

**Chemical Hygiene Plan
Shiley Center for Science and Technology
University of San Diego
5998 Alcalá Park
San Diego, CA 92110**

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Chemical Hygiene Plan

Shiley Center for Science and Technology

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Chemical Hygiene Plan

Shiley Center for Science and Technology

I. Policy scope and application

The purpose of this plan is to provide a written document that contains the University policies and procedures regarding safe laboratory practices. The Chemical Hygiene Plan is required to ensure we comply with the Cal OSHA Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and Title 29, part 1910.1450, appendix D. The Chemical Hygiene officer is Starla Tudor. The Chemical Hygiene officer is responsible for implementing, annually reviewing and updating the plan, as well as providing safety training for the faculty and staff.

It is the University's intent that careful attention be given to the health and safety of all employees and students, as well as protection of the environment. In order to achieve these goals this Chemical Hygiene Plan provides policies and procedures, which are to be applied in both teaching laboratories and research laboratories. The health and safety of the campus community shall be given priority during all phases of daily activity.

The principle investigator in each research lab, and the instructor of each teaching lab will implement the plan and will be held responsible for all users in their lab understanding and following the safety guidelines. After safety training the student laboratory training form must be filled out, and kept on file, for each laboratory where students perform lab experiments. If a safety violation exists, the hygiene officer will notify the researcher or instructor of the violation, and ask for a timely resolution to the problem. If the violation continues, a second written warning will be issued. If, after the second warning, the safety violation persists, the chemical hygiene officer, in consultation with the Dean of Arts and Sciences and the department chair, has the authority to suspend laboratory activities. Once a laboratory is closed due to safety concerns, a written report will be filed with the University Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) office, and the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Operations in the lab can only be resumed following a written appeal and approval by the Chemical Hygiene Officer, EH&S and the Dean of The College.

The objective of the Chemical Hygiene Plan is to provide effective guidelines that will limit exposures of hazardous chemicals to the lowest levels possible, for all employees and students. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) defines a hazardous chemical as a substance for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study, showing that acute or chronic harm may result from exposure to that chemical. Any substance that presents a physical hazard, such as a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, an explosive, a flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, a pyrophoric, an unstable or water reactive substance, is defined as a hazardous chemical.

II. Emergency response

A. Important phone numbers

USD Public Safety x2222

Chemical Hygiene Officer, Starla Tudor x8885, cell phone 606-1285

Lab Manager, Biology, Don Gennero x4080

Lab Manager, Chemistry, Danny Rillera x4029

Lab Assistant, General Chemistry, Alnelis Rodriguez x 4296

Lab Assistant, Biochemistry, Sharon Ferguson x7935

Lab Manager, Marine Science and Environmental Studies, Keith Fink x4535

Lab Manager, Physics, Joe Rauch x7704

Environmental Health and Safety office, Leilei Thein x2226 cell phone 921-8096

USD Fire Safety Officer, Barney Holland x2595

Health Center, located at Camino Hall room #161 x4595

B. Emergency procedures

Be prepared for emergencies. Make sure that you are familiar with the locations of exits, fire extinguishers, fire alarms, eyewashes and safety showers in your work areas.

In the event of an evacuation, the assembly area for employees and students is the plaza in front of the LaPaloma. Do not stand in the street. Do not use elevators during an emergency.

If you are on the 1st, 2nd, or 4th floors use the nearest exit on either the West, East or South side of the building. Go down the stairs all the way to the 1st floor exit. Walk around the end of the building to go to the assembly area. If you are on the 3rd floor, exit via the front doors. Provide assistance to individuals who are disabled. Once you have reached the assembly area, remain there until the faculty have accounted for everyone. Do not re-enter the building until public safety has announced that it is safe to do so.

