

LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES PROFESSIONNELS C'EST QUOI? C'EST POUR QUI?

WHAT IS OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION? WHO IS IT FOR?

ACCUEIL DES NOUVEAUX ENTRANTS / WELCOME OF NEWCOMERS

07 MARS 2024

Marie-Noëlle Navas

Chargée de prévention du Centre de Recherche des Cordeliers – Unité 1138



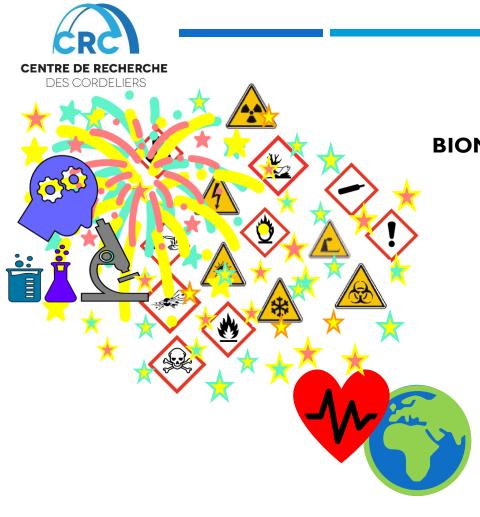








BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IS EXCITING.....



BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IS EXCITING.....

...BUT RISKY TOO FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT



AIMS OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION???



AIMS OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION:

- To limit and to control risks to prevent incident and accident
- To provide safe working conditions
- To protect workers and the environment
- To inform, train and educate workers



WHERE DOES OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION COME FROM?



WHERE DOES OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION COME FROM?



- Feedback on incidents and accidents
- Medical follow-up of agents
- Analysis of causes of occupational disease
- Product dosage studies to determine the effect on health and the environment
- Since 1947: I'INRS = National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases





FOR ANYBODY WORKING IN CRC



Whatever the university, the employer whatever the type of contract

Art. L4122-1 French Labor Code:

Everyone is responsible for

- their own safety and health
- the safety and health of the other people concerned



FOR ANYBODY WORKING IN CRC



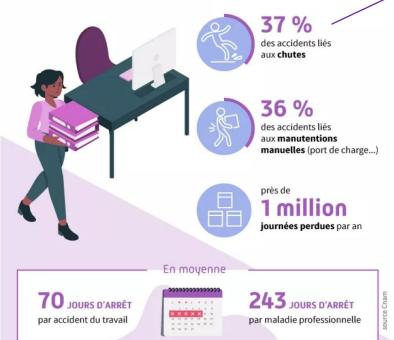
Not convinced?



Les risques professionnels
TRAVAIL DE BUREAU

= Office
work

Source: https://www.ameli.fr/



Risk factor for falls?

- Falls from height
- Slippery, degraded, uneven ground (including steps) or uneven surfaces
- Cluttered floor (passages cluttered with various objects, electrical cables, etc.)
- Inadequately lit passageways (walkways, stairs, etc.)
- + fire risks
- + stress and psychosocial risks
- + screen work
- + musculo-skeletal disorders
- + travel-related risks (home-work, work-restaurant, etc.)

Etc..

So, occupational risk and safety prevention is for anybody



FOR ANYBODY WORKING IN CRC

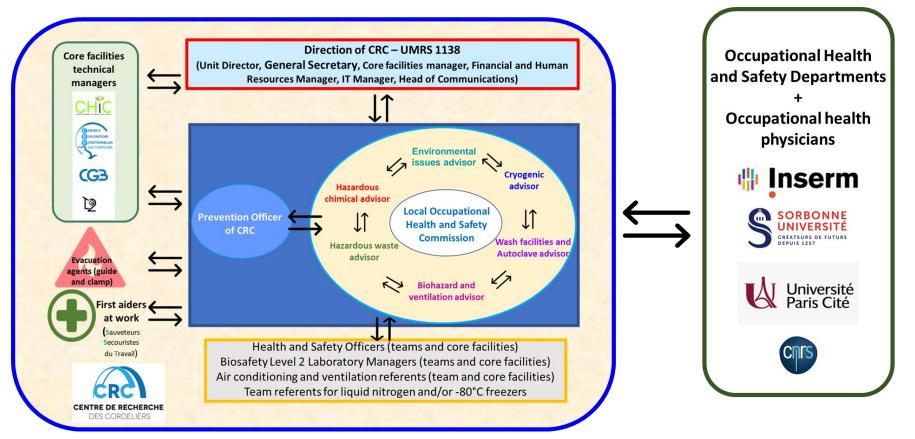
Convinced?



ORGANISATION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION IN CRC AND KEY PLAYERS



ORGANISATION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION





FIRST LINE HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICERS (HSO)

TEAM HSO DES CORDELIERS



LYDIE CHEVAL Team: 3- Renal physiology and tubulopathies



AUDREY ASSELIN Team: 5-Molecular OralPathophysiology



SOPHIE TAN Team: 8-Metabolic Diseases, Diabetes and co-morbidities



SYLVIE LACHKAR Team: 11- Métabolisme, Cancer et Immunité



JEAN-EMMANUEL HUGONNET Team: 12-Bacterial structures involved in modulation of antibiotic resistance





FIRAS BOUALLAGUE CRC LOGISTIC



GEORGES ZADIGUE Core facility: CEF



NATHALIE JOSSEAUME Team: 13-Inflammation, Complement and Cancer



MAXIME LECERE Team: 16-Immunopathology and therapeutic immunointervention



ALICIA TORRIGLIA Team: 17- Physiopathology of ocular diseases therapeutic innovations



