

# Safety Beacon

Department of Environmental Health and Safety

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## AEDs In University Departments

In many places on campus you will see automatic external defibrillators, or AEDs, mounted on the walls. These units are used in the event of a cardiac arrest to try to restart the heart. The sooner an AED is used, the better the chances for the patient's survival. EHS has a list of AEDs on campus available at <http://www.udel.edu/ehs/AEDlocation.html>. All of the University Police vehicles as well as the University Ambulance carry AEDs. Many departments or buildings also have units now. Along with having a unit, however, come certain requirements in order to be able to use it properly in an emergency. Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) inspects most of the units on a monthly basis, while a few departments have made arrangements with EHS to do the inspections themselves and send the reports to EHS. This ensures that the unit is operating properly that all of the equipment is present and the batteries and pads have not expired.



In addition, the most important thing someone can do to help save a life is to be trained in CPR and AED use. If a unit is present in a building or department, there must be trained individuals in that building during operation hours. CPR/AED training is available through EHS. There are monthly sessions available; the schedule is available on the EHS webpage. In addition, a department can arrange for EHS to provide a training session at their location if they have at least 6 students.

For more information on CPR/AED training, or about the AED program, please contact EHS at 831-8475 or [dehsafety@udel.edu](mailto:dehsafety@udel.edu).

## CHEMICAL WASTE PICKUP SCHEDULE

↓ **CHANGE** ↓

**Attention Chemical Waste Generators!**  
**Chemical waste pickups will be on  
Thursdays for the duration of the fall  
semester!**

"How come my chemical waste isn't being picked up on its usual day?"

The Chemical Waste Collection and Management Group are getting some much needed renovations to their work space. The renovated work space will provide more room for storage, preparation, testing, and shipment of chemical waste generated throughout the campus.

In order to accommodate these renovations, we've had to make some changes in how we collect and prepare chemical waste for disposal. You'll see us collecting chemical waste on Thursday's for this semester and into next year. Please be patient while we adjust to the new routine. You can help us by letting us know if you need to dispose of large quantities of waste or if you have an unusual chemical waste.

If you have any questions please contact Mike Wayock or Arman Fardanesh at 8475.

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## Is Your Training Up To Date?

The beginning of the school year is a great time to review your training requirements. During orientation, you were introduced to basic University and Departmental Safety Policies and, if required as part of your duties, more specific training outlined in the University's Chemical Hygiene Plan and the Biosafety Manual as examples.

Instances of safety training that must be completed annually include:

- Bloodborne Pathogens Training: Required for persons covered by OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.
- Chemical Hygiene Training: Required for all persons working in research laboratories.
- Chemical Waste Training: Required for persons who generate chemical waste.
- Confined Space Training: Persons entering or attending a confined space entry must be trained prior to participation and refresher training should be provided annually.
- Respirator Training: Required for all persons wearing respiratory protection.
- DOT Dry Ice Shipping Training: Required for all persons who want to ship materials on dry ice.
- Hydrofluoric Acid Refresher Training: Required for all persons who are using Hydrofluoric Acid.
- Radiation Safety Training: Required prior to the use of radioactive materials and annually thereafter.
- Respirator Training: Required for all persons wearing respiratory protection.
- Right-to-Know Training: Right-to-Know training is offered in two levels; Right-to-Know Basic which covers non-laboratory workers and students who do not work with chemical waste and Right-to-Know Advanced training for those students who work in laboratories, use chemicals, and generate chemical waste.
- Fire Extinguisher Training: In addition to initial training for all employees, Facilities Maintenance and Operations, lab staff, Public Safety, commercial cooking employees, Resident Assistants, theater staff, and public assembly staff all need annual refresher training.

Your department or college may require additional annual refresher training.

Out-of-date training prevents your use of laboratory space and other equipment and in some instances affects grant applications. Check with your Safety Committee to see if your training is up-to-date.

## Coming Soon: Global Chemical Labeling!

As you've undoubtedly noticed, the world is becoming a smaller place. Chemicals that were once produced and consumed only in the United States can now be found almost anywhere. Until recently, there was no standard format for presenting important safety information about the hazards and necessary safety precautions for handling chemicals. *The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals* is a new, internationally agreed-upon method of identifying chemical hazards and communicating important safe handling and storage information.

