

## Supplemental Laboratory Safety Plan

### Blue Ridge Community College

Under 29 CFR 1910.1450, Blue Ridge Community College is required to provide a *Chemical Hygiene Plan* that establishes minimum safety standards for working with chemicals in the laboratory and outlines procedures that minimize both the risk of chemical exposure to laboratory personnel and the risk of chemical releases into the environment.

The *Supplemental Laboratory Safety Plan* is a supplement to the *Chemical Hygiene and Laboratory Safety Plan* that provides standard operating procedures and laboratory-specific information for responding to health and safety issues and laboratory emergencies. The plan, which must be completed for all laboratories, must list the types of hazards present in the laboratory and outline laboratory-specific engineering and administrative controls, personal protective equipment (PPE), operational procedures (e.g., decontamination, waste handling), and procedures for spill or exposure response. The *Supplemental Laboratory Safety Plan* must be kept within the laboratory where it is readily available to laboratory personnel and must be routinely reviewed and updated to reflect current laboratory activities. A copy must also be sent to the Office of the Vice President of Finance and Administration.

### General Information

<b>Date modified:</b> _____	
<b>Laboratory Supervisor:</b> _____	
<b>Unit or Department:</b> _____	
<b>Office Location:</b> _____	<b>Office Phone:</b> _____
<b>Lab Location:</b> _____	<b>Lab Phone:</b> _____
<b>Email Address:</b> _____	

## Emergency Response Procedures

<b>1. Emergency Contact Information</b>		
<b>Public Safety:</b>	540-453-2370 or 911	
<b>Other:</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>Other:</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>Other:</b> _____	_____	_____
<b>2. Local Medical Care Facilities</b>		
<b><u>Augusta Health</u></b>		<b><u>Sentara RMH Medical Center</u></b>
78 Medical Center Dr, Fishersville, VA 22939 (540) 332-4000		2010 Health Campus Dr, Harrisonburg, VA 22801 (540) 689-1000
<b>3. Emergency Equipment available in or near the laboratory</b>		
Eye wash location: _____	_____	Flushed every two weeks by: _____
Emergency shower location: _____	_____	Flushed every two weeks by: _____
Fire extinguisher location: _____	_____	Fire extinguisher type: _____
Spill supplies location: _____	_____	First aid kit location: _____
Other: _____	_____	Other: _____
<b>4. Emergency Notification</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact Public Safety</li> <li>• Provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name and telephone number of the caller.</li> <li>○ Location of the emergency (building name, room number, and building specific address, if known).</li> <li>○ Nature of the emergency (e.g., chemical spill and chemical(s) involved, fire, injuries).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Special considerations (e.g., the potential for explosion, acutely hazardous gases present, people trapped in rooms or buildings, number of people injured and type of injuries, electrical hazards, property damage and access routes to the emergency).</p>		
<b>5. Evacuation Procedure</b> (Follow these steps, if safe to do so.)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notify other laboratory personnel.</li> <li>2. If conditions permit, cap and secure open vials, bottles, and other materials and turn off laboratory equipment.</li> <li>3. Leave the laboratory and close the door.</li> <li>4. Activate the fire alarm to evacuate the building.</li> <li>5. If it is safe to do so, assist anyone who may be in danger. Otherwise notify emergency response personnel once you have evacuated the building.</li> <li>6. Exit the building according to the Building Evacuation Plan in a calm manner using the closest available emergency exit. Never use elevators.</li> <li>7. Congregate at the pre-designated assembly point for the building.</li> </ol>		
<b>6. Laboratory Fire</b> (Personnel are not required to fight fires and should evacuate the building immediately in the event of a fire.)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notify other laboratory personnel.</li> <li>2. If conditions permit, cap and secure open vials, bottles, and other materials and turn off laboratory equipment.</li> <li>3. Leave the laboratory and close the door.</li> </ol>		