CASILDA HITIER Team: 19- Drug resistance in hematological malignancies



HERMINE KAKANAKOU Core facility: CGB



FLORIANE ARBARETAZ Core facility: CHIC



AKILA IDDIR Team: 24- Oncogenic functions of B-catenin signaling in the



ISABELLE GALY-FAUROUX Team: 25-Proliferation. Stress, and Liver Physiopathology



CLAIRE MULOT Team: 26-Personalized medicine, pharmacogenomics. therapeutic optimization



SAMANTHA SCHAEFFER Team: 28-Functional Genomics of Solid Tumors



DELPHINE LE CORRE Core facility: L2 Containment Laboratory



AUDREY DIDELOT

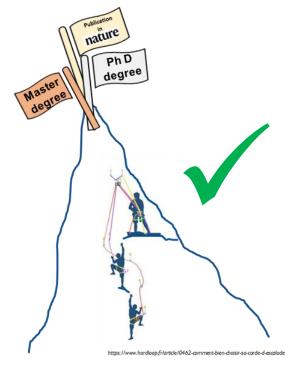


FIRST LINE HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICERS (HSO)

DO NOT SEE HSO AS POLICEMEN WHO PREVENT YOU PERFORMING EXPERIMENTS



BUT RATHER AS KIND GUIDES WHO HELP YOU REACH YOUR GOALS



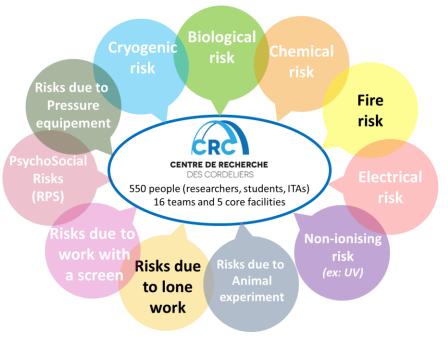


OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AT CRC



OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AT CRC

Many different risks



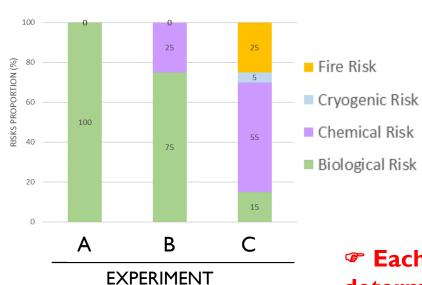
To get more information





ADAPTING PREVENTION TO EACH EXPERIMENT

Depending on experiments, you may be exposed to a single hazard or a combination of hazards.



Protections required:

- A: Adapted to biological hazard
- B: Mainly adapted to biological hazard but also including protection adapted to chemical hasard
- C: Mainly adapted to Chemical hazard but also including protection adapted to Fire hazard > Biological hasard > Cryogenic hazard
- Fach experiment requires a risk analysis to determine what measures to apply to protect oneself and to handle waste
- Ask your HSO for advice



PREPARATION OF AN EXPERIMENT

Two mantras to remember:

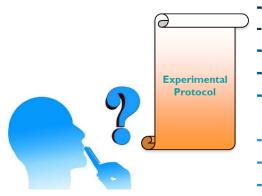
"Anticipation is a key to a safe and successful experience"

"Stress is a source of error and accident"



PREPARATION OF AN EXPERIMENT

Reading a protocol should raise many questions about the precautions to be taken to protect oneself, colleagues and the environment:



- What are the risks associated with each step of my protocol?
- What collective or individual protection measures should I put in place?
- What collective protective equipment (CPE) should I use?
- What personal protective equipment (PPE) should I wear?
- Should I work in a containment laboratory? In a core facility laboratory?
- Do I need to reserve a containment, an apparatus, etc...?
- Do I know how to use the equipment? Do I need to be trained?
- Will I encounter an isolated worker situation? If so, what are the procedures to ensure my safety?
- Are all the reagents and consumables I need available in the laboratory?
- Do I know how to manage the biological and chemical waste I will produce during my protocol?
- Etc...



PREPARATION OF AN EXPERIMENT

Reading a protocol should rai A newcomer: protect oneself, colleagues ar "Stop! I have already worked in

bout the precautions to be taken to

a laboratory elsewhere and I know all about this!"

HSO:

"Of course you know! But each research center is different and has its own specific rules to achieve a prevention goal depending on many criteria (size, buildings, location...)."

Are laboratory:

Do I know how to manage produce during my protocol?

Etc...



the

nlace?

protocol?

te I will



MAIN RULES OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION IN CRC: "HOT POINTS"





REGLEMENTARY FORMATION AND INFORMATION

- All new entrants must receive job hazard awareness training



- All newcomers should be welcomed by their HSO for a tour of the laboratory, with emphasis on hazards, prevention, and reminders of emergency procedures.
- Others reglementary trainings: animal experiments, use of pressure experiment (autoclave), use of laboratory containment: talk about this with you HSO or write to marie-Noelle.Brunelle-navas@Sorbonne-universite.fr
- Even if not reglementary: trainings to use equipment



REGLEMENTARY FORMATION AND INFORMATION

For French speaking persons: Laboratory risk awareness training offered by Sorbonne University

Two sessions / year: Next session: 18th to 29th March

Informations Pratiques

Lieu : Campus Pierre et Marie Curie (4 place Jussieu 75005 PARIS) *Se reporter au catalogue des formations pour plus de précisions*