1. **Fire:** Call public safety. Help to evacuate the area, and if the fire is small use a hand held extinguisher to put out the fire. Stay aware of the size of the fire and your proximity to an exit. In the event of a large fire pull the alarm and exit the facility in an orderly fashion.
2. **Earthquake:** Take shelter next to a sturdy table, bench or desk. Try to stay away from windows, bookcases, file cabinets or other fall hazards. Once the movement has subsided, exit the building in an orderly fashion.
3. **Injury:** Public Safety officers should escort the injured person to the health center. Call public safety at x2222 and they will either send a car or call for an ambulance depending on the severity of the injury. After any injury the injured party must fill out an injury report form and turn it into the chemical hygiene officer.
4. **Chemical spill:** In the event of a major spill of hazardous material, call Public Safety at x 2222. Inform Public safety of the location and nature of the spill

so that they can help evacuate the area, or the facility if necessary. Call the chemical hygiene officer and provide information about the nature and location of the spill. Major spills of hazardous materials will be cleaned by County of San Diego HazMat. If the chemical hygiene officer or a lab manager are not available, call Leilei Thein in EH&S at x 2226. If you have skin contact with a hazardous substance, flush with water for 15 minutes. Use a safety shower if the contact is extensive. Seek medical attention after the area has been flushed. If you have eye contact with hazardous material use an eyewash station for 15 minutes and then seek medical attention. All spills should be cleaned up in accordance with information on the material safety data sheet. Chemical spills should only be cleaned up by qualified personnel. Janitorial staff should not be involved in the clean up of hazardous materials. Each department has spill kits for cleaning up minor spills, and there are packages with spill absorbers, and hazardous material bags in each research lab. For small spills follow MSDS recommendations, use the spill absorbers, put the absorbed spill in the bag, and set the bag inside of the fume hood. Inform the Chemical Hygiene Officer or a lab manager that a spill has occurred and the location of the waste

All employees are encouraged to report any safety or health hazards to the lab managers, the building manager at x8885, or to the EH&S office at x2226.

III. Material Safety Data Sheets

A. In compliance with the Hazardous Communication Act, The Right to Know Law, and The California Injury and Illness Prevention Program we have a complete set of material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all chemicals used in the facility. These data sheets contain vital information about the chemicals, their safe handling and treatment for accidental exposures. Information about compatibilities and the permissible exposure limits (PEL) for these chemicals can be found on the MSDS. Each laboratory has a collection of MSDS specific to that lab. There is also a complete set in the chemical hygiene officer's office, ST 247, and each department's storeroom. Upon receiving an MSDS for a new chemical please give it to the department lab manager and the chemical hygiene officer so they can be added to the appropriate sets. It is each users responsibility to read the MSDS associated with a chemical prior to using that chemical.

IV. Standard operating procedures

A. Fume hood operation.

1. The fume hoods in the Shiley Center are installed with variable speed control exhaust fans. When the sash is closed the airflow is at 20 feet per minute. As the sash is raised the fan speed increases until it is at 100 feet per minute when

the sash is open fully. If you leave the hood sash open there are sensors in the hoods that will lower the fan speed to 60 feet per minute once it detects no movement at the hood for 5 minutes. The hood will automatically return to the higher speed when a user steps up to the hood.

2. Always close hood sashes when not in use.
3. Do not use the fume hoods for long term chemical storage. Hoods are for experimental set up, not storage.
4. Items in a fume hood should be at least 6 inches from the front edge for adequate fume capture.
5. Look at the airflow indicator lights before beginning work. The green indicator light will tell you it is safe to use the fume hood. Do not use a hood that has a red warning light or the warning beeping sound on. Contact the building manager so that repairs can be made.
6. The fume hoods must have an annual safety certification. The chemical hygiene officer will schedule the hood certification. All chemicals and experimental equipment must be taken off of the fume hood work surface for the certification.

B. Perchloric Acid Fume Hood

1. There is one hood designed for perchloric acid use. It is located in ST #386. This hood has a device installed to flush the ductwork with water so that we can wash away potentially explosive crystals.
2. Any procedure using perchloric acid, of any concentration, at elevated temperatures, must be performed in this designated hood.
3. Concentrated bottles, usually purchased at 70% by weight (11.65 M), must be stored in the cabinet under the perchloric fume hood.
4. Dilutions of the concentrated perchloric acid must be made inside of the special hood.
5. Do not purchase anhydrous perchloric acid, >85%, without prior approval, as it is very unstable and can easily explode upon contact with organic materials. Use of this dangerous chemical would require experimental procedures to be approved, and additional safety preparations completed in advance.
6. Do not heat perchloric acid in an oil bath or with an open flame.
7. Perchloric acid should be stored in secondary containment made of glass, PVC, polyethylene or polypropylene.
8. Do not absorb spills of perchloric acid in paper towels or rags, as once they are dry they may spontaneously ignite. If you have a spill on these types of materials place it into a plastic bag, wet them with water, seal the plastic bag, and notify the chemical safety officer.
9. Dilutions and working stocks that are 50% by weight (7.8 M), or less, may be used and stored in regular fume hoods, as long as it will not be heated.
10. If stock bottles of perchloric acid have turned dark or have crystals around the bottom, do not move the bottle. Contact the Chemical Safety Officer or E.H.&S. immediately.