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Activate the fire alarm to evacuate the building.</li> <li>5. If it is safe to do so, assist anyone who may be in danger. Otherwise notify emergency response personnel once you have evacuated the building.</li> <li>6. Notify Public Safety or emergency response personnel that you have specific information regarding the fire.</li> <li>7. Fight a fire with a fire extinguisher <b>ONLY IF</b>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. You have been trained in the proper use of a fire extinguisher and are confident in your abilities to cope with the hazards of the fire.</li> <li>b. The fire is a small, incipient fire (no larger than a waste basket).</li> <li>c. Terminate firefighting efforts when it becomes obvious that there is a danger from smoke, heat, or flames.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>7. Gas Leaks</b></p>
<p>Situations involving uncontrollable leaking gas from a cylinder should be considered extremely hazardous and warrant immediate evacuation of the building. If the gas leak is minimal, innocuous, and safely within reach, the cylinder valve should be closed. Otherwise leave the area, call Public Safety or 911, and activate the fire alarm to evacuate the building.</p>
<p><b>8. Equipment Failures</b></p>
<p>Equipment failures can result from power failure, defects, or malfunctions. If a piece of equipment fails while in use, take steps to contain or control possible exposures to the substances being used. It is inappropriate to continue use of hazardous substances and equipment during a power failure or equipment malfunction. In the event of a power failure, all personnel must secure the materials they are working with, turn off equipment, and leave the laboratory until power is restored.</p>
<p><b>9. Ventilation Failure</b></p>
<p>If laboratory building ventilation fails, all operations concerning chemicals within that laboratory or building must be discontinued. Laboratory operations may resume in the laboratory or building once ventilation has been restored and it is confirmed that all ventilation systems are operating correctly. Chemical Fume hoods that have failed cannot be used until they are repaired and re-tested.</p>
<p><b>10. Other:</b> List other probable emergencies for your laboratory and appropriate emergency response for laboratory personnel.</p>

## Exposure Response

<p><b>11. Exposure Response–Skin or Mucous Membrane</b></p> <p>In the event of a personal exposure, an individual’s primary concern must be to minimize the degree of exposure and the possible effects. Skin or mucous membrane exposure can occur through splashes to the eye, face, exposed skin, or clothing; by touching mucous membranes with contaminated hands; or from a needlestick, puncture with a contaminated sharp object, an animal scratch or bite, or through wounds, abrasions, and eczema. <b>A general exposure response is provided below. This response may not be adequate for all materials present in the laboratory. Please provide additional exposure response procedures, as necessary, for chemicals and biological agents that require a specific exposure response.</b></p>	
<b>Chemical or Biological Agent:</b>	<b>Exposure Response:</b>
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove contaminated PPE and clothing, turning exposed areas inward and place in a bag. Dispose as laboratory waste.</li> <li>2. Notify other laboratory personnel of the incident and of any surface or equipment decontamination that needs to be done.</li> <li>3. For mucous membrane exposure, flush the affected area with the eyewash for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>4. For skin exposure, wash affected skin with soap and cold water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water has the effect of closing the skins pores thereby slowing the rate of absorption into the body. Wash gently so as not to break the skin. For skin exposures not limited to the hands and forearms, the emergency shower should be used. Apply first aid as needed.</li> <li>5. Call 911 for emergency medical assistance or seek medical attention at the closest medical facility listed above.</li> <li>6. Report all possible exposure incidents to Public Safety.</li> <li>7. Complete an incident report found on the Public Safety website</li> </ol>
<p><b>12. Exposure Response-Inhalation</b></p> <p>Inhalation exposure can occur when working with volatile chemicals in a poorly ventilated area or as the result of inhaling airborne substances aerosolized by laboratory procedures such as centrifugation or vortexing. <b>A general exposure response is provided below. This response may not be adequate for all materials present in the laboratory. Please provide additional exposure response procedures, as necessary, for chemicals and biological agents that require a specific exposure response.</b></p>	
<b>Chemical or Biological Agent:</b>	<b>Exposure Response:</b>
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stop breathing in order to avoid inhaling airborne substances and quickly leave the room.</li> <li>2. Signal to others to leave, close the door, and post a warning sign.</li> <li>3. Leave the area immediately and seek fresh air.</li> <li>4. Remove contaminated PPE and clothing, turning exposed areas inward and place in a polyethylene bag.</li> <li>5. Review the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the chemical involved to evaluate exposure data.</li> <li>6. Call 911 for emergency medical assistance or seek medical attention at the closest medical facility listed above.</li> <li>7. Report all possible exposure incidents to Public Safety</li> <li>8. Public Safety must clear the laboratory for re-entry.</li> <li>9. Submit completed Incident Report found on the Public Safety website.</li> </ol>

