

## Chemistry Department Standard Operating Procedure

Title: Carcinogenic Chemicals

Updated: October 2010-Prabha Dwivedi

A carcinogen commonly describes any agent that can initiate or speed the development of malignant or potentially malignant tumors, malignant neoplastic proliferation of cells, or cells that possess such material. A listing of carcinogenic materials can be found in Appendix K.

Decontamination procedures

Personnel: Wash hands and arms with soap and water immediately after handling carcinogens.

Area: Decontamination procedures vary depending on the material being handled. The toxicity of some materials can be neutralized with other reagents. All surfaces should be wiped with the appropriate cleaning agent following dispensing or handling. Waste materials generated should be treated as a hazardous waste.

Equipment: Decontaminate vacuum pumps or other contaminated equipment (glassware) before removing them from the designated area.

### Designated area

All locations within the laboratory where carcinogens are handled should be posted with. This includes all fume hoods and bench tops where the carcinogens are handled.

Where feasible, carcinogens should be manipulated over plastic-backed disposable paper work surfaces. These disposable work surfaces minimize work area contamination and simplify clean up.

### Emergency procedure

Emergency procedures that address response actions to fires, explosions, spills, injury to staff, or the development of sign and symptom of overexposure must be developed. The procedures should address as a minimum the following:

Who to contact: (University police, and Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Principal investigator of the laboratory including evening phone number)

The location of all safety equipment: (showers, eye wash, fire extinguishers, etc.)

The method used to alert personnel in nearby areas of potential hazards

Special first aid treatment required by the type of carcinogens handled in the laboratory

### Eye protection

Eye protection in the form of safety glasses must be worn at all times when handling carcinogens.

Ordinary (street) prescription glasses do not provide adequate protection. (Contrary to popular opinion these glasses cannot pass the rigorous test for industrial safety glasses.) Adequate safety glasses must meet the requirements of the Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection (ANSI Z.87. 1 1989) and must be equipped with side shields. Safety glasses with side shields do not provide adequate protection from splashes; therefore, when the potential for splash hazard exists other eye protection and/or face protection must be worn.

### Eyewash

Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to carcinogens, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use. Bottle type eyewash stations are not acceptable.

Manipulation of carcinogens should be carried out in a fume hood.

All areas where carcinogens are stored or manipulated must be posted.

#### Glove (dry) box

Certain carcinogens must be handled in a glove box rather than a fume hood. The Principal Investigator will determine if this is required.

#### Gloves

Gloves should be worn when handling carcinogens. Disposable latex or nitrile gloves provide adequate protection against accidental hand contact with small quantities of most laboratory chemicals. Lab workers should contact EHS or the Chemistry Department storeroom for advice on chemical resistant glove selection when direct or prolonged contact with hazardous chemicals is anticipated.

#### Hazard assessment

Hazard assessment should focus on proper use and handling techniques, education of laboratory workers concerning the health risks posed by carcinogens, and the demarcation of designated areas.

#### Protective apparel

Lab coats, closed toed shoes, and long sleeved clothing should be worn when handling carcinogens. Additional protective clothing should be worn if the possibility of skin contact is likely.

#### Safety shielding

Safety shielding is required any time there is a risk of explosion, splash hazard or a highly exothermic reaction. All manipulations of carcinogens that pose this risk should occur in a fume hood with the sash in the lowest feasible position. Portable shields, which provide protection to all laboratory occupants, are acceptable.

#### Safety shower

A safety or drench shower should be available in a nearby location where the carcinogens are used. Signs and labels

Doorways: The room sign must contain day and evening contact information for the Principle Investigator and at least one other designated person.

Containers: All containers of carcinogens must be clearly labeled with the correct chemical name. Handwritten labels are acceptable; chemical formulas and structural formulas are not acceptable.

#### Special storage

Carcinogens must be stored in a designated area.

#### Special ventilation

Manipulation of carcinogens outside of a fume hood may require special ventilation controls in order to minimize exposure to the material. Fume hoods provide the best protection against exposure to carcinogens in the laboratory and are the preferred ventilation control device. When possible, handle carcinogens in a fume hood. If the use of a fume hood proves impractical, attempt to work in a glove box or on an isolated area on the bench top.

If available, consider using a Biological Safety Cabinet. The biological safety cabinet is designed to remove particulates (the carcinogen) before the air is discharged into the environment. Carcinogens that are volatile must not be used in a biological safety cabinet unless the cabinet is vented to the outdoors. If your research does not permit the handling of carcinogens in a fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or glove box, you must determine a safe method to use the chemical in consultation with the Principle Investigator.

All areas where carcinogens are stored or manipulated must be posted.

#### Spill response

Anticipate spills by having the appropriate clean up equipment on hand. The appropriate clean up supplies can be determined by consulting the material safety data sheet. This should occur prior to the use of any carcinogen.

In the event of a spill alert personnel in the area that a spill has occurred. Do not attempt to handle a large spill of carcinogenic material. Vacate the laboratory immediately and call for assistance.

- Office of Environmental Health & Safety 335-3041 or 911
- University Police 911
- This is a 24-hour service.

Remain on the scene, but at a safe distance, to receive and direct safety personnel when they arrive.

#### Vacuum protection

Evacuated glassware can implode and eject flying glass, and splattered chemicals. Vacuum work involving carcinogens must be conducted in a fume hood, glove box or isolated in an acceptable manner.

Mechanical vacuum pumps must be protected using cold traps and, where appropriate, filtered to prevent particulate release. The exhaust for the pumps must be vented into an exhaust hood.

#### Waste disposal

All materials contaminated with carcinogens should be disposed of as hazardous waste. Wherever possible, attempt to design research in a manner that reduces the quantity of waste generated. Questions regarding waste pick up should be directed to the Chemistry Department storeroom. They can also assist you in minimizing waste generation.