C. Biological Safety Cabinets (BSC)

1. The biological safety cabinets in the Shiley Center are Class II cabinets. These BSC's use high efficiency HEPA filters to provide protection to personnel, products and the environment. HEPA filters remove particles of 0.3um and larger but do not trap volatile chemicals or gases. Class II cabinets maintain an air curtain in the front providing a microbe free environment necessary for cell culture work. These cabinets are certified annually according to OSHA standards.
2. The University of San Diego Science Center allows work with BSL-1 and specific BSL-2 organisms. Labs must be approved for work with BSL-2 in advance.
3. BSL-1 organisms are characterized as non-disease causing in healthy adult humans. They can, however, act as opportunistic pathogens in young, aged, or immunosuppressed individuals. Because of this, standard microbiological practices should be followed.
4. BSL-2 organisms are characterized as indigenous, moderate risk agents that are present in the community, and associated with human disease of varying severity. Please see general lab safety, section E, or the Biological Safety Plan for detailed information about standard microbiological practices.
5. When beginning work in the BSC, the work surface inside the cabinet should be wiped down with 70% ethanol, as should supplies that you will use in the cabinet. After cleaning the work surface of the hood, and the tools you will need for your work, let the cabinet run for 5 minutes to purge the area.
6. Do not block the front grill with papers, devices, etc. Do not use the biological safety cabinet as a long-term storage area.
7. Hoods that have UV lights installed must have the bulbs wiped monthly to remove dust and film that would render the UV sterilization ineffective. Always close the sash of the hood completely when using the UV light, and do not leave the bulbs on longer than 30 minutes.

D. Autoclave Operation

1. There are two large and two small autoclaves in the facility that are to be used for autoclaving materials that are biohazardous and media preparation. The large ones are located in ST 455 and ST 328 and should be used for sterilization of any potential biohazards. The small ones, for media and instrument sterilization, are in 427 and 326. Make sure to use autoclave tape to indicate that the material has been rendered uninfected. Once waste is autoclaved you may put it into the regular trash.
2. We are required to keep a record of sterilization of biohazardous materials. There are log sheets hanging next to the sterilizers. Please enter your name and verify that adequate temperatures were reached to achieve sterilization.
3. Before using the autoclaves, individuals must be trained by the lab manager of their department in the proper use and safety features of the autoclaves.

4. If you discover a malfunction with one of the autoclaves please inform the building manager so that repairs can be scheduled promptly.

E. Use of Personal Protective Equipment, Lab Attire and Conduct

1. Suitable eye protection must be worn in chemistry labs at all times. Labs conducted by the Biology, MARS and Physics departments will be subject to eye protection requirement on a case-by-case basis. If the work involves any hazardous liquid or gas, eye protection must be worn.
2. Eye washes and safety showers must be unobstructed. No equipment, trash cans, or storage can be in front of, or within 16 inches to the side. Do not store loose items near the eye wash that can fall and make a trip hazard.
3. Use of contact lenses is not recommended in the laboratories, but if it is necessary then the individual must wear safety goggles for protection.
4. Face shields should be used when the lab procedure has the potential of explosion, fire or splashing. Please consult the MSDS. Face shields should also be used when the operation involves high pressure or vacuum.
5. Protective gloves are available when needed. Make sure that the gloves chosen provide the proper protection from the type of chemicals being used. Consult the MSDS.
6. Chemistry labs require that lab coats and closed toe shoes be worn at all times. In other labs the coats will be required depending on the type of work being performed.
7. Open-toed shoes are not allowed in any of the Chemistry Department or Marine Science laboratories. Shoe requirements for Biology and Physics labs will be evaluated on a case-by case basis.
8. Tie back long hair and remove neckties and scarves.
9. Use protective eye wear when using UV lamps.
10. Wear non-synthetic clothing that is comfortable but not so loose that it will catch on equipment.
11. No horseplay in the labs. Maintain a professional attitude.