<p><b>13. Exposure Response–Ingestion</b>          Accidental ingestion may occur as a result of splashes to the face, touching the face with contaminated hands, eating, drinking, or applying cosmetics in the laboratory, or through the out-dated and unacceptable practice of mouth pipetting. <b>A general exposure response is provided below. This response may not be adequate for all materials present in the laboratory. Please provide additional exposure response procedures, as necessary, for chemicals and biological agents that require a specific exposure response.</b></p>	
<b>Chemical or Biological Agent:</b>	<b>Exposure Response:</b>
General	In the event of accidental ingestion of a chemical, seek medical attention (dial 911 or the Poison Control Center at (800) 222-1222). Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a health care provider. Report all possible exposure incidents to Public Safety and submit completed Incident report found on the Public Safety website.

## Spill Response

<b>14. Spill Response</b> Laboratory personnel are not required to respond to a spill. If you are uncomfortable in responding to a spill, if a spill poses imminent danger to health and safety or cannot be isolated, contained or controlled, move to a safe area and contact Public Safety. Do not attempt to clean the spill.	
<b>Spill Supplies Available in the Laboratory</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Spill Kit containing absorbent material (pads, sheets, spill socks, and paper towels), nitrile gloves, polyethylene bags, boundary marking tape, warning sign, spill supply inventory, and 5-gallon pail with screw top lid.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Spill Kit containing disinfectant (that is most effective and appropriate for killing or inactivating the specific organisms stored and used in the particular laboratory), spray bottle, absorbent material (e.g., sheets, spill socks, and paper towels), red biohazard autoclave bags for the collection of contaminated items, autoclave tape, tongs, sharps container, boundary marking tape to cordon off the contaminated area until it is properly cleaned and disinfected, warning sign, and spill supply inventory.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Absorbent:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acid Neutralizer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Caustic Neutralizer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>15. Spill Response-Chemical Spills</b> A general spill response is provided below. This response may not be adequate for all chemicals present in the laboratory. Please provide additional spill response procedures, as necessary, for chemicals that require a specific spill response.	
<b>Chemical or Biological Agent:</b>	<b>Spill Response:</b>
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact Public Safety for any spill that:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poses an inhalation hazard.</li> <li>• cannot be isolated, contained, or controlled quickly.</li> <li>• poses imminent danger to health and safety.</li> <li>• poses imminent danger to property or the environment.</li> <li>• you are uncomfortable responding to on your own.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Signal to others to leave, close the door, and post a warning sign.</li> <li>3. Go to a support space or adjacent laboratory. Avoid the hallway and publicly accessed areas.</li> <li>4. Remove contaminated PPE and clothing, turning exposed areas inward and place in a polyethylene bag.</li> <li>5. If a personal exposure has occurred or you experience symptoms of exposure, follow exposure procedures in this plan and contact University Police.</li> <li>6. Call 911 for emergency medical assistance or seek medical attention at the closes medical facility listed above.</li> <li>7. If you can safely proceed in cleaning the spill, notify other laboratory personnel and consult the MSDS regarding the physical, chemical, and toxicological properties and hazards of the chemical to determine the appropriate response.</li> <li>8. Do not attempt to clean a spill alone. Employ the assistance of a co-worker to facilitate cleanup activities.</li> <li>9. Assemble spill supplies and use appropriate PPE including lab coat, gloves, and eye or face protection.</li> <li>10. Take steps to limit the impact of the spill by preventing spilled substances from reaching drains and by isolating equipment and materials that may escalate the danger of the situation.</li> <li>11. Contain the spill with absorbent materials.</li> <li>12. Pick up any visible sharp objects with tongs and discard into a sharps container.</li> <li>13. Clean the spill by working from the outer edges of the spill towards the center.</li> <li>14. Clean surrounding areas (where the spill may have splashed).</li> <li>15. Clean contaminated laboratory equipment as needed.</li> </ol>

