



Environmentally Speaking

University of Georgia
Environmental Safety Division

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The FIRST Building—New Facility, New Name by Wes Kolar

The University of Georgia and the UGA Real Estate Foundation have recently generously provided the Environmental Safety Division (ESD) with an 8,000 square foot warehouse building that will be used for a variety of purposes. The primary function of the building is to provide a climate-controlled environment for the Hazard Assessment Response Team's (HART) vehicle and equipment. The HART squad is UGA's twelve person HazMat team. The building enhances the teams' capability for quick responses to hazardous materials situations by providing drive-through access for the HART truck and trailer. In addition, the building enables the team to keep all of its equipment in a temperature controlled environment, ready for deployment from one central location.

The building will also be used as a training facility and contains a 1600 square foot conference room that is outfitted with state of the art training equipment. There is enough room in the conference room/training area to accommodate up to fifty attendees at one time. The conference room will be employed by the HART team for training purposes and will also be shared with other departments on campus who are in need of such a facility.

In addition to the above amenities, the building contains an 800 square foot laboratory that will be used to teach many aspects of safety including general laboratory safety, bio-safety, radiation safety, and proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste. A three hour semester credit course for graduate students working in UGA's labora-

tories covering the above mentioned topics will be offered through the Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) department and taught in the ESD FIRST building beginning in the fall of 2004.

The ESD staff submitted names for the new building, and they voted on "Facility for Incident Response and Safety Training," or the FIRST building.



A large equipment storage area where HART keeps supplies.



(above) This is a section of the conference/training room at the FIRST building. (below) The mock laboratory for teaching proper lab safety is set up in part of the building.



Tanyard Creek Turns Red? Help Request from ESD

Using the natural surroundings of UGA as teaching aids is an excellent way to show authentic, real-world application of various techniques or instruments. These class practicals or demonstrations often attract attention of people who are not involved and therefore do not understand what is happening. The same holds true for certain other kinds of activities such as controlled burns that can attract the attention of people who do not know or understand what is going on. The “cause and effect” is a call to ESD or Public Safety to investigate something out of the ordinary or that appears dangerous. In some cases we must also contact regulatory agencies such as the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). A good example is illustrated in the photo below of a red Tanyard Creek. The creek was red from a tracer dye used to study flow rates in such bodies of water; but at the time ESD was contacted, we had no idea that the creek was being used in a practical course of study. ESD was also required to notify the EPD that a release of unknown origin had occurred into the creek. This instigated an investigation by the EPD. A safety list-serve message was sent out by ESD which prompted a response from the professor teaching the class, and the mystery was solved.

ESD would appreciate a “heads up” notification when anyone plans similar activities or teaching practicals. You may contact Dena Roth, emergency operations manager, at 369-5625 or by email at droth@esd.uga.edu.



Tanyard Creek resembled the Nile River when it turned red in biblical times, but tracer dye caused this creek to flow red.

New Graduate Level Course Offered for Fall 2004

The Environmental Safety Division and the Environmental Health Science Department are collaborating on a new graduate level course entitled, “Current Topics in Environmental Health Science – Safe & Responsible Management of Laboratories,” Course # EHSC 8100. This course is worth 3 credit hours and will be taught by the staff of ESD in our new state-of-the-art training facility, which includes a training lab!

The course is recommended for all graduate level science majors at UGA. The course objective is to show the correlation between lab experimentation, lab layout and lab safety. Students can expect to come out with the information and tools to eliminate or at a minimum reduce the effects of any lab accident. As a bonus, upon receiving a passing grade, all students will also receive a certificate of training as First Responders-Awareness Level.

The two books that are required for the course, that should be standard reference in any lab, are the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards and the DOT Emergency

Response Guide Book 2004. Don’t be fooled by the diminutive size of the publications, as they are packed with many useful items of information. A thorough review of both books will be presented during the class.

