

SAFETY FIRST UNC

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & SAFETY, FALL 2007

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THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL

Inside this issue: Page

Dry Ice Incident— Kitty Lynn	1
Alaska Lab safety— Kitty Lynn	2-3
Stormwater and You—Conor Keeney	4-5
Laboratory Labels— James Gilbert	6
EHS website redone— Rebecca Watkins	6
Biosafety Drill—Deb Howard	6
Day in the Life of an EHS officer	7
EHS Training Schedule	8

Remember:

Lids-tightened securely in place

Labels-clearly identify chemicals, & "Hazardous Waste" on waste containers by name not abbreviation

Leaks-Secondary containment required for glass stored on floor & ≤ 4 liters of liquid hazardous waste regardless of storage location

Location-Hazardous waste must be stored near point of generation under control of the operator & not in a separate room

Handle Dry Ice as a Hazardous Material - Kitty Lynn

When the Chapel Hill Fire Department arrived at Neurosciences Research Building on Mason Farm Road on Tuesday, July 10th, they were prepared for almost anything, because after all that's what fire departments do. But when Captain Mary Blevins opened the first floor exit door to make entry into the building to begin her investigation into why the fire alarm was sounding, she found two leaking ice-crusted boxes that were sublimating what appeared to be puffs of smoke and leaking some kind of liquid. The fire alarm panel was reporting the fire alarm to be the result of an unrelated -smoke detector activation 10 feet away. But, the discovery of two sealed boxes sitting by the exit door would have to be addressed first. She communicated her findings to Fire Chief 4 who called the Campus Fire Marshal, Billy Mitchell, and gave a description of what Capt. Blevins had found. Based on the description given by the fire department, Mitchell immediately suspected the boxes to contain dry ice with no chemical leak, but possibly water from the melting ice. Arriving on scene was Mitchell, the fire safety crew Conor Keeney and Kitty Lynn, and the on-call emergency re-



"Dry ice has two hazards: it's cold and can burn the skin, and it can displace oxygen"- Brent Webber, EHS Chemical Hygiene Officer

sponse person, Brent Webber, EHS Chemical Hygiene Officer. The initial discussion brought more questions than answers. Why were the boxes left at the exit door? Was another chemical reacting with the dry ice? Another major problem was the lack of identification on the outside of the boxes. No one, including the evacuated occupants could accurately say what either box contained.

The responding crewmembers took reasonable precautions and wore protective gloves and eyewear and examined the contents. Their discovery? Dry ice. Maybe the people who were handling the boxes didn't bother to identify them with a label because they were just moving between laboratory rooms. Abandoning these boxes in this location showed a great lack of care that tied up essential personnel for nearly an hour. There are some simple, easy to follow rules regarding "Lids, labels, and leaks", see inset following article.



Chapel Hill Fire Department try to sort out the problem with Neurosciences employees, along with Campus Police and the Campus Fire Marshal

According to Brent Webber, "Dry ice has essentially two hazards. For one, it's very cold and can burn the skin or eyes instantly on contact. The other hazard is that when it sublimates to gaseous carbon dioxide, it can displace oxygen in enclosed, poorly ventilated spaces."

The bottom-line is that we should all be careful to consider whether the product we are using or transporting will be properly understood and identifiable by others in our absence. Packages shipped with dry ice must bear the proper DOT placard (Class 9 material). Within a building, we don't have specific instructions for transporting it, other than to wear proper PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and use a container that's insulated, or that will not be compromised by the extremely cold contents. Webber suggests using cryomitts and eye protection. It is absolutely forbidden to store dry ice inside walk-in cold rooms or other enclosed areas with recirculated air.

Ask yourself before abandoning the product to the examination of others: are there any risks associated with leaving it behind? Is it going to leak, sublimate or smoke, arousing the suspicions of others? Safety depends on teamwork, everyone working together to communicate and protect each other. But most of all, safety depends on each of us to do our part

Editor/Writer- Kitty Lynn:

Writers: Conor Keeney, James Gilbert, Sharon Myers, Rebecca Watkins, Deb Howard

Thanks to everyone else for helping with this issue!!