16. Place the waste generated from cleaning the spill and contaminated PPE in a polyethylene bag. Place the bag into a sturdy pail such as the one provided with the spill kit. Label the container with a Hazardous Waste label and place the waste in the satellite accumulation area. Sharps containers labeled with a biohazard symbol must be disposed of as biohazardous waste.
17. Wash hands with soap and warm water.
18. Report all possible exposure incidents to Public Safety and follow the exposure response outlined above.
19. Submit completed Incident Report which can be found on the Public Safety website.

### 16. Spill Response–Biological Materials

When a biological spill occurs, it is important to understand the potential routes of exposure for the material involved and to employ proper response procedures. **A general spill response is provided below. For each infectious material in the laboratory, indicate the appropriate disinfectant, concentration and contact time required to clean the spill.**

1. If the biological material involved poses an inhalation hazard, stop breathing in order to avoid inhaling airborne material and quickly leave the room.
2. Signal to others to leave, close door, and post a warning sign. No one should enter the laboratory for 30 minutes.
3. Go to a support space or adjacent laboratory. Avoid the hallway and publicly accessed areas.
4. Remove contaminated PPE and clothing, turning exposed areas inward and place in a biohazard bag.
5. If a personal exposure has occurred, follow procedures outlined above and contact Public Safety to handle spill response.
6. Call 911 for medical assistance, when needed.
7. If the nature of the spill requires the use of a HEPA filtered respirator, do not attempt to handle the spill. Public Safety will assume responsibility for the situation. If the microorganism does not pose an inhalation threat and you are qualified and comfortable cleaning up the spill, proceed to the next step.
8. Assemble spill supplies and use appropriate PPE including lab coat, gloves, and eye or face protection.
9. Cover the area of the spill with disinfectant-soaked towels, and carefully pour disinfectant around the spill. Because the volume of the spill will dilute the disinfectant, a concentrated disinfectant should be used. Allow at least a 30-minute contact time.
10. Pick up any visible sharp objects with tongs and discard in a sharps container.
11. Wipe surrounding areas (where the spill may have splashed) with disinfectant.
12. Disinfect contaminated laboratory equipment as needed.
13. Treat contaminated spill supplies and PPE as biohazardous waste.
14. Wash hands with antiseptic soap and warm water.
15. Report all possible exposure incidents to Public Safety.
16. Notify Public Safety of the incident.
17. Submit completed Incident Report which can be found on the Public Safety website.

**Infectious Material**

**Disinfectant**

**Concentration**

**Contact Time (min)**

### 17. Spill Response-Centrifuge Spills

1. If a centrifuge malfunctions while in operation or a tube breaks, turn the centrifuge off immediately and unplug it (if you can do so easily).
2. If you notice a spill has occurred after opening the centrifuge lid, stop breathing in order to avoid inhaling airborne material and close the centrifuge to allow aerosols to settle.
3. Leave the laboratory and signal for others to leave the laboratory.
4. Go to a support space or adjacent laboratory. Avoid the hallway and publicly accessed areas.
5. Remove contaminated PPE and clothing, turning exposed areas inward and place in a biohazard bag.
6. If a personal exposure has occurred, follow procedures outlined above and contact Public Safety to handle spill response.
7. Call 911 for emergency medical assistance or seek medical attention at the closest medical facility listed above.
8. If the nature of the spill requires the use of a HEPA filtered respirator, do not attempt to handle the spill. Public Safety will assume responsibility for the situation. If the microorganism does not pose an inhalation threat and you are qualified and comfortable cleaning up the spill, proceed to the next step.