To check out the course syllabus go to <http://www.esd.uga.edu/chem/course.htm> or e-mail Heather McEachern in the Environmental Health Science Department at hivey@uga.edu to request a copy.

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The Revised Radiation Safety Manual

by Jody Jacobs

The first UGA Radiation Safety Manual was published in 1965. Prior to the current revision, the last significant update was done in 1996. Unfortunately, these updates frequently consisted of adding information to the existing manual. This resulted in similar topics being located in entirely different portions of the manual, and in some cases contradictory information. Also, since the document had not been revised in 7 years, it contained some information that was out of date or not up to modern standards.

The revised manual (2003 edition) was published on September 8, 2003. Radiation Safety managed to squeeze enough money out of the budget to print 150 copies and hand deliver one copy to each of the active authorized users on campus. The entire manual is also available to view or download on the ESD website.

The revision is the work of collaborative effort between the UGA Radiation Safety Manager and the Radiation Safety Committee. A subcommittee of the Radiation Safety Committee was formed for the purpose of reviewing draft documents in support of the revision. In addition, members of the Radiation Safety staff assisted with various parts of the document.

The goals of the new manual include:

- to improve safety by making needed information readily available (reference document)
- to update the manual with regard to regulatory compliance
- to provide clear instructions for the performance of radiation safety activities
- to clearly and accurately define limits and action levels
- to improve operational efficiency for the conduct of radiation safety tasks
- to support the ALARA concept at UGA (radiation exposure should be As Low As Reasonably Achievable)

The new manual is in a procedural format. Each chapter has its own revision number located in the header of each page. When a future revision is required, individual chapters may be changed without affecting the rest of the document. The most current revisions will be posted on the ESD website.

In the process of revising the manual, several new forms were developed. Forms are important because from a regulatory standpoint a complete and accurate record provides the necessary proof that the safety procedures required by state and federal regulations are being performed. Examples of these new forms include those used to document radiological surveys, radioactive waste disposals, inventory records, applications for dosimetry badges, etc. Many of the new forms are in Microsoft Word or Excel format. This provided the opportunity to include automatic functions where calculations are required. Also, recurring data may be entered on the new forms and then the forms may be saved for use as templates. The new forms, in conjunction with more practical methods of performing certain procedures, can provide considerable time savings for the conduct of radiation safety activities.

Training on how to use the new manual continues to be offered on a regular basis. Class schedules may be viewed on the ESD website. Classes are held at Training and Development where a classroom with computer terminals for each student provides the opportunity to learn how to use the new electronic forms. The training is considered mandatory for at least one representative from each radioisotope laboratory. Questions or comments about the new manual are welcome and should be directed to Jody Jacobs or another member of the Radiation Safety staff.

Three Mile Island Revisited

March 28th was the 25 year anniversary of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident. This was a very significant event in terms of the impact on radiation safety, emergency planning, and regulatory oversight of the nuclear industry. Despite public and media perception to the contrary, the event was NOT especially significant in terms of its impact on the health and safety of the local population with regard to radiation exposure. Probably the greatest danger to the local population came as a result of confusing and contradictory information released by the media and government officials, which resulted in large numbers of people (perhaps 140,000) evacuating the area in an uncontrolled manner.

If you are interested in knowing more about this event, it is recommended that you have a look at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's *Fact Sheet on the Accident at Three Mile Island*, which may be found at the internet address <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/3mile-isle.html>.

(below) Three Mile Island 20 years after the accident. Notice the barren landscape, void of trees or vegetation.



Renovation Begins at UGA's Skidaway Marine Facility

by Bill Favaloro

Marine Extension Service-Shellfish Research Laboratory Renovation Begins

The University of Georgia's Marine Extension Service will soon start a much-needed renovation on its Shellfish Research Laboratory at Skidaway Island. The facility is suffering from over 30 years of use in a harsh saltwater environment. The Marine Extension Group is known internationally as a pre-eminent center for coastal research. The staff at the site includes Dr. Alan Power, Research Scientist; James Nichols, Research Technician; Marcy Mitchell, Research Technician; Mary Sweeney Reeves, Marine Educator; and Ellie Covington, Research Technician. The Environmental Safety Division, via the Support and Outreach for the Outlying Facilities Program (www.esd.uga.edu/outreach/), works with the marine and agriculture sites around the state to provide environmental, health, and safety support.