F. General Lab Safety. These mandatory safety procedures apply in all laboratories where work with chemicals may be conducted, as well as chemical storage and handling areas. They apply to research labs and teaching labs.

1. No eating, drinking, gum chewing, applying cosmetics, chewing tobacco, or smoking is allowed at ANY time.
2. Do not mouth pipette any liquids.
3. Do not taste or smell any chemicals.
4. Always wash your hands before leaving the laboratory.
5. Do not store food in freezers, refrigerators or cupboards in the laboratories.

6. Minimize your chemical exposure. Read the label on the chemical bottle before use, and be aware of the PEL (permissible exposure limit). Insure that your protocol will not cause an unsafe exposure. Review new procedures and disposal considerations with the lab managers and after looking at the MSDS.
7. Make yourself familiar with every step of the procedure you are about to perform prior to beginning.
8. Treat chemical spills on the body by flushing the area with water for 15 minutes. If the spill covers a large part of the body use the emergency shower and remove the contaminated clothing. If the eyes are affected flush with water for 15 minutes using an eyewash station.
9. Treat burns by placing the burned area under a gentle, cool water flow for 15 minutes to help reduce pain and blistering.
10. Dispose of broken glass immediately. Put it in a container designated for broken glass.
11. Mop up spilled water on the floor immediately.
12. Never leave a hotplate or Bunsen burner unattended. Make sure any container being heated has its cap loosened.
13. Keep aisles clear of furniture or other obstructions to provide access to safety equipment and exits.
14. When ordering any new chemical consult the lab manager regarding its use, storage, and disposal. This includes chemicals in research labs as well as teaching labs.

G. Chemical Labeling and Storage

1. Every chemical and reagent must be labeled with its full name, and its particular hazard. Manufacturer labels will contain all of the necessary information. Chemicals that are put into a customer-supplied container must meet the labeling requirements. Abbreviations or symbols are not allowed.
2. Make yourself familiar with the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) diamond. The NFPA label is the diamond shaped symbol with colors and numbers to represent the dangers. Blue: hazard, Red: flammability, Yellow; reactivity. Numbers are assigned (1-4) and the higher the number indicates increased risk.
3. Chemicals must be stored in locations that are appropriate for their type of hazard. Flammable liquids are to be stored in flammable cabinets or explosion proof refrigerators. Each laboratory can have a limited amount of flammable liquid out of the storage areas when it is in use. The total amount of flammable liquid in a lab, not contained in a cabinet, is 10 gallons. Any flammable liquid container that is over 1 liter must be in a protective caddy when it is out of the storage cabinet or fume hood. No squeeze bottles for flammable liquids can be larger than 500ml.
4. Separate Nitric acid from other acids by use of secondary containers.
5. Acids and oxidizers must be in the cabinets designed and labeled for them. Do not mix these chemicals.

6. Solvents and flammable liquids should be stored in secondary containers when ever possible.
7. Return all chemicals to their proper storage sites after use.
8. Do not use the fume hoods for long-term chemical storage. Small amounts of hazardous waste, in a secondary container, may be kept in specially designated and labeled locations. Hazardous waste containers must have a cap on the bottle. See the lab manager to arrange hazardous waste storage locations.

H. Compressed Gasses

1. Compressed gas cylinders must be secured to walls or stationary benches with chain except when being moved. If there is more than one cylinder they must have two rows of chains securing the cylinder.
2. When a gas cylinder is moved, the regulator must be removed and the protective cap must be in place. Use a cylinder cart and strap the cylinder to the cart.
3. When turning on the gas open the valve slowly. Once full pressure has been reached you may open it one half turn. Do not open the valve all the way. They are designed to deliver full pressure at one half turn.
4. When removing the regulator, close the main valve first and then bleed off the gas from the regulator. Make sure flammable gases are not near sources of ignition. Put the protective cap on the cylinder once the regulator is removed.
5. Hydrogen cylinders must be grounded and stored in specialized cabinets. These are in rooms #288, #459 and #496.
6. Do not store an oxygen cylinder near a flammable gas cylinder. Use specially designed regulators for oxygen.

