- Organic peroxides



• Search for "triethylamine"

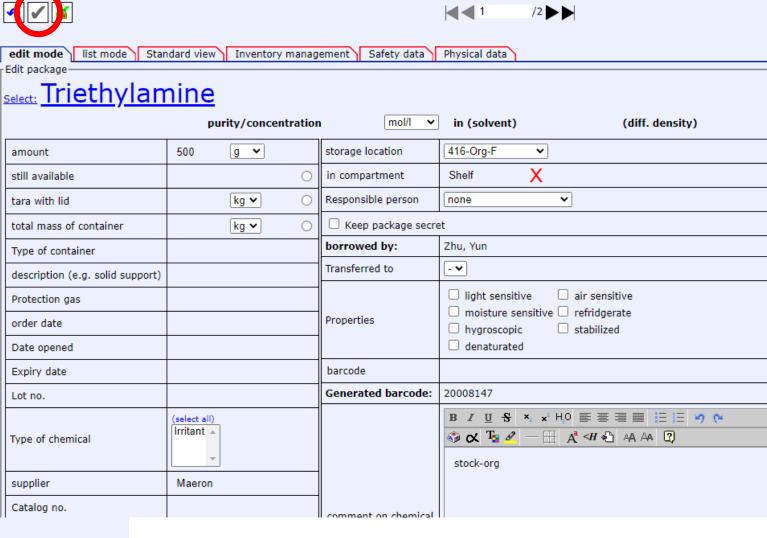
edit mode Standard view Inventory management Safety data Physical data 100 Results per page Show column							
structure 🎉	name ▲▼	CAS number	haz. cod.	amount	barcode	storage ▲▼ 🎚	
Results from own databa	ase						
	Triethylamine ; Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-; (C2H5)3N; (Diethylamino)ethane; N,N-Diethylethanamine; TEN; Triaethylamin; Trietilamina; UN 1296; 1069-58-5 (maleate); 554-68-7	121-44-8		500 g	20008147	416-Org-F, compartment Shelf	
	N,N-Diisopropylethylamine ; Diisopropylethylamine; 2-Propanamine, N-ethyl-N-(1-methylethyl)-; Triethylamine, 1,1'-dimethyl-; Ethyldiisopropylamine;	7087-68-5		100 ml / 100 ml	20020064	416-Org-F, compartment D-F	

Edit "triethylamine"



08.02.2022 09:36:12 Yun Zhu: Triethylamine 500 g returned. 08.02.2022 11:30:53 Yun Zhu: Triethylamine 500 g borrowed. Created by: acardenal Date of creation: 22.05.2015 14:54:17

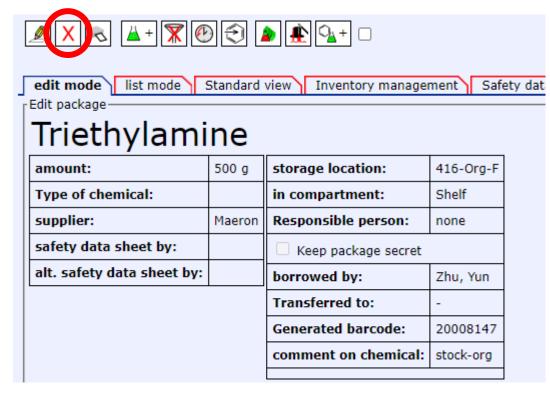
Last change by: acardenal Date of last change: 17.07.2015 11:20:32 checked by: inventory date of last check: 17.02.2020 14:36:00



10

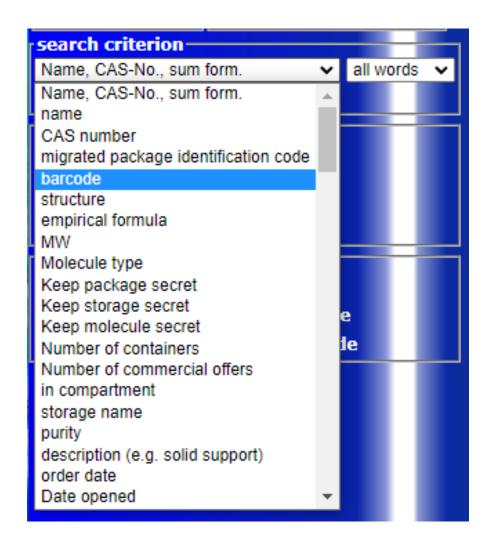
information about the molecule—

- Deleting chemicals
 - 2 options
 - Or just give me the bottle
 - DO NOT throw it out without deleting it from the inventory system
 - Be mindful of the barcode when deleting



