

24th Annual NACTLAC

October 8-9, 1976

Chemical Educator and OSHA

Organizer: Dr. Bud Hudson, Carroll College

Coordinator: Dr. James J. Hazdra, Illinois Benedictine College

Speakers: Mr. William Joy
Director of Occupational Safety and Environmental Health
University of Michigan

Mr. Jack Young
Safety Manager
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Midland, Michigan

A progress report submitted to the American Chemical Society on the impact of OSHA in academic research and teaching was presented.

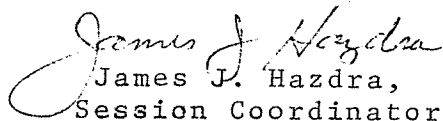
A discussion was centered on the general description of OSHA and other standards on personal protective equipment to the safe use of chemicals (National Fire Protection Standard Number 45). Described were the problems involved in record keeping and the types of records that should be kept in a college or university, the type of OSHA inspections, violations, and the general duty clause. The sixteen carcinogens were mentioned and the types of facilities and record keeping that is necessary for the use of these compounds was discussed.

Finally, a list of what college chemistry teachers can do to meet OSHA standards and provide a safe environment was given:

- 1.) Make learning how to be safe an integral and important part of the chemical education process.
- 2.) Set a good safety example and design experiments to be fail-safe.
- 3.) Have a safety coordinator and/or safety committee.
- 4.) Routinely participate in safety meetings.
- 5.) Conduct regular laboratory inspections.
- 6.) Correct recognized unsafe conditions and practices.

- 7.) Allocate funds for safety.
- 8.) Provide incentives for safety performance.
- 9.) Have a laboratory safety manual.
- 10.) Have a safety reference library.
- 11.) Evaluate potential hazards before experiments are conducted.
- 12.) Employ proper personal protection (goggles, gloves, etc.).
- 13.) Wear safety glasses -- always.
- 14.) Report all accidents resulting in injury.
- 15.) Alert co-workers/students to their unsafe practices or hazardous conditions.
- 16.) Consider safety to be as important as productivity.
- 17.) Along with your supervisors, have a genuine concern for your own well-being and that of your co-workers/students.
- 18.) Have an adequate supply of safety facilities -- showers, eye-baths, fire extinguishers, and first aid equipment.
- 19.) Have a plan for handling an emergency.
- 20.) Believe that all accidents can be prevented.

It was also suggested that the Manufacturing Chemist Association "Guide for Safety in a Chemical Laboratory" should be obtained by every chemistry department.


James J. Hazdra,
Session Coordinator