9. Assemble spill supplies and use appropriate PPE including lab coat, gloves, and eye or face protection.
10. Remove rotor and place it in the biosafety cabinet. Open rotor, remove tubes using tongs or forceps. Disinfect the rotor with an appropriate chemical disinfectant and contact time. Dry the rotor thoroughly after disinfection.
11. Cover the bottom of the centrifuge with disinfectant-soaked towels. Concentrated disinfectant should be used. Allow at least a 30-minute contact time.
12. Wipe the inside of the centrifuge and the lid with an appropriate disinfectant. Dry the inside of the centrifuge thoroughly.
13. Treat contaminated spill supplies and PPE as biohazardous waste.
14. Wash hands with antiseptic soap and warm water.
15. Report all possible exposure incidents Public Safety
16. Submit completed Incident Form which can be found on the Public Safety website



## Administrative Controls, Engineering Controls, and PPE

<b>18. Administrative Controls</b>			
List any laboratory specific administrative controls in addition to those listed in the <i>Laboratory Safety Manual</i> and <i>Biological Safety Manual</i>			
<b>19. Safety and Compliance Bins Contain:</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Safety Manual		<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Inventory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Safety Manual		<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Inventory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Radiation Safety Manual		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Training Signature Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> SDS Library			
<b>20. Facility Requirements</b>			
List any laboratory specific facility requirements in addition to those outlined in the <i>Chemical Hygiene and Laboratory Safety Plan</i> (example: hands-free sink, safety shower, eye wash station).			
<b>Safety Equipment Available:</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety cabinet	Not ducted	<input type="checkbox"/> Ducted	<input type="checkbox"/> Sealed lids for centrifuge rotors
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical fume hood			<input type="checkbox"/> Safe needle devices
<input type="checkbox"/> Glove box			<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Eyewash			<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Shower
<b>21. Location of Designated Areas</b>			
Chemical Storage:			
Satellite Accumulation Area:			
Radiation Usage Areas:			
Other:			
<b>22. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>			
Check each type of PPE available for use in the laboratory. Equipment should be inspected, cleaned, or replaced as needed.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable lab coat	<input type="checkbox"/> Glove liners		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles
<input type="checkbox"/> Laundered lab coat	<input type="checkbox"/> Utility/autoclave gloves		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical resistant apron	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal-handling gloves		<input type="checkbox"/> Face shield
<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable shoe covers	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable gloves		<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Powder-free		<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Hair covering	<input type="checkbox"/> Latex-free		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical-resistant		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