Public : tout personnel SU et hébergés à SU

DEMANDE D'INSCRIPTION:

Les inscriptions se font en ligne via le lien suivant :

https://lime3-app3.sorbonne-universite.fr/index.php/178584?lang=fr

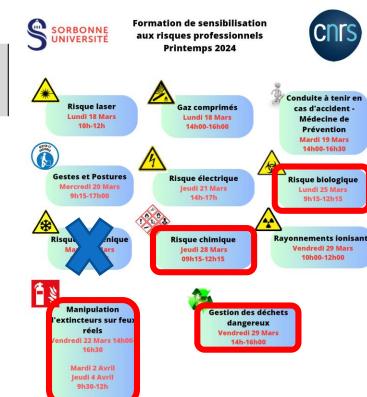
Il est indispensable d'utiliser l'adresse mail institutionnelle de Sorbonne Université

A l'issue de l'inscription, veuillez imprimer votre formulaire, le faire signer par votre responsable et le renvoyer à la DPRP par mail :

dprp-formations@sorbonne-universite.fr

Toutes les inscriptions sont prises en compte, vous ne recevrez donc pas de convocation.

MERCI DE TRANSMETTRE VOTRE ATTESTATION A MN NAVAS





OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRACEABILITY

I. The Health and Safety Register Of Sorbonne Université

https://signalements-rsst.sorbonne-universite.fr/



¹: With the exception of what may be requested from the technical department (blocked sink, accidental leak, etc.) and on condition that the technical department provides feedback.

- Accessible to all at all times
 - Only in French currently, so ask to your HSO to fill it with you
 - Recording of observations, incidents, accidents and suggestions for improving hygiene and safety¹
 - At CRC, the model used is the dematerialised model of Sorbonne Université:
 - * makes it possible to find out about the alert as soon as it is filed,
 - * to contact the person if necessary,
 - * to inform all supervisory bodies



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRACEABILITY 2. INDIVIDUAL EXPOSURE SHEETS

- Is authoritative in the case of an occupational disease
- One sheet per type of exposure: hazardous chemicals, laser,...
- The form varies according to the employer
- Collected once a year
- Signed by the staff member, the unit director and the employer
- Is an accurate record of exposures, their frequency and of the means of protection used
- WARNING: if you have been accidentally exposed to a hazardous chemical, you must complete the "accidental exposure" section and send it to your employer's accident prevention physician.



LABORATORY SAFE PRACTICE

No time to go into everything here, but.... READ ME PLEASE!!

What is the laboratory good practice # 1?





I am on the intranet!



LABORATORY SAFE PRACTICE

No time to go into everything here, but.... READ ME PLEASE!!

What is the laboratory good practice # 1?

= USE OF COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE OR EPC IN FRENCH)

What is the laboratory good practice # 2?



I am on the intranet!



LABORATORY SAFE PRACTICE

No time to go into everything here, but.... READ ME PLEASE!!

What is the laboratory good practice # 1?

= USING OF COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE OR EPC IN FRENCH)

What is the laboratory good practice # 2?

= WEARING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PRE OR EPI IN FRENCH)



WHY CPE (EPC) > PRE (EPI)?



I am on the intranet!



KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

2= PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE: protection of the **handler** from a hazard vectors



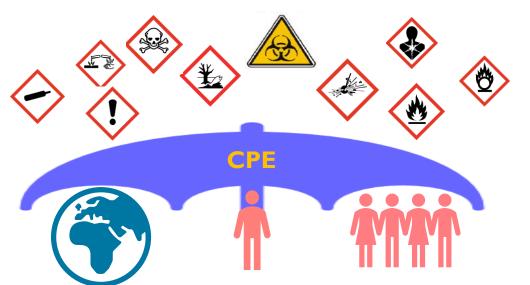


KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

I= COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE)
2= PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE: protection of the handler from a hazard vectors

CPE: protection of the handler + her / his environment from a hazard vector.



Except in special situations, PPE should be considered as a complement to CPE and not a substitute for it.



KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: THE LABCOAT

Lab coat is mandatory in the lab!







Do not wash your lab coat at home.

(maintenance rental agreement with Kalhyge)



KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: FULL BASIC EQUIPMENT

Lab coat is mandatory in the lab!



To complete with:





- Gloves suitable for hazards
- To change regularly, or if soiled





KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

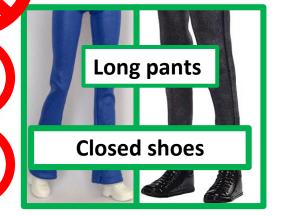
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND SUITABLE CLOTHING





Long hair tied up

Closed lab coat with sleeves down





KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE): CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Fume hood, Sorbonne (norme NF EN 14175)



Universal protection against chemicals

Must be used for:

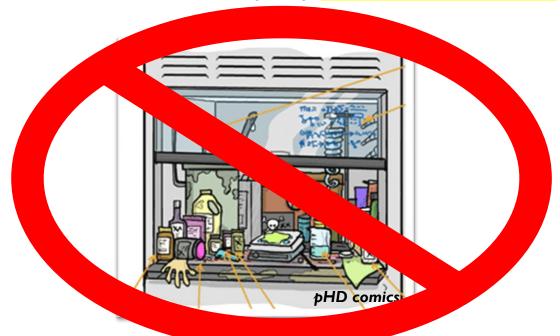
- Products that can release chemical, toxic or annoying vapours (acid, solvent, etc.)