History of the Laboratory

Nestled on the banks of the Skidaway Narrows, the Marine Extension Service Shellfish Research Laboratory overlooks rich tidal marshland. Designed in 1973 by Dr. John Kraeuter, a researcher on Sapelo Island, the laboratory was originally intended to serve as an oyster hatchery for the lucrative oyster industry that existed at that time. The building was completed in 1976. A change in direction occurred in 1981 due to deteriorating oyster landings in the state. Under the management of Dr. Ken Tinner, the laboratory became known as the "Marine Culture Facility", and conducted research on the rearing of various seaweed and bivalve spe-

cies, in addition to examining marsh food chain dynamics. In 1984, Dr. Randal Walker assumed control of the facility and the "Shellfish Research Laboratory" was born. The laboratory performed applied research and extension support to develop and sustain both natural and aquacultural shellfisheries in coastal Georgia. In this respect, serving as a vital link between research and development and the shellfish industry.

Research Areas

One of the facilities greatest success stories is the Georgia clam fishery. In the 1980's stock assessment and basic ecological studies of the native northern quahog, *Merccenaria mercenaria*, led to the development of a small but consistent local fishery. In the 1990's with support from Georgia Sea Grant and the Sapelo Foundation, the laboratory successfully developed an aquaculture system for growing quahogs in the predominantly mud substrates of coastal Georgia. At present, there are about a dozen clam farmers, all in McIntosh County. In the coming year new leases for shellfish farming are expected in Liberty County. Recently, and with funds from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the laboratory developed tidal powered clam nursery systems for growing small inexpensive seed clams up to a field planting size. The laboratory is also seeking to diversify the clam aquaculture fishery by researching additional species that may be suited to farming in our coastal waters (e.g. arks). Recent work has also focused on various finfish species e.g. black sea bass, *Centropristis striata*, and Atlantic croaker, *Micropogonias undulatus*. In addition to aquaculture the laboratory is also presently conducting a

major biological survey of the ports of the South Atlantic Bight to determine the presence and abundance of invasive species. Marine invasive species are a huge economic and ecological problem worldwide, however research has been limited to date in our local waters. In the past few months the laboratory has documented an invasion by the green mussel, which is native to the Indo Pacific region. The laboratory is also completing a comprehensive biological assessment of the whelk fishery to help with its management. This fishery is currently the most lucrative molluscan fishery in the state, however the whelk is very vulnerable to overfishing. To date close to twenty thousand whelks have been captured, tagged and released in the Savannah area. Education outreach and the promotion of environmental stewardship are central to the mission of the Marine Extension Service. The Shellfish Laboratory administers two volunteer based programs, the water quality monitoring "Coastal Adopt-A-Wetland" and an oyster restoration "GEORGIA" program.

Goals of the Renovation

One of the goals of the renovation project is to be able to house all the staff in the building. Currently, only two of the five staff are accommodated. Additional benefits of renovation include: an histology laboratory; three temperature controlled rooms plumbed with seawater lines and drains and a light control system; a conference room; a water chemistry research/teaching area; a wet room; ADA bathrooms; storage rooms; a new air system; a whole new electrical system (wiring, lights, switches, etc); and the upgrading of existing offices and lab spaces.

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Additional Support and Contributions

Thanks to the generosity of the College of Veterinary Medicine, three unused fume hoods were donated to the Shellfish Building renovation. The badly needed fume hoods will be a perfect addition to the project, not to mention the timeliness of the help. The Environmental Safety Division, in cooperation with the College of Veterinary Medicine, used a team effort in securing the fume hoods, moving them to storage, and ultimately delivering them to the Marine Extension Service at Skidaway.