I. Hazardous Waste

1. Do not put any hazardous, flammable, corrosive or toxic waste down the sink or in wastebaskets.
2. Bottles of hazardous waste must have a label on it stating the following:

Hazardous Waste

University of San Diego

Shiley Science Center 5998 Alcalá Park

San Diego, CA 92110

EPA ID. # CAD982033888

pH_____

Course/Lab_____

Start date_____

Physical State: Solid_____ Liquid_____

Hazard Properties: Flammable____ Toxic_____

Corrosive _____ *Reactive* _____ *Other* _____
Contents: _____

3. Collect like substances together. If you have questions ask a lab manager for assistance or look at the MSDS for compatibilities.
4. Bottles that are for collection of hazardous waste must be in a secondary container or tub that is identified as a hazardous waste collection site.
5. Labels will be available for your convenience, but you **MUST** fill in the blanks, completely.
6. Do not leave the lid off of the waste collection container.
7. Apply the label, and write in the start date, before you put any waste in the bottle. Start dates cannot be over 1 year old.
8. Once a bottle reaches 3/4 of its capacity it is considered full.
9. No initials or abbreviations are acceptable on the labels. If you need additional room to list the contents use a sheet on a clipboard that identifies which container it coordinates with.
10. Once a collection bottle becomes full, it should be taken to the hazardous material storage shed located near the loading dock at the west end of the building. The waste must be accounted for in the departmental inventory log, prior to storage in the waste shed. Work with the lab manager for storage and inventory.
11. The chemical hygiene officer will coordinate the removal of these materials from the campus twice each year.
12. Sharps must be disposed of in special sharps containers called Isolyzers. The container must have a generator name and a start date. The date cannot be older than one year. Needles can never be put into ordinary or glass waste.

J. Chemical Spills

1. If the spill is hazardous or volatile evacuate the area, seal it off and call public safety at x 2222, call the chemical hygiene officer, and a lab manager.
2. Major spills of hazardous materials are to be cleaned by County of San Diego HazMat. Public Safety will make the phone contact with the county for this assistance.
3. Always get MSDS information prior to beginning a minor spill clean up.
4. Each department has spill kits, and there are spill pads in each research lab.
5. For a small spill use the spill pads, paper towels or vermiculite. For larger spills use spill pillows and the appropriate spill kit.
6. Once the spill has been absorbed into the pads, put them into the hazardous materials bag and put the bag into the nearest fume hood. Inform the lab manager and chemical hygiene officer that there is waste to be taken to the storage shed.
7. All of the contaminated materials resulting from the spill clean up must be placed in a tub or sealed container and logged in for disposal in the hazardous waste storage shed.

8. In the event that the clean up would cause an exposure that could exceed the PEL for a chemical, contact the lab manager or chemical hygiene officer so that the County of San Diego can perform the task. Janitorial staff should never be involved in the clean up of hazardous spill.

K. Laser Safety

1. The Laser Safety Officer for the Shiley Center is Dr. Greg Severn. It is the responsibility of the LSO to ensure the safe use of laser equipment.
2. Personnel must have formal training by the LSO prior to using laser equipment. As with all labs students must sign a training form.
3. The area around the laser is considered a hazard zone and personnel must be protected by means of a physical barrier such as a curtain, wall or furniture panel.
4. Warning signs must be placed on the out side of the barrier warning of the hazard.
5. Always wear eye protection when using laser equipment.
6. Never put your head or eyes in line with the laser. If an alignment must be done, use paper as a beam stop.
7. Always wear a grounding wrist strap when opening the laser cavity. Diode lasers are extremely susceptible to damage from static discharge.
8. Do not attempt to clean the optics without supervision of the LSO.

V. Radioactive Materials

1. The Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) for USD is Starla Tudor. It is the responsibility of the RSO to ensure the safe use, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials. The RSO must update the radioactive license as necessary.
2. All new protocols that are to use radioactive materials must be approved by the RSO prior to their implementation.
3. All orders for radioactive materials must be approved by the RSO prior to the order being placed.
4. Use of radioactive materials is limited to locations that are on our license. These locations are **very specific**. The room numbers are specified, as well as the use areas within each room.
5. Monthly wipe tests are required as part of our license. For shared areas, such as instrument rooms, the wipe tests will be performed by the RSO.
6. Each research laboratory that is on our license has a survey record that is specific for that laboratory. Every month an entry into the survey record must be made. If work has been done using radioactive materials then you must perform the wipe test and log the data into the survey record. The survey record for research labs is the responsibility of the principal investigator.
7. All use, waste, and sewer disposal must be logged into the appropriate records.

