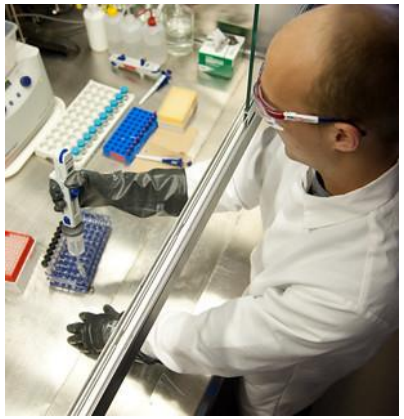
Updates

- **COVID – No Change Yet**
  - **Still required to complete weekly symptom check**
- **B070 Update**
  - **Elevator Down until June / July**

Chemical Safety

- Think before you start work – What are the anticipated hazards? Am I prepared and protected if a container is leaking or damaged?
- Don ALL required PPE for the potential hazard(s). Minimum: Long pants, closed-toe shoes, lab coat, chemically-resistant gloves, safety glasses with side shields.
- Inspect incoming packages before opening. As required, open all chemical packages in an uncluttered fume hood or with other local exhaust ventilation.
- RFID tag new chemicals and add to CMS if not already done through the Central Receiving.
- When not in use, ensure caps are tightened. Return containers to their proper storage area.
- Report any leaking or damaged containers to your Lab Manager, Supervisor or DSC.



CMS

Remember

All adhesives and sealants must be put into CMS

Only hazardous or toxic gas cylinders should be individually RFID tagged

Static RFID tags can be used with high throughput / common use items or inert / non-hazardous gas cylinders

1. **What would be considered as hazardous chemicals/gases**

Category	Common Examples
All hazardous chemicals and chemical products (except those listed in Section 2 and see section 3 for static barcode options)	*Toxic, corrosive, flammable, or reactive solids, liquids, and gases*
All compressed and liquefied gas cylinders	*Argon, nitrogen, hydrogen, SF6, propane tanks, acetylene*
All consumer adhesives and sealants	*Epoxy adhesive, spray adhesive, Loctite, PVC cement*
Fuels and oils	*Motor oil, gasoline, diesel, vacuum pump oil*
Hazardous aerosol cans	*WD40, spray adhesive*
Paints including spray-paints	
Pesticides and biocides	
Prepackaged kits that have hazardous components. NOTE: The kit may be entered as a whole, identified by the name as it appears on the SDS. Attach an SDS in the container record or enter the individual components in the comment section.	*Silver stain kit, Trizol RNA extraction kit*
Secondary containers of time-sensitive chemicals including peroxide formers	*Tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane*
Beryllium, Beryllium compound and alloy containing Beryllium	*Examples see here*

CMS

3. Use of static barcode/RFID tag (aka multi-container datasheets)

The following types of chemicals are suitable for the static barcode approach. When properly maintained, this approach helps improve inventory accuracy at the "grave" of cradle-to-grave, since containers that are "used up" do not need to be actively removed from CMS. The responsible person is accountable for maintaining accuracy of the overall physical and CMS inventories. The sheets must be posted at or near the storage location.

- Commonly used, high throughput solvents (acetone, hexanes, ethanol, etc.).
- Paints
- Inert and other non-hazardous gas cylinders (e.g. nitrogen, argon)
- Adhesives and sealants
- Aerosol cans

*Remember when ordering new material covered by a static tag you must check the Static Barcode box and enter the tag number so have that information ready when you go into FMS. (helpful training is available on the CMS site - https://training.lbl.gov/videos/CMS-purchasing/story.html)

Contact me if you want to review if it might help to set up static RFID tags for some materials in your area

Questions?