Results from own database						l	
	Triethylamine; Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-; (C2H5)3N; (Diethylamino)ethane; N,N-Diethylethanamine; TEN; Triaethylamin; Trietilamina; UN 1296; 1069-58-5 (maleate); 554-68-7	121-44-8		500 g		416-Org-F, compartment Shelf	borrowed by Zhu, Yun

- Deleting chemicals
 - 2 options
 - Or just give me the bottle
 - DO NOT throw it out without deleting it from the inventory system
 - Be mindful of the barcode when deleting



Old System:

- Chemical comes in
- Connor prints barcode
- Chemical stays in box until Connor puts barcode on chemical

New System:

- Chemical comes in
- Every group member is responsible for putting the barcode on their chemical before they take it to their hood



Old System:

- · Chemical comes in
- Brenna prints barcode
- Chemical stays in box until Brenna puts barcode on chemical

New System:

- Chemical comes in
- Every group member is responsible for putting the barcode on their chemical before they take it to their hood



Fridge/Freezer Stir plates

- Stir plate has been removed from the freezer
- Stir plate in fridge was in use
 - Needs to be removed
- Need to order how many stir plates?



EXonMobil















Day 1

Intro presentations

Lab tours

ExonMobil



Day 2











Day 3

Professional development

- LPS presentation





Day 1

Intro presentations

Lab tours

ExonMobil



Day 2











Day 3

Professional development

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Industry Safety Practices

Actively cultivating a Safety Culture



FOR GROUP EMPLOYEES, TEMPORARY WORKERS AND PERSONNEL FROM EXTERNAL COMPANIES



Do not walk or stand under a



Do not perform hot work unless the fire or explosion risks have been eliminated.



Stay out of the path of moving vehicles, plant and equipment.



Verify that there is no live energy (mechanical, chemical, electrical, fluids under pressure, etc.) before starting work



Clip on your harness when working at height.



Do not handle your phone or any other communication device when driving.



Only enter a trench if the appropriate wall supports are in place.



Do not drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



The atmosphere must be tested safe before entering a confined space and monitored as you work.





Our Life-Saving Rules



Golden Principle:

Stop work if conditions or behaviors are unsafe.



Work with a valid work permit when required



Use fall protection when working at height



Obtain a permit for entry into a confined space



Make sure moving machinery is guarded



Check equipment is isolated before work begins



Obtain authorization before disabling safety equipment



Wear a seatbelt in motor vehicles when provided



Do not use alcohol or drugs at work





Day 1

Intro presentations

Lab tours





Day 2











Day 3

Professional development

- LPS presentation





Safety Posters

Wide range of topics



Glove Etiquette

Easy steps to follow for proper glove usage

- **Selection** For concentrated acids and alkalis and organic solvents, nitrile, natural rubber, or neoprene gloves are recommended.
 - Use gloves made of heat-resistant materials (leather, Nomex) to handle hot objects. NEVER use rubber or plastic gloves.
 - Insulated gloves should be worn when handling liquid nitrogen or dry ice.

- **Inspection** Be sure to check glove integrity prior to use.
 - Look for elasticity, discoloration, punctures, and tears.

- **Cleaning** Reusable gloves should be washed thoroughly with either tap or soap and water before removal.
 - After removal, reusable gloves should be dried and properly stored.

- **Removal** Always remove gloves before entering elevators, hallways, or other public areas to avoid contamination of door knobs, light switches, etc
 - When removing gloves, pull the cuff over the hand to minimize potential contamination.

Information courtesy of UC Santa Cruz Environmental Health & Safety

Email cssc@chem.tamu.edu for "Gloves Off" stickers to place around your lab



Incompatible Chemicals

Find copies of this flyer and our others in the chemistry mailroom to post in your lab!

Chemical	Incompatible with					
Acetic acid	Nitric acid, peroxides, permanganates					
Acetic anhydride	Ethylene glycol, hydroxyl-group-containing compounds					
Acetone	Hydrogen peroxide					
Ammonium nitrate	Acids, flammable liquids, powdered metals, finely divided organic or combustible materials					
Chlorate salts, such as sodium or potassium chlorate	Acids, ammonium salts, finely divided organic or combustible materials					
Chlorine	Ammonia, butane, hydrogen, turpentine, finely divided metal					
Copper	Hydrogen peroxide					
Hydrocarbons	Bromine, chlorine, peroxides					
Hydrogen peroxide	Combustible materials, copper, iron, most metals and their salts, any flammable liquid					
lodine	Ammonia					
Nitric acid, concentrated	Acetic acid, acetone, alcohol, flammable substances such as organic chemicals Note: There have been many explosions from inappropriate or inadvertent mixing of nitric acid with organic chemicals in waste containers.					
Oxalic acid	Silver, mercury					
Oxygen	Flammable materials, hydrogen, oils					
Phosphorus, white	Air, oxygen					
Potassium permanganate	Ethylene glycol, glycerol, sulfuric acid					
Sodium (alkali metals: lithium, sodium, and potassium)	Carbon dioxide, water, alcohols					
Sodium nitrate	Ammonium salts					
Sulfuric acid	Chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates					
We stole this from the ACS: https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/chemical-safety/basics/incompatible-chemicals.html and the action of the acti						





Base and Acid Bath Safety

Base and acid baths are extremely corrosive and can cause burns!

