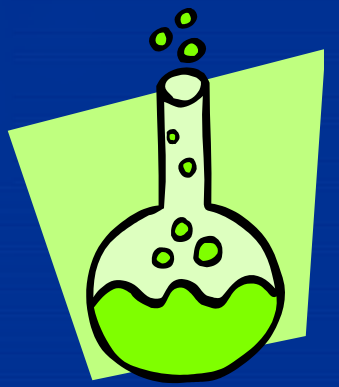
Chemical Safety in the Laboratory



Why are you here

- Work with Chemicals
- Generate Hazardous Wastes
- May have to respond to Chemical Spills

EHS

Goals

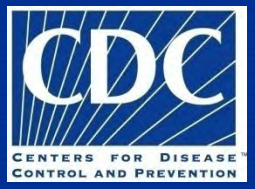
Reduce injuries and illnesses related to chemical use

Protect the environment

Safely manage chemical wastes

Comply with local, state and federal laws

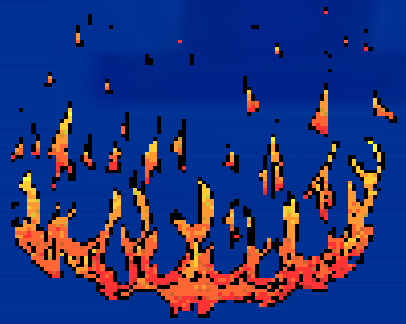
Regulatory Agencies

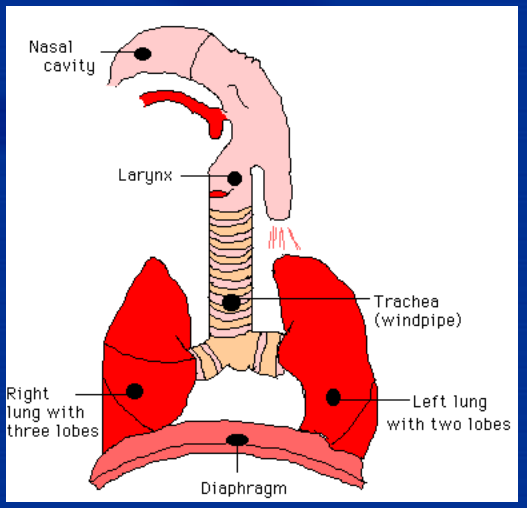


Hazards

PHYSICAL HAZARDS - flammable, combustible, explosive

HEALTH HAZARDS - toxic, corrosive, carcinogen, sensitizer





Chemical Hazards

- Toxic
- Flammable
- Reactive
- Corrosive
- Sensitizer

Toxic Chemicals

- Carcinogens
- Poisons
- Examples:
  - Cyanides, Phenol, Formaldehyde
  - Lead, Asbestos
  - Cryogenics

Flammable Chemicals

- Flash point <100°F (Combustible - Flash Point >100-200°F)
- Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Keep Sparks and Flames Away
- Examples
  - Acetone, Ethanol, Methanol

EHS

Reactive Chemicals

Release Large Amounts of Energy

React Violently with Water or Air

React with Other Chemicals to Produce Toxic Gases

Rapid Pressure Build-up/Explosion Potential

Unstable/Readily Undergoes Change

Examples:

- Calcium Hydride, Sodium Metal, and Organic Peroxides

EHS

Corrosive Chemicals

- Acids or Alkalis (Bases)
- Destructive to Tissue
- Generates Heat During Reactions
- Examples:
  - Hydrochloric Acid, Potassium Hydroxide, HF

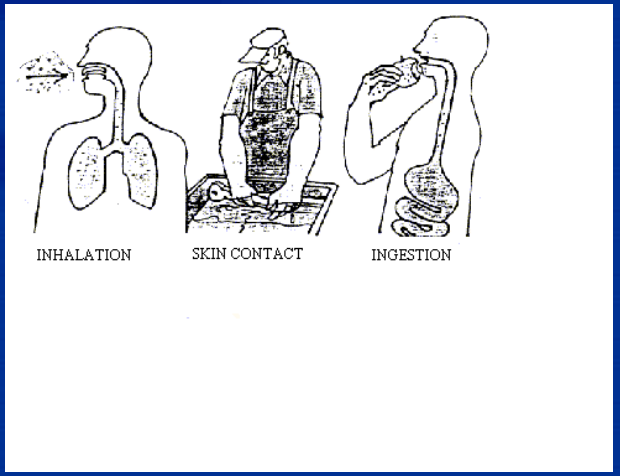
EHS

Sensitizer Chemicals

- Allergic Reaction
- Repeated exposure may worsen reaction
- Individuals React Differently!
- Severity Depends on Sensitivity, Potency, Concentration, and Duration
- Examples:
  - Poison Ivy, Chromic Acid, Nickel, Epoxy Resin

How Chemicals Enter The Body

- Inhalation
- Skin Contact- Dermal Absorption
- Breaks in the Skin
- Ingestion
- Injection (Sharps)



Symptoms of Exposure

- Eye discomfort
- Breathing difficulty
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Skin irritation

Acute Vs. Chronic Illness

Acute

- Short-term Exposure
- Immediate or slightly delayed health effects

Chronic

- Long-term Exposure
- Delayed effects

Hazard Evaluation

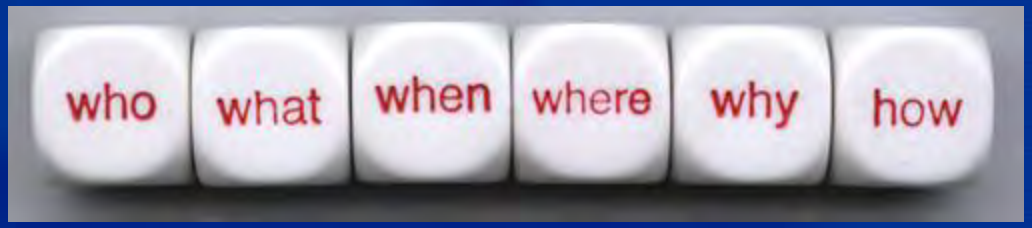
Who?

What?

Where?

When?

Why?



What can go wrong, what would be the possible results, and how likely are these events?

How will the project be terminated & what will happen to waste?