Safety in Alaska Lab Different from Chapel Hill Lab —Kitty Lynn

Four hundred miles north of Fairbanks, Alaska in the foothills of the Brooks Range resides Toolik Lake, home to more than just bears, ground squirrels and loons. Here at Toolik, you will find a scientific field station used by hundreds of professionals to study the environment. Up there around 3,000 feet high, where only dwarf willows and ground vegetation called tussocks grow, the Institute of Arctic Biology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Toolik Field Station makes its home to researchers who are determined to improve the scientific understanding of ecosystems, particularly systems associated with lakes. Steve Whalen is one of the few researchers who

responsible for the collection of basic environmental data to be used to determine how ecosystems function. According to Whalen, global warming has caused a shift from the traditional tussock tundra to a shrub ground cover. As a consequence, more terrestrial carbon is being transported to lakes and is becoming a more important component in the lakes food web. Essentially, the surrounding land is becoming more important in supporting life in the lakes.

Whalen nods, smiling while sitting comfortably in front of his computer and says dismissively to a question about safety in the arctic, “safety up there?” He is referring to the old days

radio operator to phone patch him through. Sometimes it was two or three weeks without any communication due to bad weather. With the nearest medical facility in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, working at the camp was risky because the few people who worked there would “work till they dropped” especially with the twenty-four hour daylight. There was usually little contact with people outside of the camp. The only other people around were Alyeska pipeline maintenance personnel and

outside, they quickly got out the backpacking stove to generate life-saving heat. Unfortunately, someone kicked the stove over and got himself scalded. Emergency care was one day away. Amazingly, an Alascom helicopter materialized from out of nowhere. The stranded but lucky crew flagged it down and got help.

When it comes to radiation safety in Alaska, Whalen must comply with all applicable laws, regulations, university policies and procedures which have been incorporated into the University of Alaska-Fairbanks (UAF) Radiation Safety Program.

Radioactive material is shipped to Fairbanks from UNC Environment, Health and Safety and Whalen transports it to Toolik Field station on a road with a lot of history, the James B. Dalton Road. As Whalen tells it, in the late ‘60’s, when oil was thought to be in Prudhoe



Toolik Lake (top center) Field Station began with a few tents and cook shack to a well-equipped research facility in 29 years

have been studying soil and water for over twenty-five years at Toolik.

What began as a few solitary researchers investigating lakes grew into one of the National Science Foundation’s “Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites”, which would be re-

when things were less regulated. He remembers single side band radios as the only method of communication, although “Radio Moscow” regularly broadcasted anti-democracy in English on the short-wave radio. To communicate with others outside the camp, he had to call up a



North slope of the Brooks Range is the scenic backdrop for Toolik Field Station

Department of Transportation road grading crews. Of course, now there are a hundred people working in the camp on different projects.

“What would be a routine problem here in my Chapel Hill lab could be a killer there,” says Whalen, adding that it is incredible for all of those early years to have produced no extreme medical emergencies.”

For instance, he recalls an event when four people got a raft down the Antigum River to float towards the Saganik-virtok River, but hit twelve foot rapids. Promptly, it began to snow. The combination of rapids and snow led the rafters to swamp the raft. They were all soaked and at thirty degrees



Hazardous Materials chemical storage building

Bay, the Nixon administration’s Secretary of Interior, Wally Hickel authorized bulldozing a road from Fairbanks to Prudhoe Bay. What began as Hickel’s highway, became Haul Road until the road was permanently renamed the Dalton Highway after the native-born Alaskan, James Dalton, who was an early consultant in Alaskan oil explorations. The Hickel High-

Safety in Alaska—continued.

way was operable only in winter when it was frozen, otherwise it was virtually a bog. Today the road is still mostly gravel, but it's open year round due to six day a week maintenance by Alaska DOT. Whalen describes it as a long and lonely road where radiation and chemical waste is carried back down to Fairbanks, eventually burned or sent to the "outside" (the lower 48). He questions

Navigating over lakes necessitates using "inflatable" rubber rafts. Whalen has learned to use the cheapest raft, since rafts sustain multiple punctures after a month of use. It is less expensive to replace them, rather than to repair them. Although they use the camp less in the harsh winter months, they use a snowmobile to get around during winter. When gathering water samples in



Rafts sustain multiple punctures after a month of use and are replaced often

which equipment should be taken on a backpacking trip. Should safety prevail over much-needed flexibility and weight constraints? On an average, each person carries fifty pounds of essential equipment on their back on each expedition away from camp.