> (H340, H341) (H360, 361)



Fume hood is not a storage place



COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE): CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Fume hood, Sorbonne (norme NF EN 14175)



Universal protection against chemicals Must be used for:

- Products that can release chemical, toxic or annoying vapours (acid, solvent, etc.)



- Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Reprotoxic products (CMR).

Chemical hood (norme NF X 15-211)



Only handle products for which the filter is suitable: see the list displayed on the device

Incompatible with handling CMR products



Chemical storage cabinets



Specific according to the risks presented by the stored chemicals



DES CORDELIERS

COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE): BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

TYPE II MICROBIOLOGICAL **SAFETY CABINETS (MSC II)**

(norme norme NF EN 12-469)



Protection of the experimenter and handling

Suitable for handling Category I and 2 pathogens.

Vertical or horizontal laminar flow hood



Protection of the handling but not of the handler or his environment.

Not to be used for handling pathogenic microorganisms. Not to be confused with a MSC.

THESE EQUIPMENTS DOES NOT PROTECT AGAINST CHEMICAL HAZARDS



KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE FOOD, HYGIENE AND AWARENESS IN THE LAB

In the lab, it is forbidden



To eat, drink, smoke, or make-up



To store food in fridges where chemicals and biologicals are stored





To identify a product by smelling it

To wear headphones

In the lab, it is mandatory



To wash your hands before and after each experiment



To disinfect/clean before and after each handling Example: Weighing





KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE FOOD, HYGIENE AND AWARENESS IN THE LAB

In the lab, it is forbidden



To eat, drink, smoke, or make-up



To store food in fridges where chemicals and biologicals are stored





To identify a product by smelling it

To wear headphones

In the lab, it is mandatory



To wash your hands before and after each experiment



To disinfect/clean before and after each handling Example: Weighing



To keep the lab tidy



To warn of the end of a product's stock



SAFETY IN THE LAB



It's forbidden to work on electrical installations even to reset a circuit breaker



Know the procedures to be followed in the event of fire or accident and the associated means of rescue and fight.



No power strips allowed





Do not clutter the corridors, stairs or emergency exits



Leave safety equipment accessible (fire extinguishers, showers, etc.)



SAFETY IN THE LAB: FOCUS: PROCEDURES IN CASE OF FIRE: LOCATION AROUND THE LAB

On the landing or inside the lab close to the doors:

Evacuation plan





ONLY on the landing:

Fire alarm trigger box

CENTRE DE RECHERCH

KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

CENTRE DE RECHERCHS AFETY IN THE LAB: EVACUATION PLAN: TO READ CAREFULLY

Emergency phone numbers

Address of the gathering point



Arrows indicating the escape route to reach the nearest stair to climb down



SAFETY IN THE LAB: YOU WITNESS A FIRE STARTING

I. FIGHT THE FIRE IF IT STARTS: Fire start < 3 minutes

- a. If fire is out: PRATICATE FIRST AID
 - RECEIVE AND GUIDE OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE
 - REPORT ON THE SITUATION.
- b. If fire is not extinguished after maximum 3 minutes: Go to 2.ALERT



2. ALERT: REQUEST THE INTERVENTION OF AN EMERGENCY AND FIRE-FIGHTING SERVICE:

- a. from a landline: 7 68 96 or from a mobile phone: 01 44 27 68 96 STATING:
 - name and phone number
 - The unit (UMRS 1138) and location (Stairs and floor)
 - -The nature of the fire (ex: computer, flammable products, etc.)



(NB: fire alarms located in laboratories are not functional)



To note: If smoke is reported, there is always a delay between the time the alarm is raised and the time it sounds. This is the time needed for the campus security service to clear up any doubts, i.e. to check whether or not there is a fire.



SAFETY IN THE LAB: YOU HEARTHE FIRE ALARM

- I. Stop what you are doing immediately and secure your experiments: for example, close your cell culture boxes under biological safety cabinet, close chemical containers under fume cupboard, etc.
- 2. Leave the room following procedures if necessary and if it is possible
- 3. Close the windows of the room, close the door but do not lock it





4. Join the evacuation guide and follow him/ her quietly to the gathering point.



5. Follow the evacuation signs 🌃



6. In case of smoke, bend down to move forward



7. Do not take the lift; Do not go back;



- 8. Wait for authorisation from the fire brigade before re-entering the building
- 9. Do not go shopping during the evacuation







WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW





WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW













WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW









Private individual:

- small quantities of effluent
- no authorisation required
- no controls



Liquid waste from laboratories (used chemicals, reagents, etc.) considered as hazardous industrial waste

- big quantities of effluent
- authorisation required
- monthly checks by a dedicated company
- unannounced checks by Paris City Hall

Poor results = withdrawal of authorisation + fine



WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW



No sink discharge

Sanitation Rules of Paris Effluent control









canisters for collection of chemical waste: the colour of the label differs according to chemical families and their risks



canister for collection of non dangerous chemical waste



canister for collection of non chemical inactivated biological waste



WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Liquid waste







canisters for collection

of chemical waste



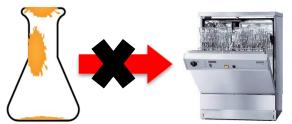
canister for collection of non waste



canister for collection of non dangerous chemical chemical inactivated biological waste

No sink discharge

And the rinse water?