Some General Notes

- Baths can vary greatly in concentration -Label with date created, chemical names, and concentrations
- Establish Lab Rules for Use Ex. Always wear neoprene gloves when removing objects and/or use tongs in addition to your normal PPE
- Pre-wash soiled glassware
- Don't leave glassware sitting in the bath for a long time - 1-2 days is usually sufficient!

Think Twice Before Adding:

- Volumetric glassware
- Glass frits/filters
- Rubber items
- IR or UV cells
- · Anything with mercury. sodium, or potassium metal



Instructional Round Table



Round Table Discussion

Hosted by Chemistry Student Safety Committee



April 28th 4-5 pm in CHEM 255

Snacks will be provided

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DISCUSS OTHER TOPICS? EMAIL US TOPIC SUGGESTIONS





Round Table Discussion

Hosted by Chemistry Student Safety Committee



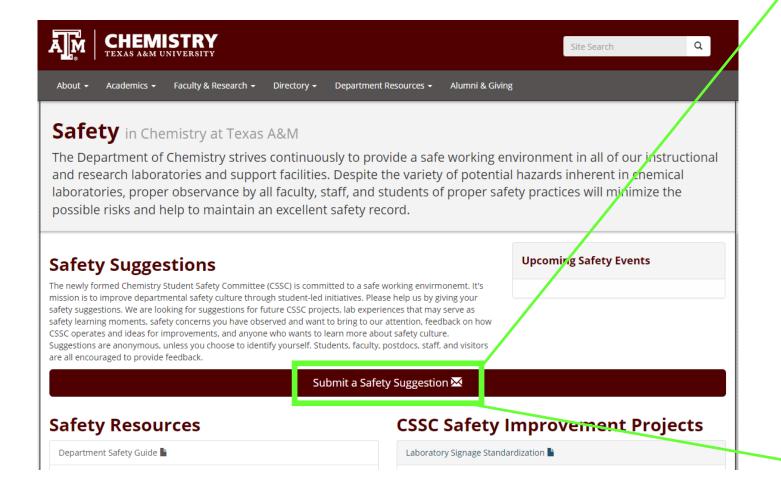
June 10th 10-11am in CHEM 255

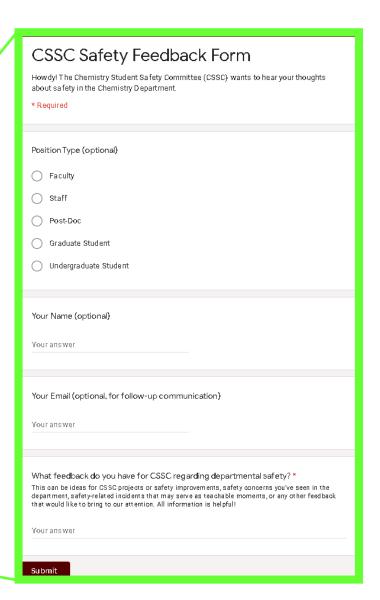
Coffee and pastries will be provided

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DISCUSS OTHER TOPICS? EMAIL US TOPIC SUGGESTIONS,

Departmental Safety Website

CSSC Safety Feedback Form





Day 1

Intro presentations

Lab tours





Day 2











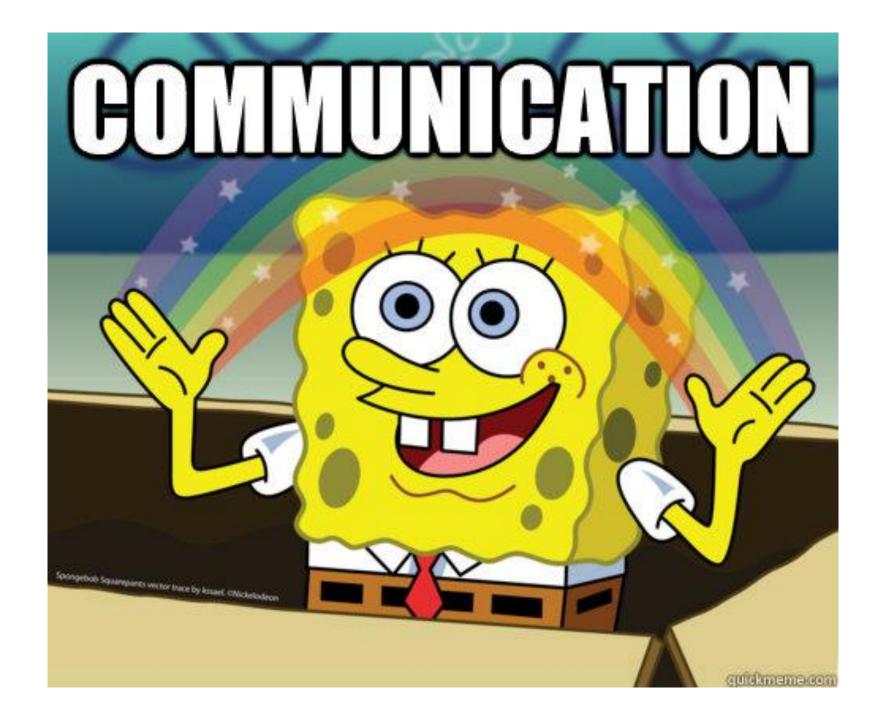
Day 3

Professional development

- LPS presentation

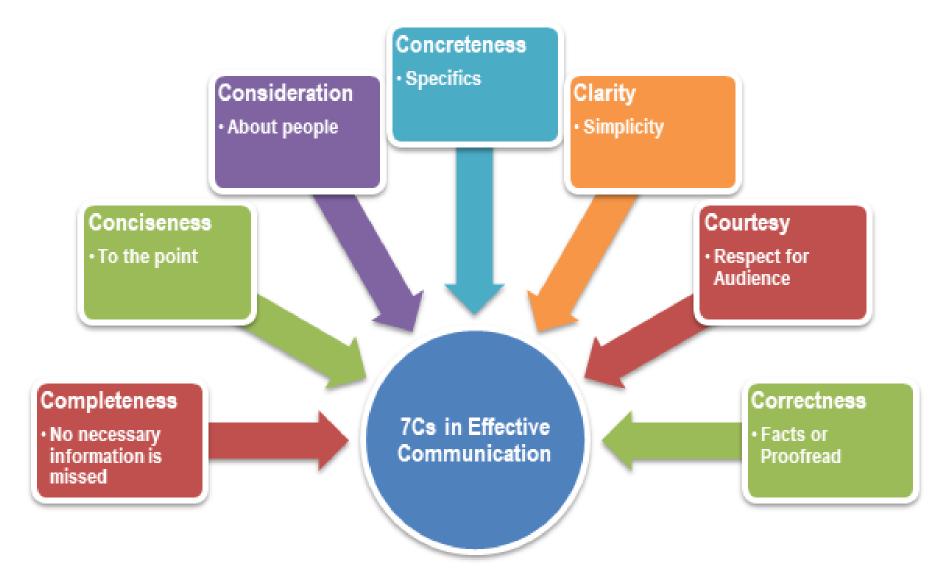




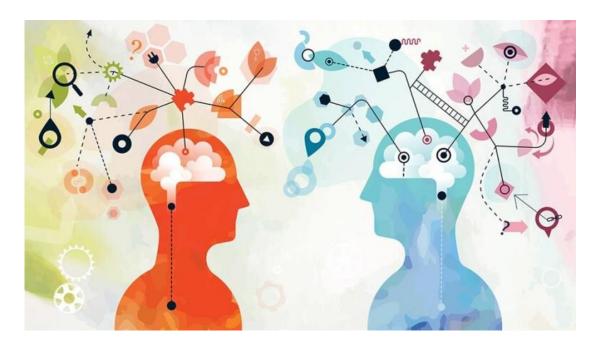


- Who thinks they are a good communicator?
- We are really bad at talking to each other
- We need to talk to each other more
 - When something runs out
 - When there's an accident/indicent
 - Any kind of safety issue
 - Any kind of general lab issue





- Find the right person to help with the problem
 - Me for safety issues, Sam for glovebox, etc.
- If you can't find them, text or send an email promptly
- Be direct
- Be specific
- Follow through on the issue
- Take responsibility



Taking Responsibility

- Too often something goes wrong and no one says anything, then leaves the problem alone for someone else to clean up
- Owning up to mistakes, not blaming others, being proactive on group duties and tasks around the lab
- No one will be mad over a mistake
- We need to fix it so the lab can continue to function





"The trouble with this company is nobody wants to accept responsibility for anything.

But don't tell anyone I said that!"

Taking Responsibility

- If you notice a chemical has run out
 - Order it yourself
 - Tell me or Sam and we will order it/show you how
- If you notice there is a spill/mess somewhere:
 - Find whoever made the mess, tell them to/help clean it up
 - If you don't know, then clean it up yourself
- Chemical risk assessment
 - You not only put yourself at risk, but your coworkers as well



Approaching Others



- Our group will be safer
- We will trust each other more
- We will work together better
- We will all be more efficient and productive