The Van Dorn Bottle

He has brought up the issue of wearing Mustang life vests many times, but others have been reluctant to add weight or spend unnecessary dollars.

cold months, they must drill a six inch diameter hole in ice, but the top layer instantly freezes again. In the winter, they use a pump, otherwise he employs the Van Dorn Bottle to extract water from the lake to study chemistry, algae, and bacteria. It's a PVC cylinder with two plunger devices on either end, attached with surgical tubing in the middle. When asked how this device improves safety, Whalen replies with his customary smile that it decreases "salty" language. The crew carries GPS units to prevent getting lost, and plenty of food is brought on every trip in case they are stranded in the wilderness.

Neither alcohol nor guns were forbidden especially in the early days when local critters were likely to wander into camp. Which somehow brings us to the bear stories. Back in the day, he begins, when we used tents on the tundra, a bored bear would come through and touch a tent out of curiosity. Inevitably, someone would see the bear coming and notify everyone to scramble to the roofs of trailers for safety just before the bear started flattening the tents. When a bear touched a tent it always collapsed and the excited bear would eagerly flatten a few more. Whalen guesses that the bear did it just for the thrill of it. Of course, avoiding a bear was always the best way to avoid trouble.

Whalen promises that while every year you would see a bear in a field, one night when he was alone at the camp, he was awakened by the sound of something beating on the door of the cook's building just across from him. Apparently, this bear was smelling rotting food from a freezer, which summer people failed to dispose of properly before leaving the camp.

This particular bear had been following him around, curious, for several days. In Alaska, shooting a bear required that "defense of life and property" be the mitigating factor, plus forfeiting the hide and skull to Alaskan state authorities. On an average, brown bears on the North Slope (Grizzlies) weigh around 350 pounds. So, Whalen felt that he had no other option but self defense when he shot and killed the bear. Promptly he radioed to Fairbanks, and followed all

the proper protocol by turning in a deposition, the hide and skull of the animal. Later, when he surveyed the damage done to the door of the cook house, the entire bottom two feet of the door had been removed by the bear.

Now the story has become a Toolik legend, and as legends tend to go, Whalen has pinned the bear to the ground and defiantly shoved a gun down its throat. "All bears are ten feet tall if you listen to the "embellished" story." He explains, smiling.

That is the story of his success of the Toolik Field Station studies through the years. Work at the field station has not only advanced Whalen's career, but has also provided an unprecedented opportunity for graduate students to conduct unique research projects that contribute to our understanding of how man's impact on climate is changing fragile ecosystems. Besides, what better way is there to beat the summer heat in Chapel Hill than to trek on up to the arctic?



Materials to be shipped to Fairbanks (can on left), materials to be incinerated (can on right)

**Safety First—
wherever you
are!!**

-Stormwater and You - Conor Keeney

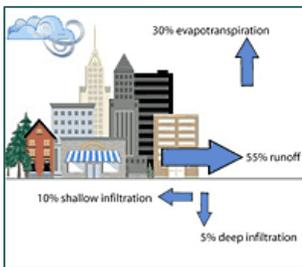
For a variety of reasons water is playing a more prominent role in everyone's life. In the news there are increasingly more stories concerning water restrictions and water quality problems at local lakes. While most people now understand that they cannot dump their used oil in the creek, the word "stormwater" is still misunderstood by many. Many people operate under the false assumption that when water enters a storm drain it is taken to a



In developed areas, there is little infiltration by stormwater

treatment facility, just like the sewer. However, water that enters storm drains more often than not discharges into the nearest body of water, whether that is a stream, river, lake or in coastal communities—the ocean.