Soiled glassware is not dishwasher safe

Procedure to apply

Rinse glassware and collect the rinse liquid in the appropriate container













Rinsed glassware is dishwasher safe



WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Liquid waste











canister for collection of non dangerous chemical

waste



biological waste

DIFFERENT WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM



YOU MUST **KNOW WHAT YOU ARE HANDLING**

canisters for collection of chemical waste





Solid waste

no sink discharge



non-hazardous waste

Chemical waste

Glass +/chemicals

Biological waste



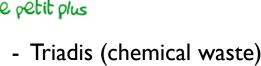
Depending on the type of waste, Sorbonne Université, which hosts the CRC, has set up various contracts with external companies.



- household waste

waste recycling

hazardous waste:





Proserve (biological waste) PROSERVE

Campus des Cordeliers



Cleaning company **DERI**

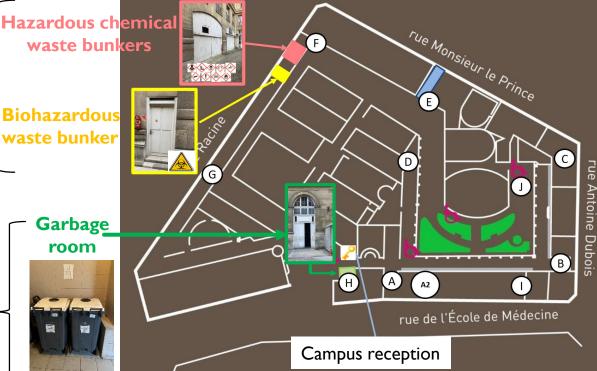




COLLECTION POINTS ON THE CAMPUS DES CORDELIERS DES CORDELIERS

Every Tuesday and **Friday** from 10 to 11 a.m.

waste bunkers **Biohazardous** waste bunker





Every day of the week from 9 a.m. to lp.m. Ask for keys at the campus reception





BEFORE THROWING AWAY ANY WASTE, YOU SHOULD ASK YOURSELF:

- Is my waste hazardous (chemical, biological, mixed risks)?
- Can my waste be recycled (paper, packaging, etc...)?
- Does my waste come from a risk area (LI GMO, L2, laboratory where chemicals are handled, etc...)?
 - ⇒ IF YES: NO RECYCLING!! USE CONTAINERS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE





SOLID NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE







- Household rubbish
- Plastic and paper packaging of consumables
- Absorbent paper not soiled with chemicals or biologicals (not recyclable)
- THAT'S ALL!!



- chemical products
- biological products
- sharp / cutting products
- soiled or unsoiled glass
 - ink cartridges
 - light bulbs
 - batteries

Non
Dangerous
Waste from
contaminated
ared

But also



Psychological impact on cleaning staff and garbage collectors

ANYTHING THAT IS HAZARDOUS
TO PEOPLE OR THE ENVIRONMENT



SOLID NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE: RECYCLING WASTE: EXAMPLES



empty tip ______boxes

Collection in the laboratories and then in a dedicated container located in the hazardous chemical waste bunker



food glass —

Bin in the garbage room accessible between 9 am and 1 pm (ask for keys at the campus reception)



waste _____

Dispose of in the yellow bin





nonhazardous —
waste bulky

Dumpster order twice a year



SOLID NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RECYCLING WASTE FROM

CONTAMINATED AREAS

LI GMO and L2 are considered as contaminated areas.

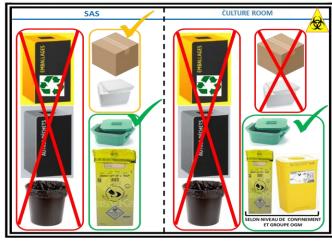
Waste from an LI GMO or L2 laboratory, even if it can be recycled, must be placed in a DASRI container and disposed of as contaminated waste.

OUTSIDE



- Store boxes in dedicated rooms
- Deposit large cardboard boxes at the collection points identified with the cleaning company
- Recycle small cardboard packaging by throwing it into the sorting bin

L1 / L2 containment laboratory (bacteria, eukaryote cells...)



- Store plastic packaging that is resistant to decontamination solutions
- Individual packaging of NON-soiled disposable consumables can be collected in a cardboard DASRI container (1) with a plastic bag placed in the containment airlock.
- If necessary, transfer samples transported in triple packaging or products introduced into the airlock in polystyrene boxes to an ice tray before entering the culture room.

- ONLY PLASTIC OR PLASTIC-COATED PACKAGING IS PERMITTED
- CARDBOARD AND POLYSTYRENE PROHIBITED
- RECYCLING PROHIBITED
- OPTIMIZE the use of single-use consumables to reduce the quantity of waste, and avoid clogging up the DASRI (1) containers with packaging.
- ALL WASTE IS DISPOSED OF IN A DASRI CONTAINER (1) APPROPRIATE TO THE LEVEL OF CONTAINMENT AND THE GMO GROUP OF THE SAMPLES HANDLED



CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

How to identify them?

