

U.S. National Poultry Research Center's Safety & Health Newsletter

We are working to keep you better informed and protected!

Volume 4, September 2015

On The Horizon...

Oct. 12th

Columbus Day
Federal Holiday

Oct. 28

Blood Drive

9AM-3PM RRC Cafeteria
To schedule an appointment
contact Kay Stapleton at
Kay.stapleton@fsis.usda.gov or
call 706-546-2379.

Nov. 1

Daylight Savings Time Ends

At 2AM clocks are turned
backward 1 hour to 1 AM local
standard time.

Nov. 11

Veteran's Day

Federal Holiday
Let us never forget those that
have sacrificed for the
freedoms we now enjoy.

Visit Our Safety Website
www.ars.usda.gov/SAA/RRC/Safety



*It's not just a good idea,
it's an expectation!*

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- Hazardous Waste Determination Requirements
- Emergency Door Release Operations

Biosafety: Scrubs & Lab Coats – Purpose & Restrictions

The fundamental objective of our biosafety program is the containment of potentially harmful biological agents. Our agency follows the guidelines established by the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL), 5th edition, which defines the fundamentals of containment. The fundamentals of containment include the microbiological practices, safety equipment, and facility safeguards that protect laboratory workers, the environment, and the public from exposure to infectious microorganisms that are handled and stored in the laboratory.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as lab coats and/or scrubs are required to be worn inside of BSL-1 or higher laboratories and are intended to provide a barrier of protection for both your skin and personal clothing. However, this is only effective if you are properly wearing those garments. For example, failing to button your lab coat provides no real protection for the front of your body. Supervisors must ensure that all individuals working in their labs have been properly trained on the proper wear and use of PPE. Individuals that cannot properly wear the required PPE must not be provided entry into such labs. Such entry would increase the risk of injury or illness. Under agency and statutory guidelines laboratory supervisors are responsible for activities within their labs and must ensure that all employees are complying with all required safety precautions.

Protective clothing, to include scrubs, must be removed before leaving for non-laboratory areas, such as the cafeteria, administrative offices and personnel elevators, as these items may act as a fomite. A fomite is any object that is capable of carrying any infectious organism, with the ability to transfer the infectious organism from one individual to another. **Anyone that chooses to purchase and wear personal scrubs to work should be aware that they are considered personal clothing and are not considered proper PPE. A lab coat must be worn over such garments within labs and removed prior to entering non-lab space.**

Also, remember that personal protective clothing must be decontaminated and/or laundered at least every two weeks. Any scrubs or lab coats that have been potentially exposed to biological hazards should be autoclaved prior to washing. In-house washing facilities are located in PSB-12. Make sure to fill out the usage form and to provide your own detergent. An outside laundry service may be used; however, the Cleaners must be notified of any chemical or biological hazards the garments may have been contaminated with and have written protocols in place to deal with such contamination. In addition, the USNPRC Safety Office must have a copy of those protocols.

SEE: USNPRC Safety Program SOP reference page 37 Section f (3)

How to Determine Your Hazardous Waste Type

The hazardous waste identification (HWID) process is the crucial first step in the hazardous waste management system and a regulatory requirement under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (See: [40 CFR 262.11](#)). Correctly determining whether a waste meets the RCRA definition of hazardous waste is essential to determining how the waste must be managed. Up until now the USNPRC Safety Office has been taking care of these details and this will continue; however, to help with the accuracy and documentation of this process a new form has been created. Specific sections of this form will need to be completed by all labs that produce chemical waste prior to turning it over to the USNPRC Safety Office for disposal.

The following sections of the Hazardous Waste Determination Form will need to be completed by the lab personnel producing the waste:

- Section A: All
- Section B: Physical State, pH, Characteristics, Metal Content, and Composition
- Section C: Provide a copy of the MSDS and any other relevant information.

When needed, you can request a copy of the form by email or visit the location safety webpage.