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt that instead of seeping into the ground "runs off" via roofs, gutters, parking lots, roads and ditches into streams, rivers and lakes. Although rain itself is normally pretty clean, stormwater is not. As it runs over impervious (non-porous) surfaces it tends to collect whatever substances are on the



55% of rainfall flows directly into surface water (city)

ground including fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, oil, dirt, and debris. Although there may only be small amounts of these substances, added up

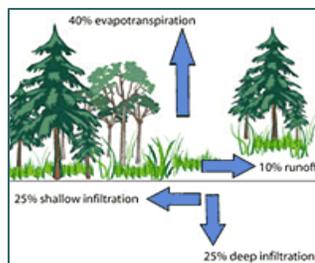


Muddy water is discharged into surface waters

they can have a detrimental effect on water quality. The US Environmental Protection Agency considers polluted stormwater runoff the number one source of water pollution in the United States and the State of North Carolina considers it to be the number one threat to water quality.

Here at UNC all the water that enters our storm drain system is discharged into one of several creeks.

They are Meeting of the Waters Creek, Bolin Creek, Battle Branch, Chapel Creek, Morgan Creek and Crow Branch Creek. The water in all of these creeks eventually ends up in Jordan Lake. Not only is Jordan Lake one the regions most popular recreational areas, it supplies drinking water for Cary, Apex, Morrisville and sections of Chatham and



10% of rain flows directly into surface waters (town)

Wake Counties. Due in part to contaminated stormwater from communities located in Jordan Lake's watershed, which includes the UNC campus, sections of the lake routinely violate state and federal water quality standards.

There are a variety of contaminants that typically contaminate stormwater. Although UNC has policies to try and limit stormwater contamination, there are still areas on campus that we need everyone's help in reducing our impact on local waters.

SEDIMENT

Sediment is the number one water pollutant in North Carolina. Generally there are two ways in which stormwater increases sedimentation in local waters. The first is sediment that is transported by stormwater into the creeks. Our campus is currently going through one of its largest building phases in history. While most of us enjoy the new buildings, construction sites are the single largest source of sediment contamination in our stormwater. When it rains on construction sites the rain generally falls on dirt that has been denuded of vegetation. If there are no engineered controls in place, or they are improperly installed or maintained the rain will carry sediment from the site to the storm drain. Next time you are on campus while it is raining, take a look at the water running down the street into the storm drains, the water should not be muddy.

The second way that stormwater increases sediment in creeks is due to the volume of stormwater that generally flows out of the storm drain system. One inch of rain falling on a one-acre parking lot produces 16 times more runoff by volume

than the same inch of rain falling on a one-acre meadow. Imagine rain falling on all the impervious surfaces on campus flowing directly into the storm drain system. When this stormwater is routed through pipes it picks up speed before it is discharged into the creeks. Due to the speed and volume of the water, when it is finally discharged it scours away the stream bed and erodes the stream banks.

All of this sediment has devastating effects on stream ecosystems. The sediment suffocates fish and smothers aquatic insects. Sediment can also carry other harmful pollutants that further worsen aquatic conditions for wildlife.

CHEMICALS AND METALS

Vehicles are another source of stormwater pollution on campus. Metal dust from brakes, motor oil, anti-freeze and other automotive fluids that leak from cars are quickly washed into the storm drains during a rain storm. Soap used to wash vehicles that goes into the storm drains also adds to the list of contaminants. Fertilizer, herbicides and insecticides that are applied inappropriately (such as right before it rains) can also be a problem. All of these contaminants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.

LITTER

Not only is litter a visual eyesore, when it gets into the storm drain it can have

(Continued)

Stormwater and You

negative impacts on water quality. Litter, especially plastics, take years to degrade and can leach toxins when not disposed of correctly. Cigarette butts, which are often not correctly disposed of, contain chemicals such as hydrogen cyanide, cadmium, nickel, mercury, arsenic, formaldehyde, and benzene. When left on the ground these chemicals leach into the stormwater.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

If you see a construction site that has water running off of it when it is not raining, or muddy, call EHS at 962-5507. We can send someone out to take a look and make sure everything is ok. If you see muddy water going into the storm drain ANYWHERE when it is raining, please give EHS a call. If you have a camera, please take a picture so we can see what was happening in case we don't get there in time.