The renovation is scheduled to start in late March and be completed in approximately five months.

Broken Mercury Thermometer Spills

Environmental Safety Division's HARTeam will no longer respond to broken mercury thermometer spills. The procedures for such spills have been revised so anyone working in a lab will have access to the information on ESD's website at www.esd.uga.edu. Click on the "What's New" heading and print a copy of the instructions.

Spill kits can be purchased at Central Research Stores (CRS), stock number 931765, for \$18.97. It is recommended that each lab purchase one now instead of waiting until a thermometer breaks. CRS keeps a limited supply on hand.

We highly recommend that you consider replacing mercury thermometers with non-mercury ones. A variety are available at CRS. Heath Hardison at ESD can assist you with information on alternatives. Contact him at 583-0329.

ESD will continue responding to mercury spills other than broken thermometers.

Emergency Contact Information When Shipping Hazardous Materials

by Dena Roth

Researchers at UGA need to be able to ship items that are considered hazardous materials by the Department of Transportation (DOT). Every hazardous material must have documentation known as a shipping paper or a manifest accompanying it. Manifests are used to ship hazardous materials that have been declared waste. Shipping papers are for hazardous materials that are in good, useable condition. As a researcher you would be using a shipping paper. All your hazardous waste is managed by the Environmental Safety Division's Hazardous Materials Program.

A crucial piece of information required on all shipping papers is an emergency contact number. This number must be answered by a living, breathing person (not an answering machine or answering service) 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. The person must have knowledge regarding this shipment, such as a copy of the Material Data Safety Sheet (MSDS) or similar information to answer questions posed to them by the caller. You **cannot** use Public Safety (PS) or Environmental Safety (ESD) as your 24/7 contact phone number. The University of Georgia is subject to calls from DOT verifying emergency contact information. This recently happened when ESD received a call from a DOT inspector regarding a shipment for which we had no information.

If you frequently ship hazardous materials, you may want to take a DOT shipping class. Many environmental companies offer such classes. If you only occasionally ship hazardous materials, request assistance from the company you plan to use as a transporter/ carrier to help with completing the shipping papers.

How to Report a Hazardous Materials Emergency

by Dena Roth

UGA is very fortunate to have its own fully-trained and equipped hazmat team known as the Hazardous Assessment Response Team or HART. HART can respond to biological, chemical or radiological release/spills.

Use the following procedures to activate the HARTeam:

- Evacuate the lab;
 - Bring the material data safety sheet (MSDS) with you;
 - Close the door to the lab;
 - Between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm contact Environmental Safety Division at 542-5801 to mobilize UGA's HART;
 - If you have a building safety committee, notify them during 8:00 am and 5:00 pm.
- OR:
- After 5:00 pm report release/spills to the UGA Public Safety Division at 542-2200 and carefully report the situation. Public Safety will activate HART.

Please follow this process whenever you need assistance with a release/spill. HART keeps personnel on call 24/7. By following the above procedure the team will be activated in the timeliest manner.

If you call another individual of the Environmental Safety Division outside of the procedure outlined above, this will only add time to the activation of the team.

Correction from the Fall Supplement issue:

Dogs aren't allergic to chocolate; however, it can make them sick if they ingest too much for their size. Article duplicated from the following website:
www.crazyfordogs.com/safety/holiday_shtml

Severe Weather Season by Dena Roth

What makes weather hazardous? If weather is severe and has an impact on the community, it is hazardous weather. The severe weather events most likely to affect UGA and its satellite campuses are thunderstorms and tornados, hurricanes, floods, drought/extreme heat, wildfires, and ice storms. Let's define the severe weather events based on the characteristics that make them hazardous.