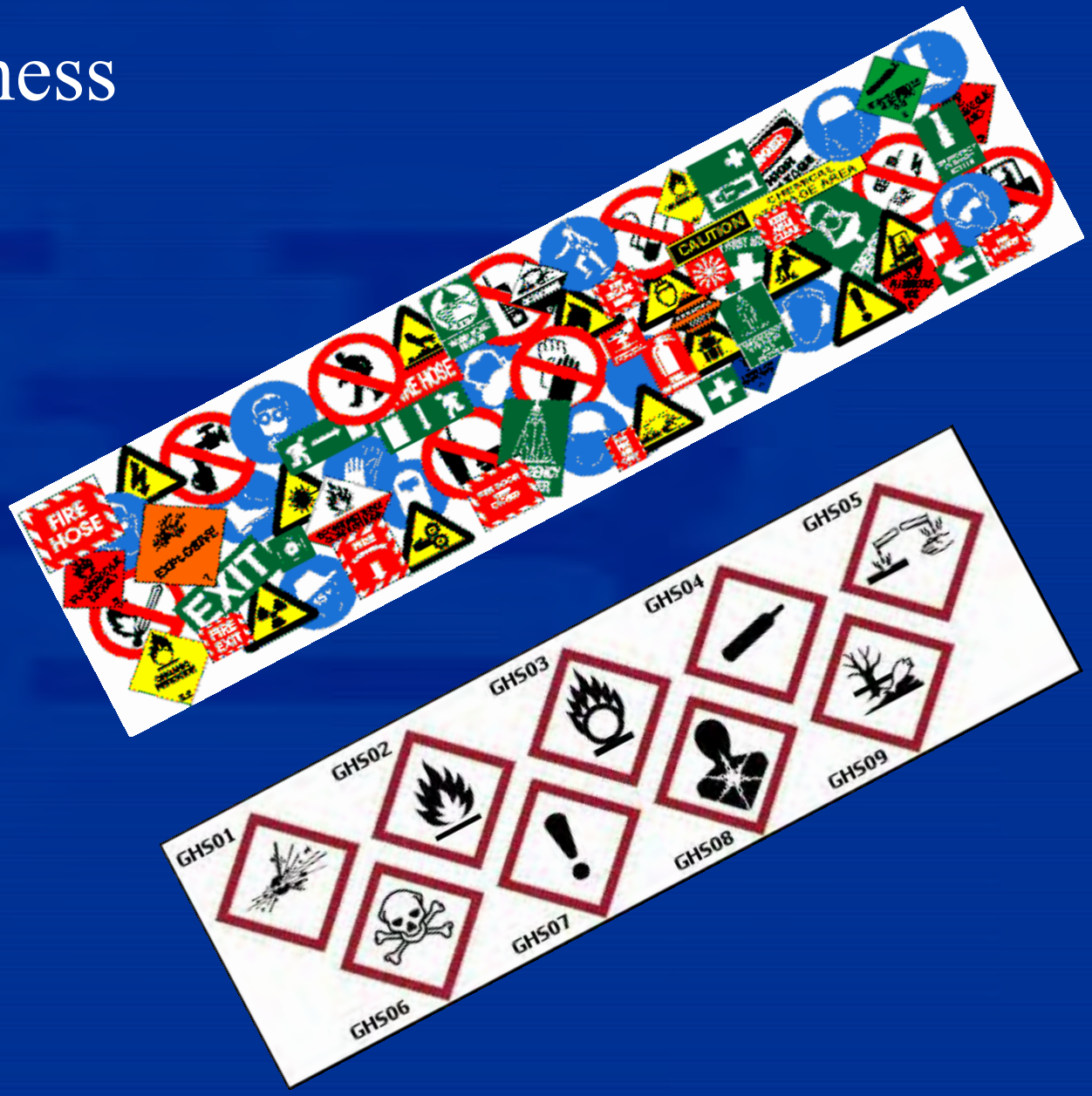
Hazard Control

- Recognize hazards
- Evaluate and minimize risks
- Control hazards

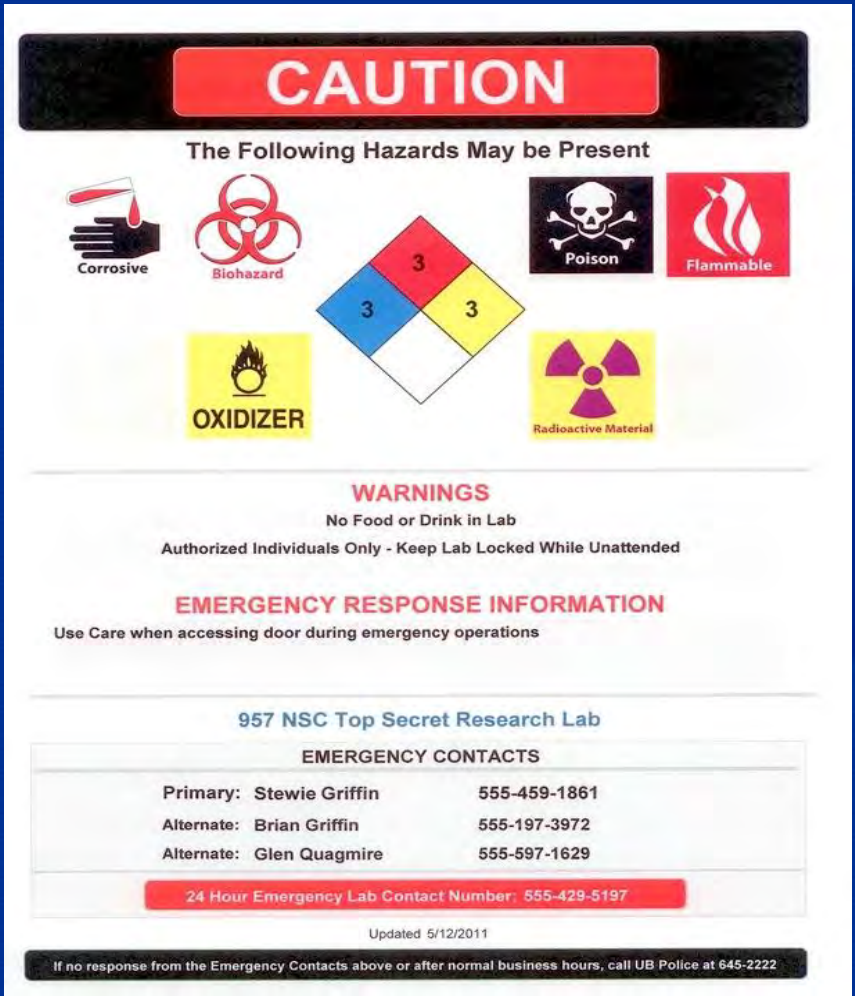
EHS

Hazard Awareness

- Signs
- Labels
- Training
- Experience



UB Lab Safety Sign



Hazards that may be present in lab

Warnings and emergency response information

Emergency contacts

Hey…What's New?