To reduce the pollution from vehicles, please have your vehicle serviced as soon as you notice anything leaking. If you notice a university vehicle leaking any fluids, please take it to the UNC service station as soon as possible. Never wash your vehicle on the street or let your wash water go into the storm drain. If you cannot take it to the UNC service station car wash or a commercial car wash (car washes collect the wash water and send it to the sewer) try to wash the car on a gravel area or anywhere the soapy water can soak into the ground before reaching the storm drain. If you see anyone dumping anything into a storm drain, see soap suds or unusually colored water or smell sewage or other chemical odors in these inlets or in campus streams, call EHS immediately. And last, please

dispose of your trash, including cigarette butts in the appropriate receptacles. By taking these simple actions, you can help UNC reduce its impact on local waters.

If you are interested in learning more about some innovative ways that UNC is dealing with stormwater please check out our stormwater website, <http://ehs.unc.edu/environmental/stormwater/>.

Household Hazardous Waste Options—Conor Keeney

When you need to dispose of hazardous materials at UNC all you have to do is contact EHS and they will take care of the waste. However, what do you do with the hazardous materials that you have in your home? What should you do with left over lawn and garden chemicals, household cleaners, batteries, paint, sealants, solvents, empty aerosol cans, automotive chemicals, fluorescent light bulbs, thermostats or other household hazardous materials?

One thing you definitely shouldn't do is throw them in the garbage or dump them outside. All counties are mandated to provide free disposal for these unwanted chemicals. Additionally Orange,



Don't put these in the regular trash!

Household Hazardous Waste Options (continued)—Conor Keeney

Durham, Chatham and Wake Counties are members of a Co-operative Program in which residents of these counties can use the facilities located in any of the member counties. Residents of



Does your garage look like this?

Alamance County must use their own county program.

Here are some of the free options for disposal by county.

ORANGE COUNTY

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility is located at the Orange County Landfill on Eubanks Road. It is open Monday-Friday, 10:00AM-6:00 PM and on Saturdays, 7:30AM-12:00 Noon.

DURHAM COUNTY

The Durham HHW Facility is located at 1900 East Club Boulevard across from the North Durham Water Reclamation Facility. It is open most Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9:00AM-3:00PM. Please call 919- 560-4186 to make sure they will be open or if you have any questions.

CHATHAM COUNTY

The Chatham HHW Facility is located off Highway 64 on County Landfill Road, across from Animal Control. They are open the third Saturday of the month, 9:00AM-3:00PM, March-November. They operate a 24 hour hotline, 919-287-8051.

WAKE COUNTY

There are two HHW locations in Wake County.

North Wake HHW Facility, 9037 Deponie Drive, Raleigh, First Saturday of the Month 8:00AM-4:00PM.

South Wake HHW Facility, 6000 Old Smithfield Road, Apex, Third Saturday of the Month 7:00AM-3:00PM.

ALAMANCE COUNTY

Alamance County supports one day collection events periodically. Currently there are no events scheduled and are only scheduled when the County Commissioners deem it necessary. You can call Alvin Cagle at 336-376-8902 to ask when the next collection day is scheduled or better yet you can contact your County Commissioners and request more collection events. You can find contact information for the Commissioners at <http://www.alamance-nc.com/>

Remember:

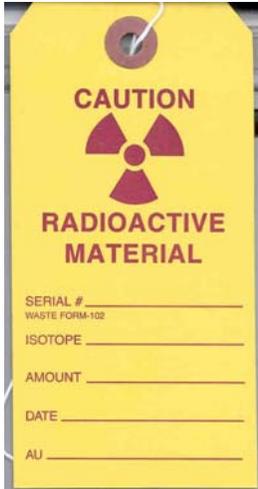
Store containers in a plastic or metal tub.

Don't store flammables together with acids or in super-heated areas near ignition sources like kitchens or directly in the sun (particularly propane cylinders).

Don't mix acids (pool cleaners) with caustics (lye products). Don't mix bleach with ammonia because it releases chlorine.

Segregate these non-compatible chemicals and keep in the original containers. Observe label directions and use caution.

Laboratory Labels Can Be Life-Saving by James Gilbert



The label for radioactive waste bottles is important because it identifies the product and the authorized user.

The University Laboratory Safety Manual requires research groups to label a lot of different things in the laboratory, such as storage cabinets of carcinogenic materials, food areas, laboratory refrigerators, cold rooms, etc. Labels not only provide more information to lab workers, they provide information for others who come into labs, like Facilities Services personnel, administrative staff, and emergency responders.