USNPRC HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION FORM			
Hazardous Waste Determination Form #: (Example: Lab 522 form 1 of 1.)			
A. WASTE DESCRIPTION:			
Generation Process:			
Generation Location:		Total Quantity and/or Estimated Generation Rate:	
B. WASTE PROPERTIES, CHARACTERISTICS, and CONSTITUENTS:			
Physical State:		pH:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid w/retaining or absorbed liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid (if liquid, indicate if the liquid is: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Gas		<input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> > 2 but < 10.5 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 10.5	
Flashpoint:		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
<input type="checkbox"/> < 140 °F <input type="checkbox"/> > 140 °F but < 200 °F <input type="checkbox"/> > 200 °F			
Characteristics:	PCB Content:	Metal Content:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive <input type="checkbox"/> Ignitable <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> > 5 ppm <input type="checkbox"/> < 5 ppm <input type="checkbox"/> None Listed: <input type="checkbox"/> P or U-list (DCC only*) <input type="checkbox"/> F-list <input type="checkbox"/> K-list <input type="checkbox"/> Filist <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <small>*DCC = discarded commercial chemical products.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Antimony* <input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic <input type="checkbox"/> Barium <input type="checkbox"/> Beryllium* <input type="checkbox"/> Cadmium <input type="checkbox"/> Chromium <input type="checkbox"/> Cobalt* <input type="checkbox"/> Copper* <input type="checkbox"/> Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury <input type="checkbox"/> Molybdenum* <input type="checkbox"/> Nickel* <input type="checkbox"/> Selenium <input type="checkbox"/> Silver <input type="checkbox"/> Thallium* <input type="checkbox"/> Vanadium* <input type="checkbox"/> Zinc* <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<small>*Check these metals (or metal compounds) only if they are in a flammable, powdered, or finely divided state.</small>			
Composition (list all hazardous constituents):			
Constituent:	Volume % (range):	Constituent:	Volume % (range):
C. REMARKS (Attach all applicable documentation describing the waste (e.g. process knowledge statement, MSDS, sample analysis, etc.):			
D. FINAL DETERMINATION:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous <input type="checkbox"/> Non-hazardous <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Waste <input type="checkbox"/> Universal Waste <input type="checkbox"/> Used Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Prohibited by POTW			
COMPLETED BY:	UNIT:	CONTACT No.:	DATE:

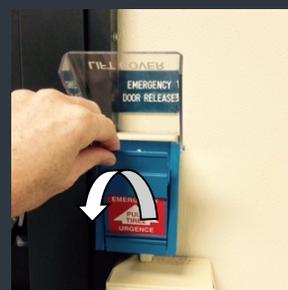
Emergency Door Release Activation

During an emergency evacuation at the U.S. National Poultry Research Center it may become necessary to utilize emergency exit doors held by magnetic locks. This can be easily accomplished with three simple steps. Note: An alarm may sound when door is breached.

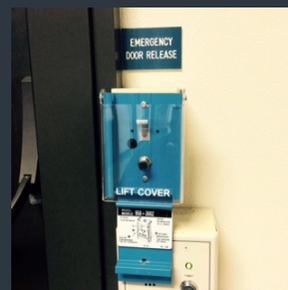
1. Lift up the clear plastic protective covering.



2. Pull down on emergency pull handle.



3. Push emergency door open and exit.



In The Spot light!

New Biosafety & Biosecurity Officer for the USNPRC!

Nick Chaplinski has joined our team. He comes from UNC-Chapel Hill where he was the Associate Biosafety Officer. At UNC he oversaw 5 Select Agent laboratories conducting work with 7 Select Agents and 2 other BSL-3 labs utilizing non-Select Agents. Nick took part in the internal inspections of 400+ PI's and over 1000 BSL-2 labs at UNC, as well as reviewing over 700 animal protocols per year. He has a B.S. degree in Biology from East Carolina University where he also received his M.S. degree in Environmental Health. Nick's office is located at SEPRL. He can be reached at nick.chaplinski.ars.usda.gov.



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