Severe thunderstorms produce high winds, lightning, heavy rains, downbursts and create the conditions necessary for the formation of tornadoes. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air composed of water droplets whereby the tornadic circular motion is capable of causing damage to anything in its path. Hurricanes produce high storm surge, heavy rainfall, and devastating winds. They can spawn tornadoes after landfall. Heavy, persistent rains produce floods. Extreme heat produces periods of high temperatures capable of causing illness and death and creating the conditions that lead to drought and wildfires. Winter storms that produce ice and sleet are called ice storms and are typically accompanied by high winds and extreme wind chills.

Natural hazards are naturally occurring events that are primarily weather related. In some cases, weather triggers other hazards, as is the case with heavy rains that trigger flooding or landslides and extreme heat that triggers prolonged droughts.

During the last 23 years, severe weather has caused 229 deaths as well as extensive property damage in Georgia. Severe weather events can often be predicted and occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations. Severe thunderstorms, tornados, and hurricanes are the three weather occurrences most likely to affect the University of Georgia throughout the state.

Severe thunderstorms are weather systems that produce strong winds including straight-line winds, lightning, and heavy rain. Thunderstorms result when cold upper air sinks and warm moist air rises creating a violent convection. Straight-line winds exceeding 100

mph produce heavy rains and hail. Lightning, which always accompanies a thunderstorm, kills more people in the U.S. than tornados, floods and hurricanes combined.

Tornados are short-lived local storms that always develop out of severe thunderstorms or hurricanes. They are composed of a violently rotating column of air that descends to the ground in the familiar funnel shape. Tornado strength is measured from F-0 to F-5 on the Fujita Wind Damage Scale. Unlike the mid- and southwestern states, the Southeast typically does not have tornados that exceed F-3, because of our hilly and undulating terrain compared to the flat terrain of out west.

The National Weather Service issues tornado forecasts as follows: a **tornado watch** indicates that conditions are right for a tornado to develop—be on the lookout. **Tornado warning** indicates a tornado has been sighted in the area and people should take cover. Tornado season is from April to June.

Hurricanes begin as a tropical depression and are termed hurricanes when winds reach a constant speed of 74 mph. The winds blow in a large spiral with a calm center known as the eye. The storm surge is a dome of water that floods the coastlines near the area where the eye of the hurricane makes landfall. It is the storm surge that causes the greatest damage. In addition to causing flooding inland, hurricanes can also spawn tornados.

Hurricane season is from June to November. The National Hurricane Center issues hurricane forecasts as follows: a **hurricane advisory** tells where the storm is located, the wind speed, and direction it is moving. A **hurricane watch** is issued 24-36 hours in advance of landfall for the costal areas it will affect. A **hurricane warning** is issued when hurricane conditions are expected in a coastal area in 24 hours or less.

It is important to know evacuation shelters and routes for hurricane warnings. For severe thunderstorms and tornados, refuge areas should be identified in your home and workplace. These are areas without windows on the lowest

floor possible. Keep a National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio on at all times, programmed for the area in which you live and work. Weather radios can provide you with the time you need to evacuate or take shelter. Contact Public Safety and ask about their severe weather program and get a weather radio if you do not currently have one.

Winter Storms

Although rare to the South, winter storms happen often enough that planning for such events should be done. Winter storms in the South are more often in the ice storm category; and due to the infrequency and the treacherous nature of ice, they are greatly feared.

Why does the South experience more ice storms than snowstorms? Occasionally, cold air penetrates the South. Since cold air holds less moisture than warm air, any moisture that has accumulated prior to the arrival of the dome of cold air will fall to the ground as frozen precipitation and damaging ice accumulation can result. If the South experienced longer periods of cold air, we would probably have more snow than ice. The National Weather Service issues watches and warnings when conditions are right for winter storms.

Preparing for emergencies at work should include an emergency plan for your building with emergency phone numbers and identified areas of refuge. Every department should have a weather radio and a notification plan such as a phone tree. Other supplies should include a flashlight, and AM/FM radio, extra batteries, and a first aid kit. Take these supplies with you to the refuge area.