In 2006, EHS posted PDF documents to its website (<http://ehs.unc.edu/ih/lab/labels/>) containing several different labels that could be used

by research groups. EHS' labels are classified by the following groups: Biological Safety; Chemical Storage; Disposal of Laboratory Materials; Food Use; and Laboratory Equipment. Labels may be listed in more than one category. These labels are in color and can be printed on paper or on one of three sizes of Avery® labels or their equivalent.

Even though equipment and chemical storage is to be labeled, EHS is not requiring that researchers use these specific samples. If you do use them, be sure to print them in color. Colors, and symbols,

are very important parts of any hazard identification system.

Labels indicating radiation hazards are to be obtained from the Radiation Safety Section of EHS. Radiation labeling tape can be purchased from the UNC Scientific Storeroom (Catalog No. SP43975).



Don't touch unless trained to deal with blood-borne pathogens!

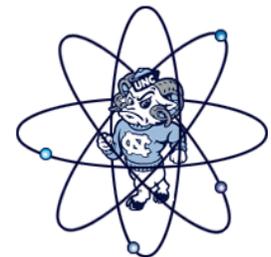
EHS Improves Website by Rebecca Watkins

In late July, the Environment, Health and Safety website (<http://ehs.unc.edu>) received a major overhaul. Pages were configured into a consistent template to make the EHS website easy to recognize at a glance. Each section within the new web site contains images designed to help the user immediately recognize the subdivision of EHS they are browsing. The new design was

planned with ease of use in mind. The training, manuals, and applications users have relied on for years are still available and even easier to find than before!

Not only that, but EHS staff is working to bring you new and expanded tools intended to make it even easier to be safe in your job at UNC! So please visit the EHS site again and reacquaint your-

self. If you have comments, questions, or problems with the site, please email the webmaster by visiting <http://ehs.unc.edu/webmaster.shtml>.



Biosafety drill at Burnett-Womack by Deb Howard

During the month of August, the Biosafety group of Environment Health and Safety, including Donii Fox, Deborah Howard and Darren Trembl conducted simulated exercises with the Chapel Hill Fire Department, Orange County Emergency Services, Campus Police, Taylor Student Health Services and UNC Public Safety. The exercises which were conducted at Burnett-Womack were designed to train emergency responders to respond safely and appropri-

ately to possible incidents in laboratories with Biosafety Level 3 infectious agents.

Connor Keeney and Daryl White from EHS were the first two "victims" in the drills. During the drill, both "victims" were transported from a BSL3 laboratory to UNC Hospitals on Manning Drive to test the response of emergency responders on procedures for handling a victim from a BSL3 laboratory. The laboratories in which the drills were conducted were

either decontaminated with formaldehyde or were not yet operational, so there were no infectious agents present during the drill.

The agencies involved learned that accurate communication is critical to responding appropriately to BSL emergencies. Responders, especially Campus Communications must be able to quickly determine which BSL lab is making the emergency call. Improvements to the CAD system-(Computer Aided Dis-

patch) are forthcoming. Also, the Biosafety group determined that campus lab signage needed improvements, including updating pager numbers on all BSL door signs so that emergency responders know exactly who to call for different biological emergencies. For more information, go to the following link: <http://ehs.unc.edu/ih/biological/>

Safety First!!

A Day In The Life of EHS Employees--A UNC Photo Story



All containers of hazardous materials MUST be labeled correctly



Safety starts with YOU!
Cartoon by Rebecca Watkins



Keeney and Phillips clean up a spill at Cheek-Clark-Kennon-Building



EHS Biosafety Drill victim at Brinkhaus-Bullitt waits for responders



EEK! A biohazard waste porcupine!



Nobody likes to pet a porcupine. Contain biohazard waste properly



Emergency Response calls go to receptionist, Shelley Kutia



Stormwater is NOT treated before it is discharged to surface waters



Someone covered a "Smart Lifting" sign with a US map



The "Smart lifting" sign uncovered. Now, its message can be used!



A stairwell blocked makes exiting a building difficult and dangerous



An "Area of Rescue Assistance" (evacuation area for disabled persons)



Biological Safety staff member, Donii Fox (bottom left) reviews the training exercise at Burnett-Womack



J.D. Moore checks for radioactive contamination prior to release for general use.