The OSHA HAZCOM standard from 1994 was updated and passed in 2012, and some things will be changing over the next three years!

What's New About It?

Based on Global Harmonization System (GHS)

HazCom 2012 is:

- More uniform
- Specification Oriented
- More global (based mainly on 4 systems, including US, UN)
- A system that can be adopted by any country
  - "Building Block" approach – all or part
- Sixty-seven countries have adopted all or part of the GHS.

Many companies already implementing

Labels

Labels must include:

- Symbols (Pictograms)
- Signal words “Danger” or Warning” – emphasize hazards, level of severity
- Hazard Statements – standard phrases
- Precautionary Statements

New Labeling requirements with HAZCOM Update

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

Health Hazard •Carcinogen •Mutagenicity •Reproductive Toxicity •Respiratory Sensitizer •Target Organ Toxicity •Aspiration Toxicity	**Flame** •Flammables •Pyrophorics •Self-Heating •Emits Flammable Gas •Self-Reactives •Organic Peroxides	**Exclamation Mark** •Irritant (skin and eye) •Skin Sensitizer •Acute Toxicity •Narcotic Effects •Respiratory Tract Irritant •Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder •Gases Under Pressure	**Corrosion** •Skin Corrosion/Burns •Eye Damage •Corrosive to Metals	**Exploding Bomb** •Explosives •Self-Reactives •Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle •Oxidizers	**Environment** **(Non-Mandatory)** •Aquatic Toxicity	**Skull and Crossbones** **Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)**

GHS Labels

By December, Must Know Both

ToxiFlam
TOXIC
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

My Company, My Street, MyTown NJ
00000
Tel: 444 999 9999

HCS Label

GHS Label

Labeling

Secondary containers used within a facility

AKA……"Transfer Containers" –

- Can contain all information on a shipped container label
- Must contain, at a minimum:
  - Product name
  - Pictures, symbols or words to convey contents and hazards
  - Enough info to find out more information

CHECK LABELS ON CHEMICAL CONTAINERS
GET BACK TO WORK!
But it's such a sweet smelling poison.
WARNING DO NOT EAT!
WEAPONS GRADE DEATH SYRUP
TOXIC!
EVERY CHEMICAL CONTAINER MUST HAVE A WARNING LABEL

Attention, Attention!
MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets)

Are soon going to be:

SDSs
(Safety Data Sheets)

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Can't take an MSDS and call it an SDS!

16 specific sections, must be in order

Sections 12-15 not being enforced

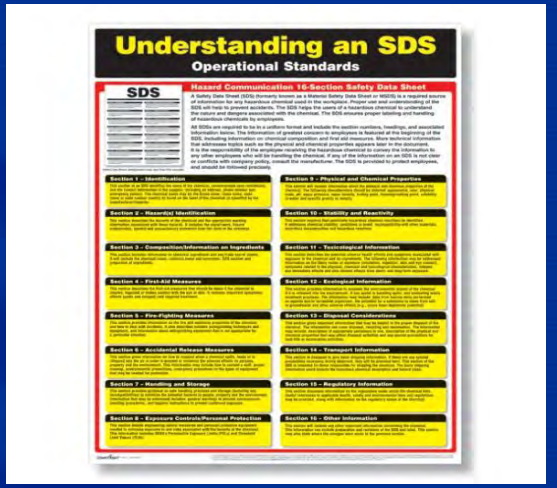
- Include Tox/Disposal/Transport/Reg. Info
- Outside OSHA jurisdiction

May be paper or electronic

Provide in English or other languages

SDS Sections

Sec. 1: Identification;
Sec. 2: Hazard identification;
Sec. 3: Composition/information on ingredients;
Sec. 4: First aid measures;
Sec. 5: Fire-fighting measures;
Sec. 6: Accidental release measures;
Sec. 7: Handling and storage;
Sec. 8: Exposure control/personal protection;
Sec. 9: Physical and chemical properties;
Sec. 10: Stability and reactivity;
Sec. 11: Toxicological information;
Sec. 12*: Ecological information;
Sec. 13*: Disposal considerations;
Sec. 14*: Transport information;
Sec. 15*: Regulatory information; and
Sec. 16: Other information, including date of preparation or most recent revision.



Deadlines

December 1, 2013

- Employers must complete training on new label elements and SDS formats

June 1, 2015

- Manufacturers must ship only HazCom 2012 compliant SDS and labels

December 1, 2015

- Distributors/importers must ship products with only HazCom 2012 compliant labels, SDS

Deadlines

June 1, 2016

All HAZCOM programs must be updated

Chemical Hygiene Plan

29 CFR 1910.1450 - OSHA Laboratory Standard

COMING SOON!!!!

Includes specific safety and work practices to ensure that employees are protected from health hazards associated with hazardous chemicals

EHS

Chemical Hygiene Plan

Must Be Available and Contain:

- Specific Measures to Ensure Lab Employee Protection
- SOP's to Be Followed When Lab Work Involves Use of Hazardous Chemicals
- Control Measures to Reduce Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals
- Methods to Ensure That Protective Equipment (e.g., Fume Hood) Is Functioning Properly

Chemical Hygiene Plan

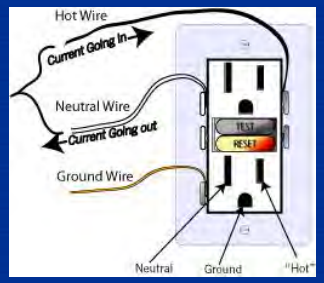
Must Provide Information About:

- Exposure Limits
- Signs & Symptoms Associated with Exposure
- Location/Availability of Chemical Information (SDS, Storage and Disposal Procedures, etc.)
- Receiving Medical Attention/Consultation
- Reviewing Plan; Updating as Necessary

EH&S will be distributing a Campus CHP revision soon!