## Infectious Material

<b>23. Infectious material</b> includes infectious agents (bacteria, parasites, fungi, viruses, prions) and all biological material that contains or has the potential to contain infectious agents. Examples include human blood and blood components, human tissues and body fluids, cultured cells from human and non-human primates, infected animals and animal tissues, non-human primates and any tissues from non-human primates, tissues from sheep, and environmental samples likely to contain infectious agents. Check all materials present in the laboratory.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Human blood or blood components	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other human bodily fluids (list):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Unfixed human tissues or organs	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed human or animal brain/neural specimens	
<input type="checkbox"/> Experimental animal blood, organs, or tissue	
<input type="checkbox"/> Infectious materials listed on the Biological Inventory (primary and continuous cell lines, bacteria (including chlamydial and rickettsial agents), viruses, fungi, parasites, subviral agents, etc.)	
<b>24. Exposure Determination</b> The following job classifications are at risk for exposure to infectious material in this laboratory:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Faculty (Professional, administrative, research)	<input type="checkbox"/> Post doctoral Fellows
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff (classified, wage, student wage)	<input type="checkbox"/> Graduate Students
<input type="checkbox"/> Visiting Faculty	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate students
<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/> Students working for credit
<input type="checkbox"/> Visiting Research Associates	<input type="checkbox"/> High School Students
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>25. The following activities place individuals at risk for exposure to infectious material:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handling or manipulating samples containing infectious material or potentially infectious material</li> <li>Using equipment potentially contaminated with infectious material</li> <li>Performing maintenance on equipment, instruments, or machinery potentially contaminated with infectious material</li> <li>Responding to spills involving infectious material</li> <li>Handling waste potentially contaminated with infectious material</li> <li>Packaging infectious material for shipping or transport</li> </ul>	
<b>26. Certain tasks and procedures increase the risk of parenteral exposure, inhalation exposure, or contact with mucous membranes. Check each of the following tasks or procedures performed by laboratory personnel:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of sharps (needles, scalpels, blades, glass thermometers, pipettes, slides and coverslips)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Injections or perfusions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of french press, sonicator, homogenizer, or safety blender	
<input type="checkbox"/> High speed centrifugation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dissection (human and non-human primate tissues and organs, any intentionally infected tissue or organ)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Slicing tissue using a microtome or cryostat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pipetting, mixing, vortexing, or homogenization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Handling infected animals and working in animal rooms containing infected animals	
<b>27. List other tasks, procedures, and activities that increase the exposure risk for laboratory personnel.</b>	



## Animal Handling

<b>29. Animal Handling:</b> Select details related to animal handling, including species, type of study, test substance, procedures, and locations of designated areas	
<b>Animal Species (Include approximate number housed)</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea Pig	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Rodent	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Dog	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Cat	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Type of Study</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral	<input type="checkbox"/> Toxicological
<input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>Test Substance</b>	
Name of Test Substance:	
Purity:	
Concentration	
<b>Method of Administration</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral Feed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral gavage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Injection	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dermal absorption	
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosolization	
<b>Procedures</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Breeding	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tail bleeds	
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral gavage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cannula	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surgery, type	
<input type="checkbox"/> Anesthetization, method	
<input type="checkbox"/> Euthanization, method	
<b>Location of Designated Areas</b>	
Bedding:	
	Storage location:
	Type of bedding
Feed	
	Storage location:
	Type of feed;

## Administrative Controls, Engineering Controls, and PPE Related to Animal Handling

<b>30. Administrative Controls</b> List any facility specific administrative controls in addition to those listed in the <i>Chemical Hygiene and Laboratory Safety Plan</i> .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vermin control program <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>31. Facility Requirements</b> Specific facility requirements in addition to those outlined in the <i>Chemical Hygiene and Laboratory Safety Manual</i> (example: hands-free sink).	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Doors are self-closing and locking. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Doors open inward. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walls, floor, and ceilings are water resistant and designed to facilitate cleaning and housekeeping. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Penetrations in walls, floor, and ceilings are sealed, to include openings around ducts, doors, and door frames, to facilitate pest control and proper cleaning. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ventilation is provided in accordance with the <i>Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals</i> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat and humidity is adjustable to accommodate a range of animal species.	
<b>32. Safety Equipment</b> Check each type of safety equipment available for use in the facility.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety cabinet    Not ducted    Ducted	<input type="checkbox"/> Safe needle devices
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical fume hood	<input type="checkbox"/> Cage Wash
<input type="checkbox"/> Glove box <input type="checkbox"/> Downdraft table	<input type="checkbox"/> Bedding station <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>33. Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposable or laundered lab coat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposable gloves (latex-free)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposable shoe covers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Optional N95 respirator when completing bedding or cage changes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hair covering when completing bedding or cage changes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposable coveralls or laundered scrubs when completing bedding or cage changes	
<b>34. Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b> Check each type of PPE available for use in the facility. Equipment should be inspected, cleaned, or replaced as needed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Utility/autoclave gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> N95 respirator
<input type="checkbox"/> Animal-handling gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles	
<input type="checkbox"/> Face shield	