AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

Revised:

Principal Investigator: Phone Number:

Department: Building : Room #:

LABORATORY HAZARDS

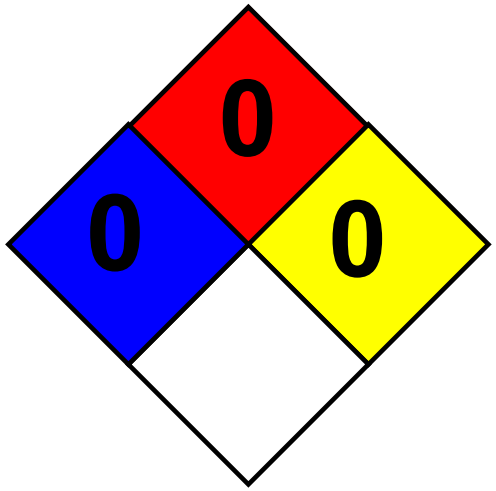
- ☐ BIOSAFETY LEVEL : See Caution Below
- ☐ CANCER HAZARD
- ☐ FLAMMABLES
- ☐ CORROSIVE
- ☐ OXIDIZER
- ☐ COMPRESSED GAS
- ☐ IRRITANT
- ☐ REACTIVE
- ☐ ACUTE TOXICITY
- ☐ RADIATION-PRODUCING DEVICE
- ☐ RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
- ☐ LASER
- ☐ OTHER (list hazard)


NO EATING/DRINKING


NO SMOKING


NO SANDALS OR OPEN TOED SHOES


NO SHORTS OR SHORT SKIRTS



PHONE NUMBER

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

Laboratory Manager :

24 hr EMERGENCY (231)591-5000 or 911 ☑

Building Address: Big Rapids, Mi 49307

Caution: If this laboratory is rated BSL-1 or higher, individuals who are immunocompromised should determine if it is safe for them to work in this laboratory

Custodial Staff Allowed in Laboratory

Unattended Operations

REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OR SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR THIS LABORATORY

☐ Lab coat ☐ Safety glasses ☐ Goggles ☐ Gloves ☐ Face-shield ☐ Hearing protection ☐ Respirator

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FILL OUT THE LABORATORY SAFETY SIGN

THE SIGN IS PDF, TO MOVE FROM FIELD to FIELD, HIT THE TAB KEY, PRESS SPACE BAR TO CHECK BOX ✓ OR CLICK BOX WITH MOUSE. SOME OF THE FIELDS ARE DROP DOWN MENUS, WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE CERTAIN NUMBERS OR WORDS, OTHERS ARE WRITABLE FIELDS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SIGN MUST BE PRINTED ON A COLOR PRINTER and ONLY PRINT PAGE 1, not these instructions

The laboratory safety sign should be displayed on the exterior door or a wall adjacent to the entry to your laboratory. The purpose of the sign is to alert laboratory workers, visitors, environmental services personnel, and emergency responders of potential hazards in the laboratory.

1. LABORATORY INFORMATION:
    a. Click on each field and type in the appropriate information. (PI or Lab Manager, Name, Phone #, Department, Building and Room #)
    b. Click on other fields for EMERGENCY CONTACT and LABORATORY MANAGER/ DEPARTMENT HEAD and fill in those boxes, (EMERGENCY CONTACT should be a person available by phone 24/7).
2. LABORATORY HAZARDS: Using your mouse or space bar, to ✓box, click on any gray box whose hazard corresponds to your laboratory.
    a. If you have any Biological Hazard, click on the dropdown box beside the words "Biosafety Level" and choose from the number 1, 2, 3 or 4 to indicate the biosafety level of your laboratory.
    b. If your lab has Radioactive Hazards, please check whether it is a Radioactive Producing Device or Radioactive Material.
    c. If you have any other hazards in the laboratory that are not listed on the label, click on the OTHER box and click on the field within that box to type in the other hazards in your laboratory.
    Note: Specific Hazards may still require additional signage i.e. Laser class and IN USE, Radioactive Levels and specific for Animals Biosafety and/or Animal Chemical Safety
3. REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Click on each field in the box and choose from the list of PPE: Example: If your laboratory requires additional PPE other than lab coat and safety glasses i.e. gloves, face-shield, hearing protection and respiratory protection, click on and choose each PPE.
4. NFPA 704 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: The diamond is broken into four sections. Numbers in the three colored sections range from 0 (least severe hazard) to 4 (most severe hazard). The fourth (white) section is left blank and is used only to denote special firefighting measures/hazards. Their web site is http://www.nfpa.org/. Your door sign must contain the highest number in each category that you find in the laboratory (you do this by clicking in each diamond and choosing from the drop down menu). Example: If the highest flammable for chemicals in your laboratory were 3 (but you also have 2 or 1), 3 would be the one you place in the red diamond. Repeat this for all of the diamonds. For the White Diamond, click in each field and either leave blank or choose a hazard from the drop down menu.

OXY=Oxidizer, ACID=Acid, ALK=Alkaline, COR=Corrosive, W =Water Reactive

Health Hazard	
4	Very short exposure could cause death or serious residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
3	Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
2	Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.
1	Exposure could cause irritation but only minor injury even if no treatment is given.
0	Exposure poses no hazard beyond that of ordinary materials.

Flammability	
4	Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.
3	Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.
2	Must be moderately heated or exposed to high temperature before ignition can occur.
1	Must be preheated before ignition can occur.
0	Materials that will not burn.

Instability	
4	Readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.
3	Capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but requires a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or reacts explosively with water.
2	Normally unstable and readily undergo violent decomposition but do not detonate. May react violently with water or may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
1	Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.
0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and not reactive with water.

Special Hazards
This section is used to denote special hazards:

OXY	This denotes an oxidizer, a chemical which can greatly increase the rate of combustion/fire.
ACID	This indicates that the material is an acid, a corrosive material that has a pH lower than 7.0
ALK	This denotes an alkaline material, also called a base. These caustic materials have a pH greater than 7.0
COR	This denotes a material that is corrosive (it could be either an acid or a base).
W	This indicates a potential hazard using water to fight a fire involving this material.
RAD	This is used to denote radioactive hazards; radioactive materials are extremely hazardous when inhaled.

ASPHYXIANT a simple asphyxiant, is a nontoxic or minimally toxic gas which reduces or displaces the normal oxygen concentration in breathing air.

Source: https://srm.vcu.edu/labs--research/laboratory-door-signs/