- To know the hazard symbols



Symbol: Exploding bomb

- Unstable explosives Explosives in divisions 1.1.
- 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 · Self-reactive mixtures,
- types A, B · Organic peroxides



Symbol: flame

- · Flammable gases, cat: 1
- Flammable aerosols, cat. 1.2
- Flammable liquids, cat. 1, 2, 3 . Flammable solids, cat. 1, 2
- Self-reactive substances and mixtures, types B, C, D, E, F
- · Pyrophoric liquids, cat. 1
- · Pyrophoric solids, cat. 1
- Self-heating substances and mixtures, cat. 1, 2 · Substances and mixtures which in contact with water
- emit flammable gases, cat. 1, 2, 3





Symbol: flame over a circle

- Oxidising gases, cat. 1 Oxidising liquids.
- cat. 1. 2. 3
- Oxidising solids. cat. 1, 2, 3



Symbol: gas bottle

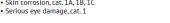
- Compressed gases
- Liquefied gases
- Refrigerated liquefied gases





Symbol: córrosion

- Corrosive to metals cat. 1
- . Skin corrosion, cat. 1A, 1B, 1C





Symbol: skull and crossbones

· Acute toxicity (oral. dermal, inhalation), cat. 1, 2, 3

Symbol:

environment



Symbol: exclamation mark

- · Acute toxicity (oral, dermal. inhalation), cat. 4
- Skin irritation, cat. 2
- · Eye irritation, cat. 2
- Skin sensitisation, cat. 1
- · Specific target organ toxicity-Single exposure, cat. 3
- · Respiratory tract irritation
- Narcotic effects



Symbol: héalth hazard

- Respiratory sensitisation, cat. 1
- . Germ cell mutagenicity, cat. 1A, 1B, 2
- Carcinogenicity, cat. 1A, 1B, 2
- · Reproductive toxicity, cat. 1A, 1B, 2
- · Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, cat. 1, 2
- · Specific target organ toxicity
- Repeated exposure, cat. 1, 2
- Aspiration hazard, cat. 1



 Hazardous to the aquatic environment

- Acute hazard, cat. 1
- Chronic hazard, cat. 1, 2

*Cat.: Hazard category.

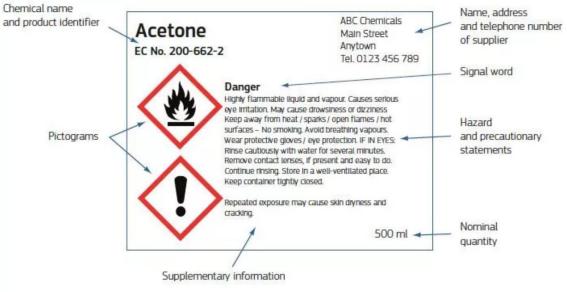


CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

How to identify them?

- To know the hazard symbols
- To know how to read a label

Example of a label according to CLP



Warning: not all hazards are represented by a pictogram



CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

How to identify them?

- To know the hazard symbols
- To know how to read a label
- To read the safety data sheet



16 sections



SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 14: Transport information





CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

Waste resulting from the use of a hazardous chemical = hazardous chemical because it retains its hazardous characteristics

Séparer acides/ bases — — !

— + — — +

— + — !

— + — !

— + — !

— + — !

Acide + Base → incompatible storage

A question? A doubt?

Ask your HSO!!

- + compatible storage
- incompatible storage
- ! compatible under certain conditions



CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR LIQUID WASTE

Toxic organic liquids Liquids (ETB, formamide), CMR ...

Specific effluent © Cyanides in solution

Toxic inorganic solutions (heavy metal solutions...)

Canister with blue label Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and toxic to Reproduction substances

pH < 5Mineral acids (hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric acid, etc.)

> Organic acids (acetic acid, formic acid, citric acid, organic liquid with an acidic pH, etc.)

Canister with yellow label Separate nitric and hydrofluoric acid from other acids

mineral bases (soda, potash, etc.) pH > 9

organic bases (developer...)



Halogenated or (Trichloroethane, ...) Solvents (acetone, heptane, hexane, alcohol...) non-halogenated

(developers, photographic fixers, oils...) organic liquids



Canister with red label



AND THE CHEMICAL WASTE NON- HAZARDOUS?



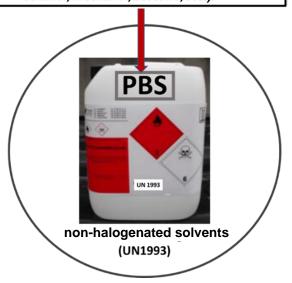
Sanitation Rules of Paris

Non-hazardous chemical solutions (exemple: PBS, TBS dont $5,5 \le pH \le et 8,5$)

Same for:

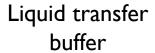
- Tris Glycine SDS,
- PBS Tween
- or other solutions described as nonhazardous in the supplier's SDS

- 1. Indicate the name of the product on the can
- 2. Do not mix with flammable products (e.g. ethanol, methanol, acetone, etc.).









= Tris Glycine SDS Ethanol







Liquid transfer buffer

= Tris Glycine SDS Ethanol



UN 1993 Solvant non halogéné



CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE:

CONTAINERS FOR LIQUID WASTE: 4 rules to remember

- I. The colour of the label differs according to chemical families and their risks
- II. One container = one type of risk
- III. Indicate the name of the product risk on the container to avoid hazardous mix
- IV. For non-hazardous liquid products: can for flammables + note the name of the product (e.g. PBS). DO NOT MIX WITH FLAMMABLE PRODUCTS



CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR SOLID WASTE

Materials soiled with NON-CMR products

Glassware:

Pipettes, broken glass (beakers...), glass bottles





Soiled consumables:

(gloves, tips, plastic pipettes, absorbent paper, etc.)