Hazard Control - Engineering Controls

- Fume Hoods
- Glove Boxes
- Biological Cabinets
- Electrical Protection, GFI



Hazard Control - Administrative Controls

- Chemical Hygiene Plan
- Written Policies and SOPs
- Emergency Procedures
- After Hours Policy – No Working Alone, use the buddy system!

EHS

Hazard Control - Personal Protective Equipment

Proper Lab PPE

- Lab coat
- Eye protection
- No open toed shoes
- Latex/Nitrile gloves
- No shorts!

EHS

Correct!

Safe Chemical Handling

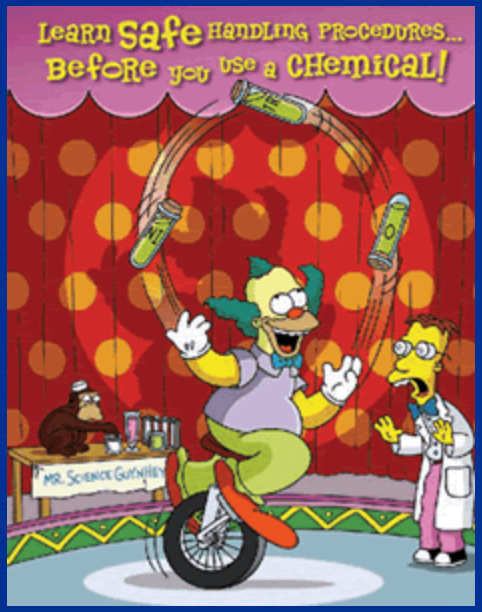
- Use Precautions
- Follow Procedures
- Read Labels
- Keep Yourself And The Work Area Clean
- Plan Ahead

http://www.time4science.com/images/labsafety/labsafety2.JPG

EHS

Safe Chemical Handling

- Keep Containers Closed When Not in Use
- Avoid Contact with Incompatible Materials
- Only Transfer to Approved Containers
- Clean Up Spills, Dispose of Waste Properly
- Label Containers



EHS

Handling and Storage of Flammable Solvents

- Keep Away from Ignition Sources
- Per NYS Fire Code: Maximum 10 gallons outside of approved flammable cabinet per lab area
- Anything >10 gallons MUST be stored in UB EHS approved flammable cabinets
- Checked yearly by NYS Fire Marshal

EHS

General Safety Tips

- Never Eat or Drink in the Lab
- Do Not Store Food or Drink in Lab or Lab Refrigerators
- Wash Hands After Using Chemicals
- Wear Personal Protective Equipment

General Safety Tips

- Read Labels, SDSs Prior to Use
- Use Chemicals as Intended
- Store Chemicals Properly
- Never Smell/Taste a Chemical to Identify It

EHS

Storage and Compatibility

Segregate these chemical reagents from one another:

Flammables from acids, caustics, oxidizers
Cyanide and sulfide compounds from acids
Ammonia from bleach
Oxidizers from organics, reducers
Acids from caustics (bases)
Water reactives from…..water

When in doubt; READ the container label or contact UB EHS

Emergencies

Know :

- Emergency Phone Number(s)
- Location of Your Safety Showers and Eye Wash Stations
- How to Clean up a Small Spill
- Equipment Shutdown Procedures
- Evacuation Routes and Assembly Areas

UB police
645-2222

Responding to a Fire Emergency

In case of Fire, activate the nearest Fire Alarm Pull Station.

Contact UB Police at 716-645-2222 from a safe location. Provide Room Number and Information about the Fire.

Extinguisher the Fire using a Fire Extinguisher only if you have been trained and it is safe to do so.

Alert Everyone and evacuate away from the area.

Remain calm, use the stairs and leave the Building.

DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS

Close all doors behind you as you leave. Do not lock any doors.

Responding to a Fire (continued)

Remain outside away from the structure and wait for further instructions from Emergency Response Personnel

Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so.

REMEMBER **R.A.C.E.**

R: **Rescue** yourself first, help others needing assistance away from the Fire

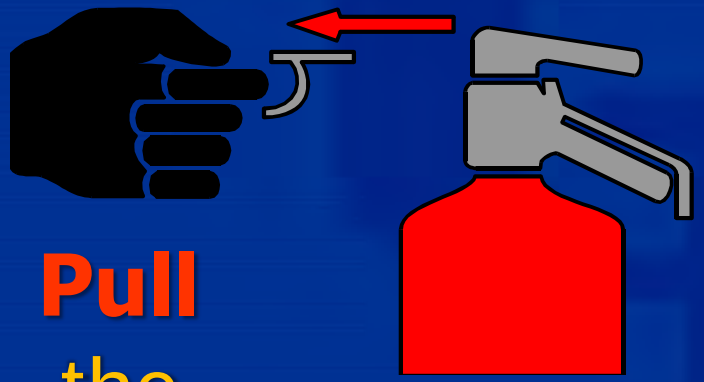
A: **Alert** everyone in the area of the Fire, Activate the closest Fire Alarm Pull Station

C: **Contain** the Fire by closing doors behind you as you exit the area and leave the Building. Do not lock the doors. Use stairs, never the elevators.

E: **Escape** to the nearest Exit by following the Exit Signs. Leave the Building and wait for further instructions

Portable Fire Extinguisher Safety

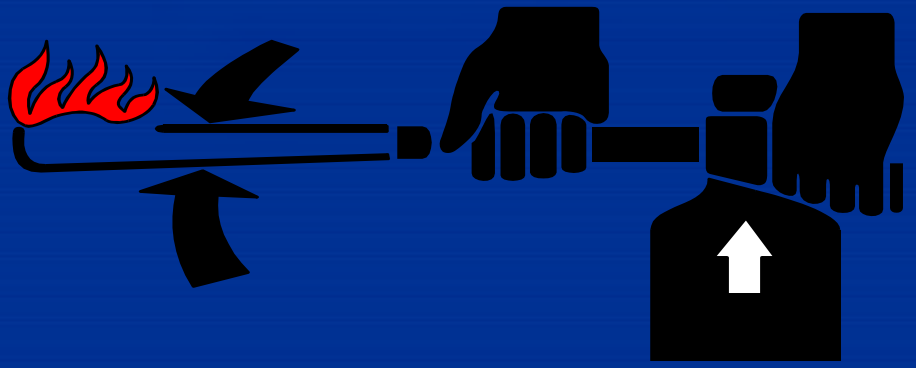
Remember P.A.S.S.