If your department would like assistance in writing an emergency operations plan, please contact the emergency operations coordinator at (706) 369-5625 or via email: droth@esd.uga.edu. If you would like more information on emergency supplies for your home and car, pamphlets are available free of charge at the American Red Cross office located on Milledge Avenue in Athens.

Barbecuing and Turkey Frying Safety

by Michael Hodgson

It's that warm weather time of the year again. The birds are chirping loudly, the squirrels and rabbits are all over the place, the flowers and trees are starting to bloom again. It kind of makes you want to clean off the grill and start barbecuing or deep frying a turkey. That could be a lot of fun and pretty tasty, but before you do that let's discuss some barbecuing and turkey frying safety.

Grills or turkey fryers must be at least 15 feet away from any building or structure. Turkey fryers reach extremely high temperatures and have been known to explode into flames. Grilling or frying in garages, under overhangs, under patios or porches, and under gazebos is not recommended. When using charcoal, never squirt charcoal lighter fluid into the fire or hot coals. The flame can follow the fluid right back into the container and explode in your hands. Never leave your grill or turkey fryer unattended with children around.

For the safest operation when deep frying a turkey follow these guidelines:

- Make sure there is at least 2 feet of space between the liquid propane tank and fryer burner.
- Place the liquid propane gas tank and fryer so that any wind blows the heat of the fryer away from the gas tank.
- Center the pot over the burner on the cooker.
- Completely thaw (USDA says 24 hours for every 4 to 5 pounds) and dry turkey before cooking. Partially frozen and/or wet turkeys can produce excessive hot oil splatter when added to the oil.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions to determine the proper amount of oil to add. If those are not available:

- Place turkey in pot.
- Fill with water until the turkey is covered by about ½ inch of water.
- Remove and dry turkey.
- Mark water level. Dump water, dry the pot, and fill with oil to the marked level.

Please note: Georgia State law prohibits the use of gas or charcoal grills on combustible balconies or porches.

It won't hurt to keep a fire extinguisher on hand just in case a bad situation develops. Enjoy your time barbecuing or turkey frying but please do it safely.

The University of Georgia Fire Safety Office (706-369-5706) would like to extend their thanks to Underwriters Laboratories www.ul.com, The National Fire Protection Association www.nfpa.org, and the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission www.cpsc.gov for their information which is provided on their websites.

Congratulations to Dr. Daryl Rowe

A lifetime of contributions to one's profession deserves special recognition. The Environmental Safety Division is pleased to announce that Dr. Daryl Rowe has received the Walter S. Mangold Award from the National Environmental Health Association. Since its inception in 1955, the Mangold Award is the highest honor to be bestowed on any Environmental Health/Public Health professional. It is the national gold standard representing a lifetime of professional achievement, personal character and innovative contributions thereof.

Dr. Rowe is the University of Georgia's Biological Safety Officer, who also has an outstanding track record in various tenets of the Environmental Health profession. He will be attending the NEHA conference in Anchorage, Alaska this May to receive this most prestigious award. Congratulations to Dr. Rowe on behalf of everyone at the Environmental Safety Division.

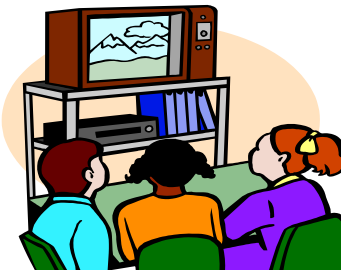


Is he cooking on a wooden porch — next to a wooden building? Is this safe? Don't forget safety while you enjoy outside barbecuing.