Empty plastic or

metal Reagent bottles

Chemical waste bunker where they will be weighed and stored in pallet boxes pending removal



Materials soiled with CMR products or CMR products

 Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and toxic to Reproduction substances

30 or 60 I round blue drum with black lid

DECHET CMR*



5, 10 or 30 l







CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR SOLID WASTE

Out-of-date or used products in bottles

Securibac and addition of vermiculite to wedge the products

Ask HSO how to list the products

FOR ANY QUESTION: ASK YOUR HSO







BIOLOGICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Named DASRI (Déchets d'Activités de Soins à Risques Infectieux = waste from Healthcare Activities with Infectious Risks)
- What are they? A. Solid, liquid, pungent/sharp.
 - B. Putrescibles of human, animal or vegetable plant origin.
 - C. Pathogenic for humans (groups 2 to 4)
 - D. and/or for the environment (GMO* groups I to 4).
- In accordance with regulations, DASRI waste must be inactivated to prevent it from being released into the environment.
- There are several methods of inactivation:
 - chemical inactivation with bleach to be used at a specific final concentration (0.43% active chlorine)
 - inactivation by autoclaving (134°C for 20 30 min)
 - inactivation by incineration (at the waste centre)



BIOCHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR SOLID WASTE

Sharp waste (scalpel, needle...)



mini-collectors (0,25, 3 or 5 liters)

Perforating Waste (plastic pipettes, tips...) or any waste from BSL I/ 2 lab where GMO are manipulated

DASRI
OGM NIVEAU 1

For waste
from BSL I
GMO lab
OR

DASRI
OGM NIVEAU 2

For waste

30,50 or 60 l

plastic drums

from BSL2 GMO lab Non-perforating waste and non GMO contaminated waste (gloves, absorbent paper,

cell culture vessels...)



Cardboard bin with 50 I plastic bag





BIOLOGICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID:

- In accordance with regulations, solid DASRI waste contaminated with GMOs must be disposed of in hermetically sealed rigid plastic containers indicating the class of GMOs handled.







After transport, waste are incinerated to be inactivated.

Any waste produced in a L2 laboratory, even paper packaging, must be disposed of as level 2 waste.



WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CRC

DES CORDELIERS

BIOCHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR LIQUID WASTE



Canister for collection of non chemical inactivated biological waste:

- autoclave-inactivated biological waste
- non pathogenic for humans : group I. Ex: non-GMO murine cell culture medium
 - non-GMO primate cell line downgraded to biosafety level I



Canister for collection of chemical inactivated biological waste, inactivation with bleach (base):

- all GMO from group I to 4
- and / or all pathogenic for humans (group 2 to 4). Ex: human cell lines with a biosafety level 2
 - murine cells with a pathogenic from group 2

Never put waste decontaminated with bleach in an autoclave: risk of corrosion. Depending on model 15000 € < cost of an autoclave < 80 000 €.



Canister for collection of biological that has been in contact with CMRs



Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and toxic to Reproduction substances



WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CRC

OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE



collection points at campus reception or

in the main hall on the ground floor of
the elevation building



Ink/toner waste collection campaign by CRC Environmental Issues Committee



Déchets d'Equipements Electriques et Electroniques

D₃E

= waste electrical and electronic equipment

Not soiled or contaminated by chemicals or biologicals

Dumpster order according to need



OFF-HOURS WORK AND ISOLATED WORK

Definitions:

ES SECOURS SONT À 225 MILLIONS DE KILDMETRES

OFF-HOURS WORK:

- Work outside normal working hours (7am 7pm Monday to Friday), at weekends, on public holidays
- must remain exceptional
- always be accompanied by at least one other person

ISOLATED WORK:

- A worker is considered isolated when he or she is working alone, out of sight or sound of any assistance
- Isolated work is forbidden for experiments with hazardous materials (with dangerous chemical products, pathogenic microorganisms for humans...)

BOTH are prohibited for trainees at secondary schools, high schools, BTS, M1, M2.

BOTH are considered to be aggravating factors for incidents or accidents at work

BOTH require a written agreement of the director of the research center.



OFF-HOURS WORK AND ISOLATED WORK

Procedure at the CRC

- It is compulsory to have followed a laboratory risk awareness training course (e.g. Neo)
- Notify the HSO who will apply for permission from the CRC Direction
- Signal your presence by filling the campus Attendance Book in Off-Hours, located next to the reception of the Campus des Cordeliers,
- Indicate your time of departure in the Attendance Book before leaving the Campus,



- Use, whenever possible, an alarm device for isolated workers (DATI or PTI) to be requested from the Campus des Cordeliers reception desk
- Ask the HSO for internal laboratory procedures (whatsapp group...)



OFF-HOURS WORK AND ISOLATED WORK

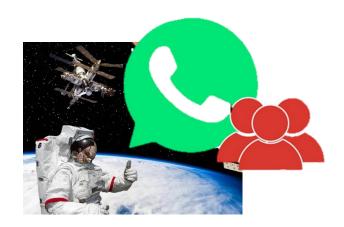
Procedures at the CRC

These procedures are not designed to control you, but for your safety



- to know you are there,
- to allow help to find you,
- to allow to check you are OK



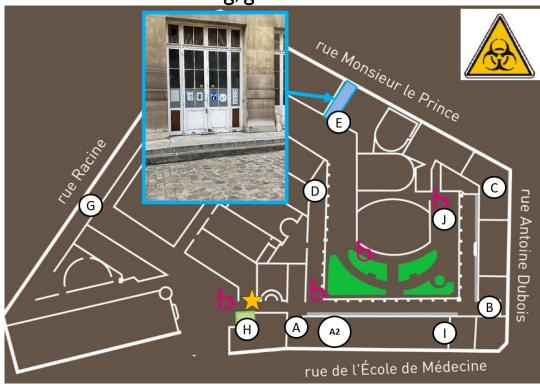


Working alone:

Always tell your colleagues where you are going to work and give regular updates



LOCATION: E Building, ground floor



LIQUID NITROGEN ROOM

Its purpose = Storage in liquid nitrogen of GMO and non-GMO cell lines at biological levels I and 2

No experience in the nitrogen room



No waste (cryotubes, paper, gloves...) in the nitrogen room: everything must be brought back to the laboratories





LIQUID NITROGEN ROOM

Hazards of using liquid nitrogen

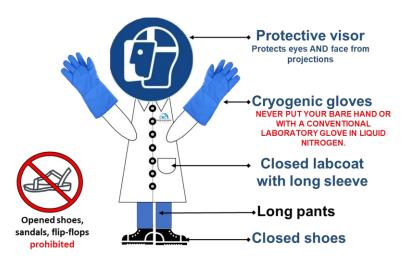


Risk of asphyxiation (drop in O₂ level)



Risk of thermal burn

Personal Protection Equipment



To reduce the risk of thermal burns:

investment in self-feeding, double-walled tanks in which the samples are not immersed in liquid nitrogen:





LIQUID NITROGEN ROOM

Hazards of using liquid nitrogen

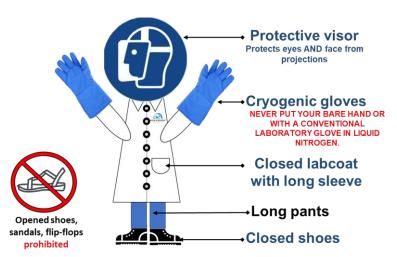


Risk of asphyxiation (drop in O₂ level)



Risk of thermal burn

Personal Protection Equipment





LEAVE THE ROOM DOOR OPEN TO PROMOTE VENTILATION



NEVER STORE LIQUID NITROGEN IN A ISOTHERMAL BOTTLE HERMETICALLY CLOSED

(risk of explosion: at room temperature, I L of liquid nitrogen = 680 L of gas)



FOR SAFETY REASONS, IT IS MANDATORY TO ALWAYS COME AT TWO IN THE NITROGEN ROOM



DO NOT TAKE THE LIFT IN THE PRESENCE OF A FILLED LIQUID NITROGEN CONTAINER.



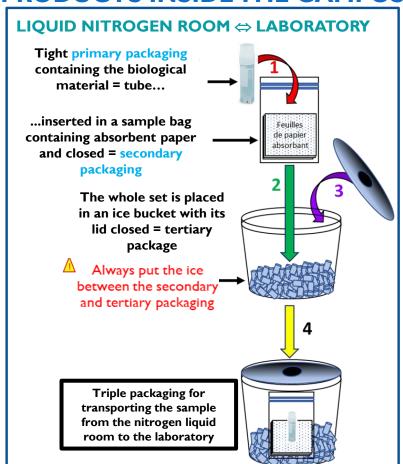
TRANSPORTING BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS INSIDETHE CAMPUS

DES CORDELIERS

The roads on the Cordeliers Campus are considered as public roads.

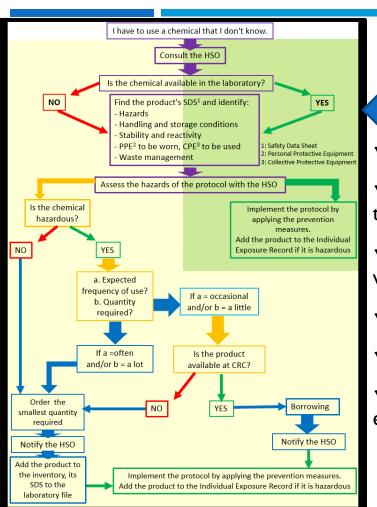
- ⇒ The transport of biological products (samples, cell lines, GMOs, rodents) between buildings is subject to the TDG (Transport of Dangerous Goods) regulations.
- ⇒ Aim: To prevent risks for people, goods and the environment
- ⇒ Application of the triple packaging rule
- ⇒ Generalization of the triple packaging rule throughout the site to avoid any risk of dissemination











ORDERING A NEW CHEMICAL PRODUCT

- Read the procedure and apply it
- ✓ Always consult the HSO before purchasing
- ✓ Always check the hazards associated with the products
- ✓ Identify PPE and CPE needed, and check the waste management
- ✓ Buy the smallest amount of product needed
- ✓ Add the product to the laboratory inventory
- ✓ Include the product in your personal exposure sheet for hazardous chemicals



PROCEDURE FOR ORDERING A NEW CHEMICAL PRODUCT



...And if you are transferring a chemical (powder or liquid) to another container / bottle, always state on a label:

- the name of the product
- its cas number
- the associated hazard pictogram(s)
- the date of the transfer



NON-REGULATORY HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING



We need occupational first aiders. If you are interested,

or if you need training in handling compressed gas cylinders and liquid nitrogen,







...or training to obtain electrical clearance

...or a "gestures and postures" training course"







....or any other health and safety training, contact me: marie-noelle.brunelle-navas@Sorbonne-universite.fr



Thank you for your attention!!



I wish you every success at the CRC and do not hesitate to contact me:

Marie-Noëlle Navas, staircase B 2nd 1/2 floor marie-noelle.brunelle-navas@sorbonne-universite.fr