Pull the pin

Aim the hose or nozzle.

Squeeze the lever



Sweep the agent

HEADLINE: "Negligence Caused UCLA Death – State safety and health agency faults university for training lapses, unsafe practices"

Negligence of lab safety by the department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles, led to the Dec. 29, 2008, accident and subsequent death of a researcher.

Agreement made between UC System and Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

Felony Charges remain against Principal Investigator.

Charges against Regents included:
Failure to Train, Supervise or Instruct lab employees in proper handling and operating procedures
Failure to implement/maintain and effective Injury/Illness Prevention Program
Failure to require appropriate Personal Protective Equipment

Hazardous Chemical Waste Disposal Procedures

Hazardous Waste Generator

US EPA, 40 CFR 260.10 states that:

"Any Person ..... Whose Act or Process Produces Hazardous Waste Identified or Listed in Part 261 or ... Causes a Hazardous Waste to Become Subject to Regulation."

That means you....

Waste Generator Responsibilities

As Hazardous waste generators, you must:

Identify wastes

Properly label and store wastes

Conduct inspections of satellite accumulation areas

Contact EHS for disposal of wastes

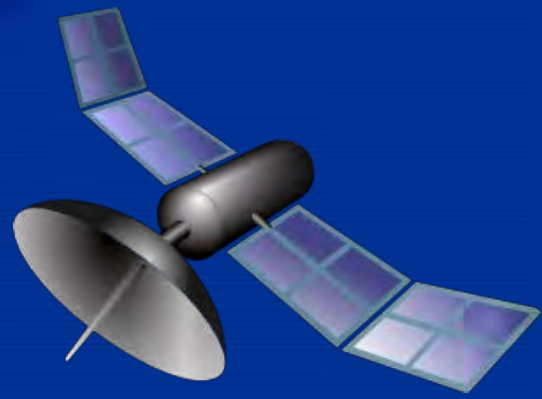
USEPA Definition – Hazardous Waste

Is the Material a Hazardous Waste?

- On a USEPA List **or**:
- Fits Hazardous Waste Definition
  - Ignitable
  - Corrosive
  - Toxic
  - Reactive

Satellite Accumulation of Hazardous Waste

- At or Near the Point of Generation
- Under Control of Process Operator
- Up to a Total of 55 Gallons of Hazardous Waste or 1 quart of Acutely Hazardous Waste
- Containers Closed, in Good Condition
- Hazardous Waste Labels on Containers
- Placed in Secondary Containment



The 4 Golden Rules of Hazardous Waste Accumulation:

1. Put Hazardous Waste Label on Container as Soon as the First Drop of Hazardous Waste is Added

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3. Store Containers of Liquid Waste in Secondary Containment at All Times

The 4 **Golden Rules** of Hazardous Waste Accumulation:

1. Put Hazardous Waste Label on Container as Soon as the First Drop of Hazardous Waste is Added
2. Keep Waste Containers Closed When Not Adding Waste to Them
3. Store Containers of Liquid Waste in Secondary Containment at All Times
4. Inspect Satellite Accumulation Areas Regularly

Waste Label and Instructions

Front

REFER TO LABELING INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

HAZARDOUS WASTE

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS PROHIBIT IMPROPER DISPOSAL

Contents/Chemical Name (No Abbrieviations or Symbols)	Volume(%)

Physical State: ☐ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas

Hazard Categories (Check all that apply):

☐ Compressed Gas ☐ Flammable Liquid ☐ Flammable Solid ☐ Oxidizer
☐ Toxic/Poison ☐ Corrosive ☐ Pyrophoric ☐ Water reactive
☐ Irritant ☐ Other _____

Container Start Date:	**DATE WHEN FULL:**
Generator:	
Building:	Dept.:
Room:	Phone:

IF FOUND, CONTACT ***716) 829-2401***

University at Buffalo *Th ate University of New York*

For OES Use Only. Packing Group:

Back (Peel and Stick)

LABELING INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) Affix completely filled out label (except date) **when waste is first placed in container**.

(2) CONTENTS: List the primary substances which render the waste hazardous, in words (no abbreviations, symbols, or formulas).

(3) Volume/Weight: Mark approximate volume/weight.

(4) Hazards: Check all applicable hazard boxes. For wastes that are contaminated media (e.g., silica gel or mixtures), check off hazard box(es) for the associated hazardous substance(s). **See MSDS for more information**. Compressed Gas: Gas above atmosphereic pressure (e.g., ammonia, hydrogen chloride). Flammable Liquid: Liquid with a flash point <141°F (e.g., acetone, ethanol). Flammable Solid: Solid that will readily ignite (e.g., metal and carbon powers). Oxidizer: Yields oxygen (e.g., nitric acid, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate). Toxic/Poison: Toxic material (e.g., methylene chloride, chloroform, phenol, silver, and lead). Corrosive: pH <2 or >12 (e.g., sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide). Pyrophoric: Spontaneously ignites in air (e.g, white phosporous, alkyl phosphines). Water Reactive: Reacts violently with water (e.g., sodium metal, calcium hydride, methyl lithium). Irritant: Irritates eyes, skin, and membranes (e.g., organic dyes, ammonium chloride, boric acid). Other: Use to describe precautions for special waste handling (e.g., shock sensitive, explosive).