Safety Videos Available

The Environmental Safety Division has a library of safety videos which can be borrowed free of charge by University employees. Call us at (706) 542-0113 or place a checkmark by the videos you wish to borrow and return this completed page to us. Videos can be borrowed for up to two weeks or longer, if necessary; they can also be reserved for upcoming training classes you might be conducting. For a description of each video, including its length, go to our website:

www.esd.uga.edu/info/pub/vlibrary.pdf



Art Safety:

(A1) ___ Health Hazards and the Visual Arts

Chemical and Laboratory Safety:

- (CL2) ___ Chemical Storage Hazards
- (CL3) ___ Chemical Hazards
- (CL4) ___ A Place for Everything: Chemical Storage in the Laboratory
- (CL5) ___ Practicing Safe Science
- (CL6) ___ The Keys to Laboratory Safety
- (CL7) ___ Introduction to Reactive and Explosive Materials
- (CL8) ___ Radionuclide Hazards
- (CL9) ___ Science—Live to Tell About It
- (CL10) ___ Glassware Washing Hazards
- (CL11) ___ Centrifugation Hazards
- (CL12) ___ Fume Hood Test and Training
- (CL13) ___ Safety Showers and Eyewashes
- (CL14) ___ All Washed Up
- (CL15) ___ Safe Handling of Laboratory Glassware
- (CL16) ___ Whose Job Is It Anyway?
- (CL17) ___ Laboratory Fume Hood Safety
- (CL18) ___ Assessing Risks of Toxic Chemicals
- (CL19) ___ Flammables and Explosives
- (CL20) ___ Mammalian Cell Culture Hazards
- (CL21) ___ X-Ray Diffraction Hazards
- (CL22) ___ Controlling Your Risks—HIV in the Research Laboratory
- (CL23) ___ Working Safely with HIV in the Laboratory
- (CL24) ___ Preventing Contamination

- (CL25) ___ Get Your Checklist Ready—A Guide to Lab Safety Inspections
- (CL26) ___ Laboratory Safety: Potential Hazards II
- (CL27) ___ Ether Removal at Mercer University; Reactives/Explosives, AETC
- (CL28) ___ Hazardous Materials
- (CL29) ___ Lab Safety
- (CL30) ___ Chemical Lecture & Demonstrations
- (CL31) ___ It Only Takes a Second
- (CL32) ___ Confined Spaces—Silent Killer
- (CL33) ___ Virtual EPA Inspection of a College or University
- (CL34) ___ Environmental Health: The Invisible Profession

Driver Safety:

- (DS1) ___ Just Another Saturday Night
- (DS2) ___ Breaking the Accident Chain of Events
- (DS3) ___ Night Driving

Emergency Procedures:

- (EP1) ___ Tornado—Nature’s Fury 2000
- (EP2) ___ Chernobyl—Legacy of a Meltdown
- (EP3) ___ Emergency Response
- (EP4) ___ Preparing for a Crisis on Campus

- (EP5) ___ An Orientation to Community Disaster Exercises
- (EP6) ___ Bioterrorism and Mass Casualty Presentation; UGA; 10/31/01

Fire Safety:

- (FS1) ___ Fire Safety in the Laboratory
- (FS2) ___ Fire Escape—Getting Out Alive
- (FS3) ___ How Fast It Burned!
- (FS4) ___ Ready to Respond

Gas Cylinders:

- (GC1) ___ Gas Cylinders—Welding, Cutting, and Brazing
- (GC2) ___ Compressed Gases Can Be Dangerous; An Explosion Case History
- (GC3) ___ Handling Compressed Gas Cylinders
- (GC4) ___ Gas Cylinders—Overview

Right to Know/Hazard Communication:

- (RTK1) ___ Cracking the Code
- (RTK2) ___ Material Safety Data Sheets
- (RTK3) ___ MSDS—Roadmap to Safety; Read that Label
- (RTK4) ___ Your Right to Know
- (RTK5) ___ Right to Know: Administrator’s and Trainer’s Guide
- (RTK6) ___ Your Right to Know; MSDS—Roadmap to Safety

<p>Name _____</p> <p>Date Requested _____ Department _____</p> <p>Room No. _____ Building _____</p> <p>Mailing address (if off-campus) _____</p> <p>Phone _____ E-mail _____</p>
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