8. Failure to keep records up to date on disposal, use, or survey records for research labs will not be allowed. Infractions will result in denial of further use of radioactive materials.
9. Please see the Radiation Safety Program for more details about use of radioactive materials at USD.

VI. Chemicals With Special Hazards

1. Chemicals defined as carcinogens or reproductive toxins should be stored and used in specially designated areas. They should be kept inside of secondary containers when ever possible. The Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and toxins is included at the end of this hygiene plan, and can be found at: http://www.oehha.org/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html
2. Designated work areas for prop 65 chemicals must be clearly labeled, and the work area is to be cleaned thoroughly when the work is complete.
3. Work with the smallest amounts of these dangerous chemicals as possible, and use personal protective equipment such as gloves, goggles, and lab coats. Consult the MSDS.
4. Students must receive proper safety training by the principal investigator or instructor prior to working with any prop 65 chemical or other dangerous chemical.
5. If the chemical is a liquid, the procedure should be set up on absorbent paper.
6. If the chemical is volatile, the work should be done inside a designated fume hood.
7. Corrosive (pH less that 2 or greater than 12.5) and reactive (unstable, water reactive, explosive, generates toxic gases etc.) materials should be handled while wearing suitable gloves, a lab coat and a face shield or goggles.
8. Chemicals with PEL's of 50ppm or lower must be used in a fume hood.
9. Chemicals with flash points below 200° F must be used in fume hoods and away from ignition sources.
10. If there is reason to believe that an exposure has occurred, exceeding the PEL of a particular chemical, the University of San Diego is required to monitor the exposure according to OSHA guidelines and inform the employee of the results within 15 days.
11. Peroxide forming compounds must be labeled with the date of opening, and they cannot be kept for more than 6 months.

VII. Employee Training and Record Keeping

1. All lab employees and faculty are to receive lab safety training. New employee training is to be given before any lab work is performed. All returning employees are to receive a safety refresher course each fall semester.
2. When a new hazard, either chemical or mechanical is introduced into the lab the proposed procedure must be approved by the lab managers and the hygiene officer. After documentation is in place appropriate training must be given prior to use.

3. Work-study students and other supervised part-time employees will be trained by their supervisor or faculty member.
4. The training for faculty will include a review of the chemical hygiene plan and other aspects of safety. Each employee who will work with chemicals will be given a copy of the chemical hygiene plan and must sign and turn in a page stating that they have received, understood and will adhere to the plan.
5. Anyone who intends to use radioactive materials must attend a separate training session performed by the RSO. As with the chemical safety training, there will be an annual refresher that is mandatory.
6. Lab instructors are required to train their students in lab safety during the first lab session. The students must sign a record of training and this record is to be kept by the chemical hygiene officer. Faculty must also train and document the training of students doing research with them.
7. Inspections will be done periodically by the following entities; University EH&S office, the chemical hygiene officer/RSO, County of San Diego Health Department, City of San Diego Fire Department. Records of these inspections will be kept in the building manager's office.
8. Records of training will be kept for 5 years; records of the monitoring results, exposure assessments and medical consultations will be kept for 30 years and are available for review by employees or their representatives.
9. If an exposure leads to signs or symptoms associated with a hazardous chemical a medical examination will be provided by University Health Services. The physician must provide a record of the results and a statement that the employee has been informed of the results.
10. The chemical hygiene officer is responsible for chairing a safety committee for the facility. This committee must meet quarterly and minutes of the meetings are to be on file in the hygiene officer's office.

Please remove this page after reading the plan. Sign and then return this page to the Chemical Hygiene Officer in room #247. The remainder of this document should be kept for reference material.

I have received, read, and understand the policies and procedures set forth in the University of San Diego Chemical Hygiene Plan. I will adhere to the regulations in the plan.

Print Name _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Appendix B

California Prop 65

-List of carcinogens and reproductive toxins

http://www.oehha.org/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html

California Code of Regulations

Title 8, section 5189

-List of Acutely Hazardous chemicals

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5189a.html>