MARK DATE WHEN FULL, Fax OES Waste Pickup Form (http://wings.buffalo.edu/services/fac/oes/)

CONTAINER MUST BE PICKED UP WITHIN 3 DAYS

Labeling Instructions

Do:

Label all containers, even unknowns, with Hazardous Chemical Waste Labels

Make labels legible for the safety of others handling them

Date labels when first and last drops of waste filled

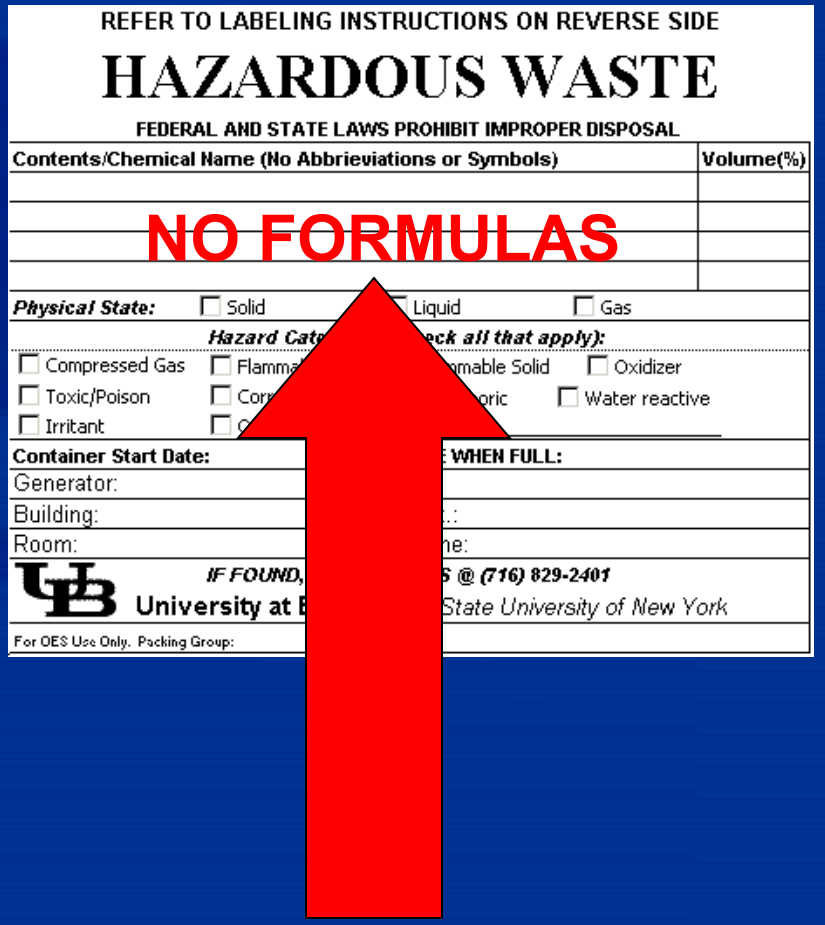
Fill out labels completely

EHS

Labeling Instructions

Do Not:

- Use Chemical Symbols, abbreviations, &/or Formulas
- Omit the Cation or Anion Name for Aqueous Solutions of Salts
- Use “Exp. #….” as a Means of Identification



Waste Container Requirements

Containers Must Be:

Appropriate for the material being disposed

Stored Safely to avoid spills and injuries

Segregated from:

- Incompatible Wastes
- Radioactive Wastes
- Regulated Medical Waste

EHS

Satellite Accumulation Areas

Segregate and Accumulate Separately:

- REACTIVES from FLAMMABLES
- ACIDS from BASES
- CORROSIVES from FLAMMABLES
- Strong OXIDIZERS from EVERYTHING
- Most ORGANIC REACTIVES from INORGANIC REACTIVES (Sodium Metal, etc.)

Properly Managed Waste Container in Satellite Accumulation Area

Capped and labeled

Container in secondary containment

Improperly Managed SAA Waste Container

Funnel left in container and not capped

No hazardous waste label

Evidence of a spill

No secondary containment

Collect as Hazardous Waste

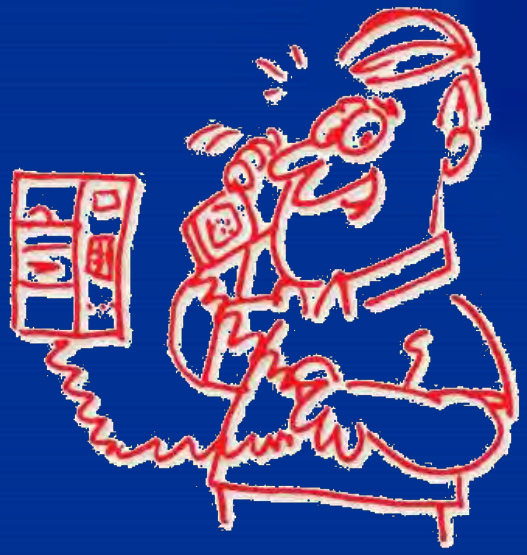
- Discarded, unwanted chemicals and reagents
- Unusable chemicals; unidentified chemicals; chemicals with changed properties
- “Left-Over” reagents and products from graduate students and professors
- Nothing goes down the drain!

Hazardous Chemical Waste Cannot Be Disposed by:

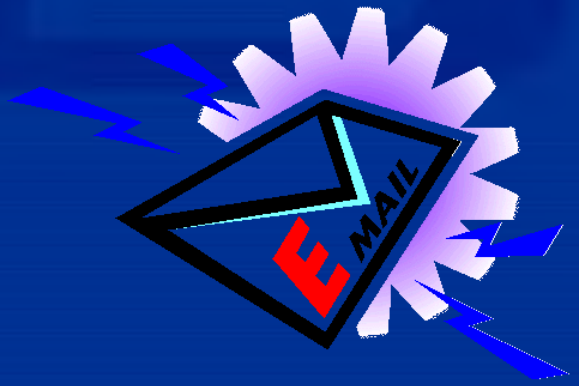
Placing them in the Trash!

EHS

When in doubt……..



Contact UB EHS……



Waste Pick-Up

FAX OR RETURN FORM TO:
Occupational & Environmental Safety
Hazardous Waste Section
Chemical Storage Building
North Campus
Phone: 645-6030
Fax: 645-6100

REQUEST FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

OES USE ONLY
_____ Date Received
_____ Date Picked Up

Please print neatly. Fill out all information requested. Incomplete forms will be returned.