Taylor Student Health evacuation drill conducted twice annually by Fire Safety



Cogeneration Facility Power Plant Staff successfully trained on the fire Extinguisher

Training Schedule for Environment, Health and Safety Courses.



Please go to our website for additional information.

www.http//ehs.unc.edu/training. Or call 962-5507

EHS provides a variety of Instructor-Led safety courses. Some are regularly scheduled each month, while other courses are available upon request. If the safety course you are looking for is not listed below, please contact 962-5716 for assistance. You do not need to register to attend. Use the [UNC maps](#) link to find the listed location on campus. **Please Note:** parking permits are not available. Employees must use a state vehicle, service permit or make special arrangements with their department.

New Employee Orientation for Clinic Environment: To request instructor led Clinic training, please call Deborah Howard at 962-5722.

Annual Bloodborne Pathogens/Tuberculosis Update: To request instructor led Bloodborne Pathogen training, please call Deborah Howard at 962-5722.

New Employee Orientation for Laboratory Environment: To request instructor led training, please contact James Gilbert at 962-7831

New Employee Orientation for Office Environment:

University EHS policies and procedures are reviewed during the training session, in addition to emergency procedures to satisfy State workplace safety requirements. Although this course primarily focuses on ergonomics of the computer workstation, anybody designated in that environment should attend. Attendees learn to work in "neutral positions" and incorporate skills into their work habits which can prevent health problems associated with the office environment. Supervisors learn what to look for and how to correct workstations.

Thursday, November 15
2:00pm - 4:00 pm 136 Tate-Turner-Kuralt

New Employee Orientation for Support Services / Industrial Maintenance and constructions (IMAC) Environment: The course is designed to satisfy State workplace safety requirements by introducing employees to OSHA regulations and UNC EHS policies. Attendees review physical and chemical hazards of their working environment and prevention strategies in discussion groups. Additional class exercises concentrate on reading MSDS, product labels, and the proper use of personal protective equipment. Medical surveillance, first aid procedures, fire prevention, evacuation procedures, and proper use of electrical equipment are outlined. Lastly proper lifting techniques are demonstrated and attendees practice the learned skills.

Monday, October 15 9:00 am - 11:30 am New Facilities Shops Bldg.: Conference Room S

Monday, November 19 9:00 am - 11:30 am New Facilities Shops Bldg.: Conference Room S

Monday, December 17 9:00 am - 11:30 am New Facilities Shops Bldg.: Conference Room S

Radiation Safety Orientation Course:

The course provides an overview of the University's radiation safety program for new users of radioactive materials used in the laboratory. Topics covered in this course include: a general overview of applicable State/Federal regulations pertaining to the use of radioactive materials at the University; sources of radiation; types of and characteristics of ionizing radiation; units of measuring ionizing radiation and human exposures; ways to measure radiation; pregnant female worker monitoring program; radiation safety surveys; management of radioactive waste, and the purchase and receipt of radioactive materials.

Tuesday, October 16 8:30 am - 12:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 209

Tuesday, November 6 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 209

Wednesday, December 5 8:30 am - 12:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 208

IACUC: Animal Training

Please call 966-5569 for animal training.



SAFETY FIRST!!

Shipping of Infectious Substances and Other Biomedical Materials:

EHS provides training and certification for shipping infectious substances and other biological materials with an emphasis on laboratories and research groups. Among the topics covered are: regulatory definitions of infectious substance, diagnostic specimen, and biologic product; use of the Hazardous Materials Table to find the proper shipping name and packaging instructions; requirements for shipping biologicals with dry ice or liquid nitrogen; correctly filling out the shipping documentation; and federal permits that may be required. Attendees who complete the quiz will receive a certificate showing compliance with the DOT training requirement.

Wednesday, October 3 9:30 am - 11:30 am School of Nursing, Room 208

Thursday, December 6 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 208

Biological Safety Training:

Biological Safety 2 Training covers laboratory Associated infections, biosafety level 2 facilities and practices, and effective use of biological safety cabinets.

Wednesday, October 10 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 1

Thursday, November 8 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 208

Tuesday, December 4 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm School of Nursing, Room 209