The most visible impact of this new standard will be in the chemical safety data sheets (which used to be called Material Data Safety Sheets) and labeling of chemical containers. Although the requirements are phased in over the next three years starting December 1, 2013, you may already be seeing the new labeling on chemical containers. Everyone who handles chemicals will receive training on the Globally Harmonized System in the months to come, but in the meantime, keep an eye out for the new chemical labels.

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## UD's Stormwater Program

Did you know that the University must follow Federal stormwater regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)?

There are 6 major components to the NPDES program:

- Education and Outreach
- Public Participation and Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The University of Delaware and the City of Newark work together to comply with the NPDES regulations. Some examples of such cooperation are:

### Education and Outreach:

The University provides education to schoolchildren using a tabletop model of a typical watershed which includes a farm, housing development, golf course, mountains, roads, factory, creeks, and a bay. Through an interactive workshop, the students learn about ways in which they can keep their waterways clean. Outreach activities often involve stormwater information booths at Newark Community Day events.

### Public Participation and Involvement:

Members of the public participate in many events such as a creek cleanup, a rain barrel workshop, and planting vegetation in roof trays for a Green Roof.

### Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination:

During dry months, the University inspects the discharge points where stormwater exits underground pipes and enters into local streams or wetlands. If water or other substances are observed, we attempt to determine what is causing the discharges and eliminate them.

### Construction Site Runoff Control:

During construction projects, contractors are responsible for keeping all disturbed soil on-site by erecting black silt fencing surrounding construction sites and cleaning up soil that is tracked off-site into the street. These actions help prevent soil from running off into local creeks during rain storms, and we keep the streams silt-free, which enhances water quality for fish, vegetation, and our drinking water.

### Post-Construction Runoff Control:

All construction projects that alter the ground contours require a stormwater management plan, which may include the creation of stormwater ponds and detention basins. After construction is finished, the University develops plans to keep the new stormwater management areas in working order.

### Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping:

Something as simple as preventing litter in our streets also prevents pollution from getting into our streams. The University regularly sweeps parking lots, cleans stormwater catch basins, and recycles oil in an effort to keep our creeks clean.

So the next time it rains, think of the many ways in which the University is helping to keep our stormwater clean!



(continued from page 2—Coming Soon: Global Labeling)

Example of new global labeling pictograms (provided by [www.duralabel.com](http://www.duralabel.com)):

## 2-Pictograms

**Found in section #2 of the SDS** – OSHA has adopted eight pictograms developed by UN-GHS. Each pictogram serves a special purpose. These are referred to as: health hazard; flame; exclamation mark; gas cylinder; corrosion; exploding bomb; skull and crossbones. The environmental pictogram was not adopted by OSHA, but is listed because it may be required by other agencies for labeling. All DuraLabel desktop printers come with a software symbol library, which includes each of these pictograms. An SDS may provide pictogram information as words, or display the actual pictogram.

### Health Hazard

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazards:

- carcinogen
- mutagenicity
- reproductive toxicity
- respiratory sensitizer
- target organ toxicity
- aspiration toxicity



### Flame

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazards:

- flammables
- pyrophorics
- self-heating
- emits flammable gas
- self-reactives
- organic peroxides



### Exclamation mark

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazards:

- irritant (skin & eye)
- skin sensitizer
- acute toxicity (harmful)\*
- narcotic effects
- respiratory tract infection
- hazardous to ozone layer (non mandatory)

*\* This symbol will appear on chemicals with less severe toxicity. Use the Skull and Crossbones for severe toxicity.*



### Gas cylinder

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazard:

- gasses under pressure



### Corrosion

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazards:

- skin corrosion/burns
- eye damage
- corrosive to metals



### Exploding bomb

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazards:

- explosives
- self-reactive
- organic peroxides



### Flame over circle

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazard:

- oxidizers



### Skull and crossbones

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazard:

- acute toxicity (fatal or toxic)\*

*\* This symbol will appear on chemicals with severe toxicity. Use the Exclamation point for less severe toxicity.*



### Environmental (non-OSHA)

Use this pictogram to identify chemicals with the following hazard:

- aquatic toxicity