DEPARTMENT:	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/SUPERVISOR:			PI/SUPERVISOR LOCATION:	
DATE OF REQUEST:	PERSON PREPARING FORM:			PHONE #:	FAX:
LOCATION OF WASTE:				ACCOUNT#:	
IDENTIFICATION/DESCRIPTION OF WASTE CHEMICALS DO NOT USE "CHEMICAL STRUCTURES" (Please Print)	(Please Indicate) SOLID LIQUID GAS	PH	NUMBER,SIZE AND TYPE OF CONTAINER (i.e., 3 x 4L bottle)	VOLUME OR WEIGHT IN CONTAINER (i.e., 1000 ml 850 gm, etc.)	TOTAL WEIGHT OF EACH WASTE TYPE IN POUNDS (lbs)

SPECIAL NOTES OR HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS:

CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the identification/description of waste chemicals is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I have made every effort to minimize our waste streams.

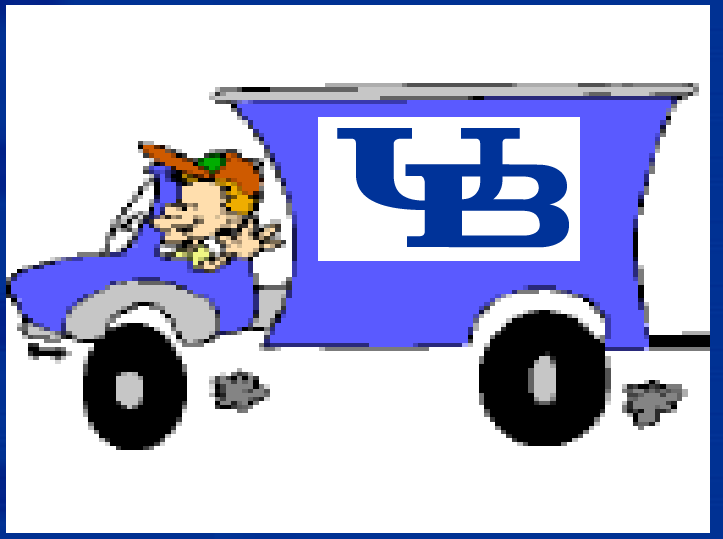
SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

Rev.03/11/02

Hazardous Waste Pick-Up

- Label dated with start and fill dates
- Leave 10% volume for expansion. Cap on securely
- Items will not be picked up if not properly labeled and packaged



Empty Containers

What is meant by RCRA Empty?

A container that held any hazardous material is RCRA Empty

If :

All residuals have been removed that can be removed

For Acutely Hazardous Wastes -

- The container IS a hazardous waste, OR
- Container has been triple rinsed Using an appropriate solvent and rinsate collected

Disposal of Empty Containers

To show that the Container No Longer Contains Hazardous Materials, When Empty:

- Remove the Label or
- Completely Deface It with a Marker or
- Tape Over the Label, and ……

Disposal of Empty Containers

Place a "RCRA Empty" Label on the container

RCRA EMPTY

SAFE FOR GENERAL TRASH DISPOSAL

This container meets the requirement of 40 CFR 261.7 for empty.
The contents have been removed using practices commonly employed to remove materials from this container.
In addition, this container has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the residual chemical product.
The wash liquids have been separately containerized for proper disposal.

I certify that this container meets the requirements of RCRA Empty detailed above and understand that there are legal penalties for improper disposal of hazardous waste containers that are not empty.

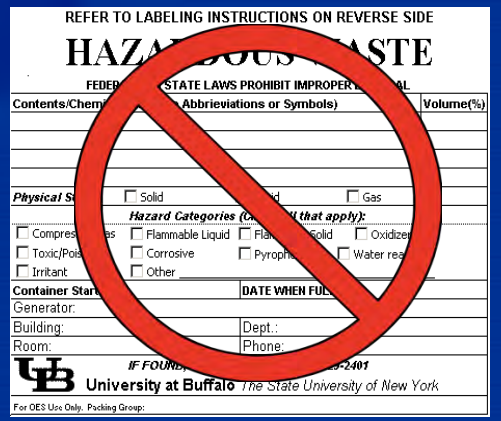
Generator (Signature):	
Building:	Dept.:
Room:	Phone:

University at Buffalo *The State University of New York*

EHS

Disposal of Empty Containers

- Under No Circumstances May a Container Labeled with the International Radioactive Symbol, BioHazard symbol or with the Words "Hazardous Waste" Be Disposed of in the **Regular Trash**.



Dispose of All Aerosol Cans PROPERLY!

- Attach Hazardous Waste Label
- After Pick Up, Remaining Aerosols are Safely Relieved of any Pressure and Disposed in a Drum

Discard Used Pipettes, Waste Glass & Plasticware in Cardboard Boxes

Correct Glass Disposal

SHARPS CONTAINERS

Criteria

- Closable
- Puncture Resistant
- Leak-proof (sides and bottoms)
- Labeled (color coded)

Light Plastic is non-acceptable as a sharps container

Acceptable

- Metal
- Heavy Gauge Plastic
- Multi-ply Cardboard

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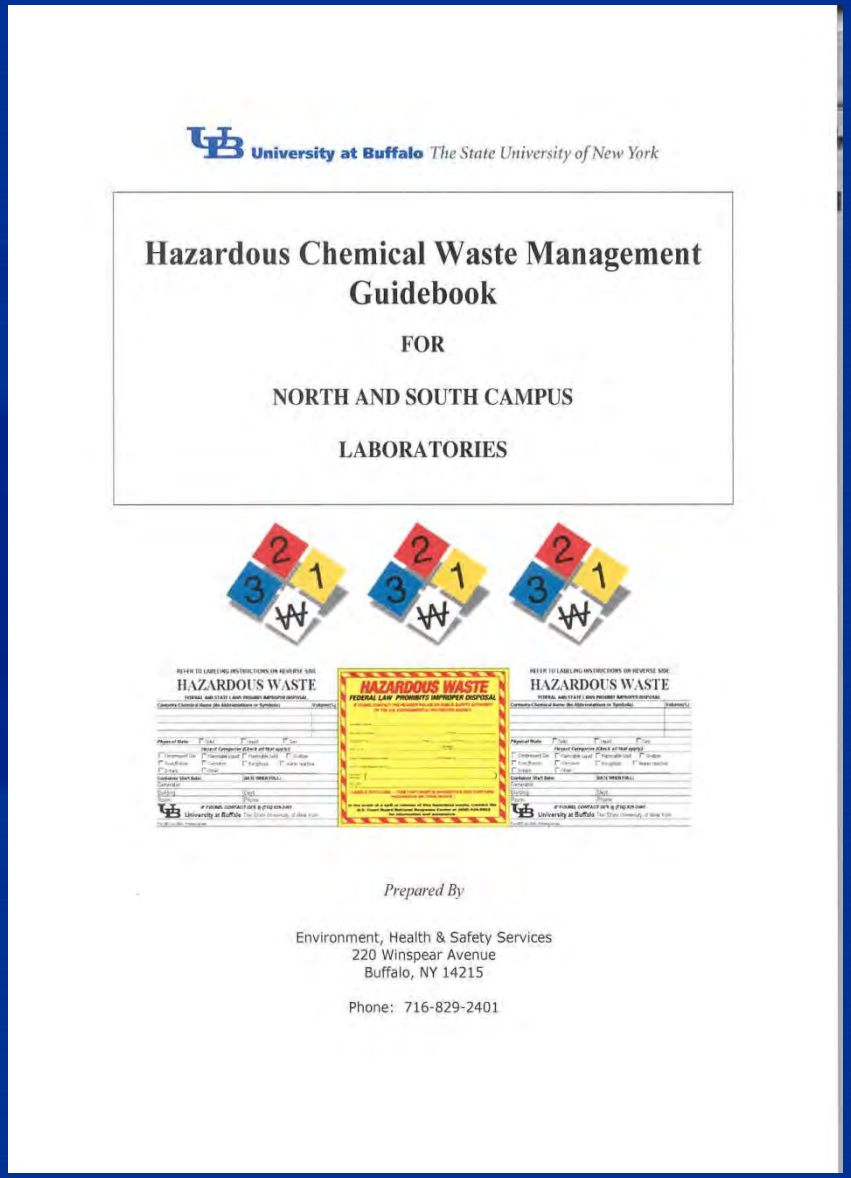
Hazardous Waste Guidebook

Resource is there for you. Use it!

Available on line at www.ehs.buffalo.edu or from our office at 829-3301

EHS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Hazardous Chemical Waste Management Guidebook

FOR

NORTH AND SOUTH CAMPUS

LABORATORIES

HAZARDOUS WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Prepared By

Environment, Health & Safety Services
220 Winspear Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14215

Phone: 716-829-2401

Use of Chemical Spill Kits

Avoid Spills

- Perform procedure review
- Store liquid in secondary containment bins
- Keep containers closed when not in use
- Use plastic coated or plastic containers whenever possible

Avoid Spills

- Eliminate clutter, practice good housekeeping practices
- Dispose of waste and excess chemicals in a timely manner
- Know chemical your working with. Refer to SDS

Large or Small Spill?

- Large Spill:
- Greater than 1 liter of flammable or volatile solvent, acid or base
- Mercury greater than amount present in a standard thermometer

If a Large Spill Occurs

- Evacuate the immediate area
- Confine. Close door and isolate the area to prevent other people from entering
- Call University Police at 645-2222
- Call EH&S at 829-3301 if during working hours
- Secure the area until proper response personnel arrive

Small Spills

Only clean up a small spill if you feel comfortable doing so..

- Remove people from the area
- If anyone requires first aid, see to them first
- Isolate/secure the spill area
- If possible, open window to ventilate the area if volatile chemical spilled
- Proceed to clean up with spill kit

Universal Spill Kit

- Located in lab and is to be used by trained personnel only
- Available for a nominal fee through UB EHS

EHS

Contents of Spill Kit

- Tyvek coverall
- Neoprene gloves
- Booties
- Splash goggles
- Latex gloves
- Universal spill pads
  - 10 per kit
- Trash Bag and twist tie

Proper Disposal of Residues

REFER TO LABELING INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

HAZARDOUS WASTE

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS PROHIBIT IMPROPER DISPOSAL

Contents/Chemical Name (No Abbrieviations or Symbols)	Volume(%)

Physical State: ☐ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas

Hazard Categories (Check all that apply):

☐ Compressed Gas ☐ Flammable Liquid ☐ Flammable Solid ☐ Oxidizer
☐ Toxic/Poison ☐ Corrosive ☐ Pyrophoric ☐ Water reactive
☐ Irritant ☐ Other _____

Container Start Date:	**DATE WHEN FULL:**
Generator:	
Building:	Dept.:
Room:	Phone:

IF FOUND, CONTACT OES @ (716) 829-2401

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For OES Use Only. Packing Group:

- Label trash bag
- Contact EHS for proper disposal and to replace kit components used for spill clean up

EHS

Resources and References

OSHA, www.osha.gov

EPA, www.epa.gov

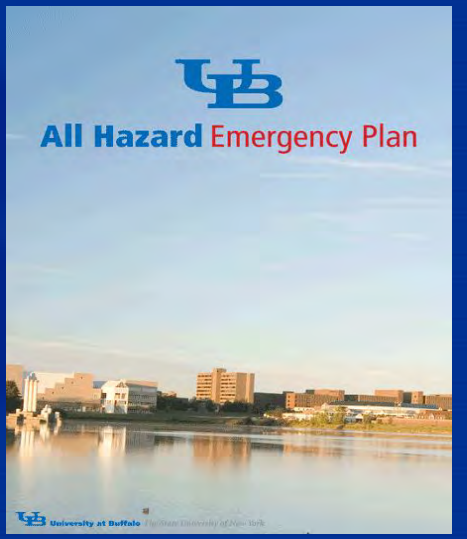
Safety in Academic Chemistry Laboratories (American Chemical Society)

EHS

www.emergency.buffalo.edu

Sign up to get critical UB Text messages delivered directly to your mobile phone (and by email)

Read UB's All Hazard Emergency Plan



Stay informed on how to prepare for emergencies

Resources

Environment Health and Safety

EHS Service Request Line: 829-3301

Main Office: 220 Winspear Avenue, South Campus

University At Buffalo

Environment Health and Safety

Normal Working Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

For Emergencies

- After Normal Working Hours Call University Police at 645-2222

Web Site: http://www.ehs.buffalo.edu

- Bookmark Page!

QUESTIONS?