



CENTRE DE RECHERCHE  
DES CORDELIERS

# 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

30 NOVEMBRE 2022

**Marie-Noëlle Navas**

Chargée de prévention du Centre de Recherche des Cordeliers – Unité I138





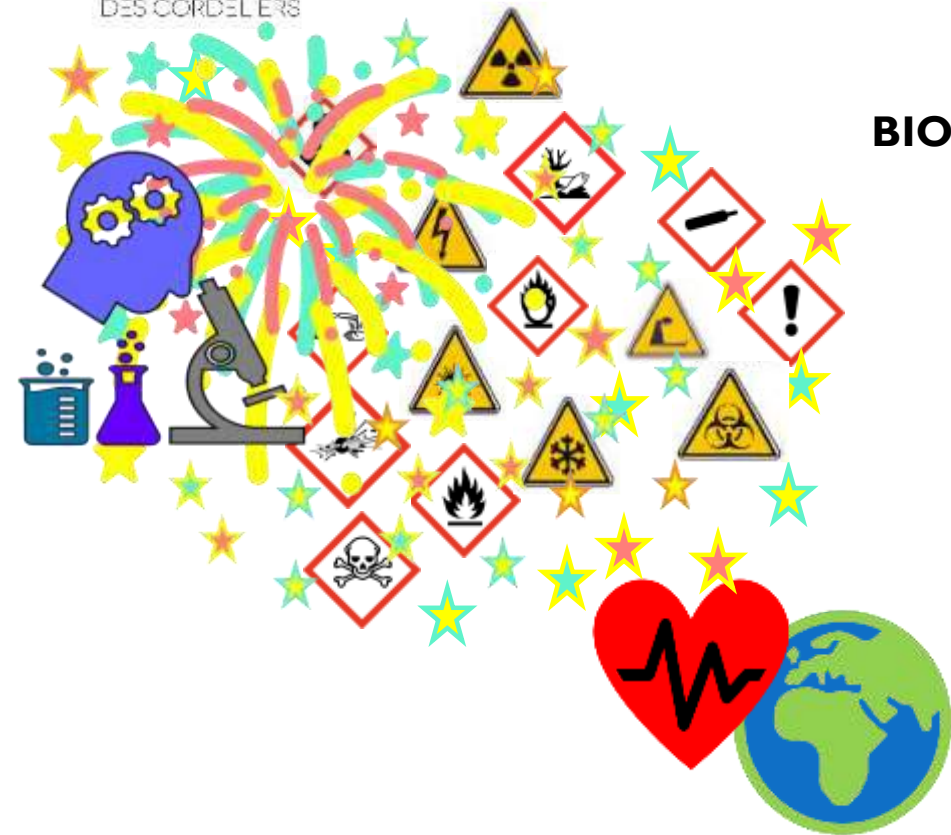
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**BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IS EXCITING.....**



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**BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IS EXCITING.....**

**...BUT RISKY TOO FOR  
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

# **AIMS OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION???**



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## 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: l'INRS = National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases



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# **FOR WHO IS OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION ??**



## FOR WHO IS OCCUPATIONAL RISK AND SAFETY PREVENTION ??

# FOR ANYBODY WORKING IN CRC



Unit Director Team Leaders Technicians  
 Researchers General Secretary Trainees  
 Ph-D Students Financial Officers Students  
 Engineers External Societies ...

**Art. L4122-I French Labor Code:**

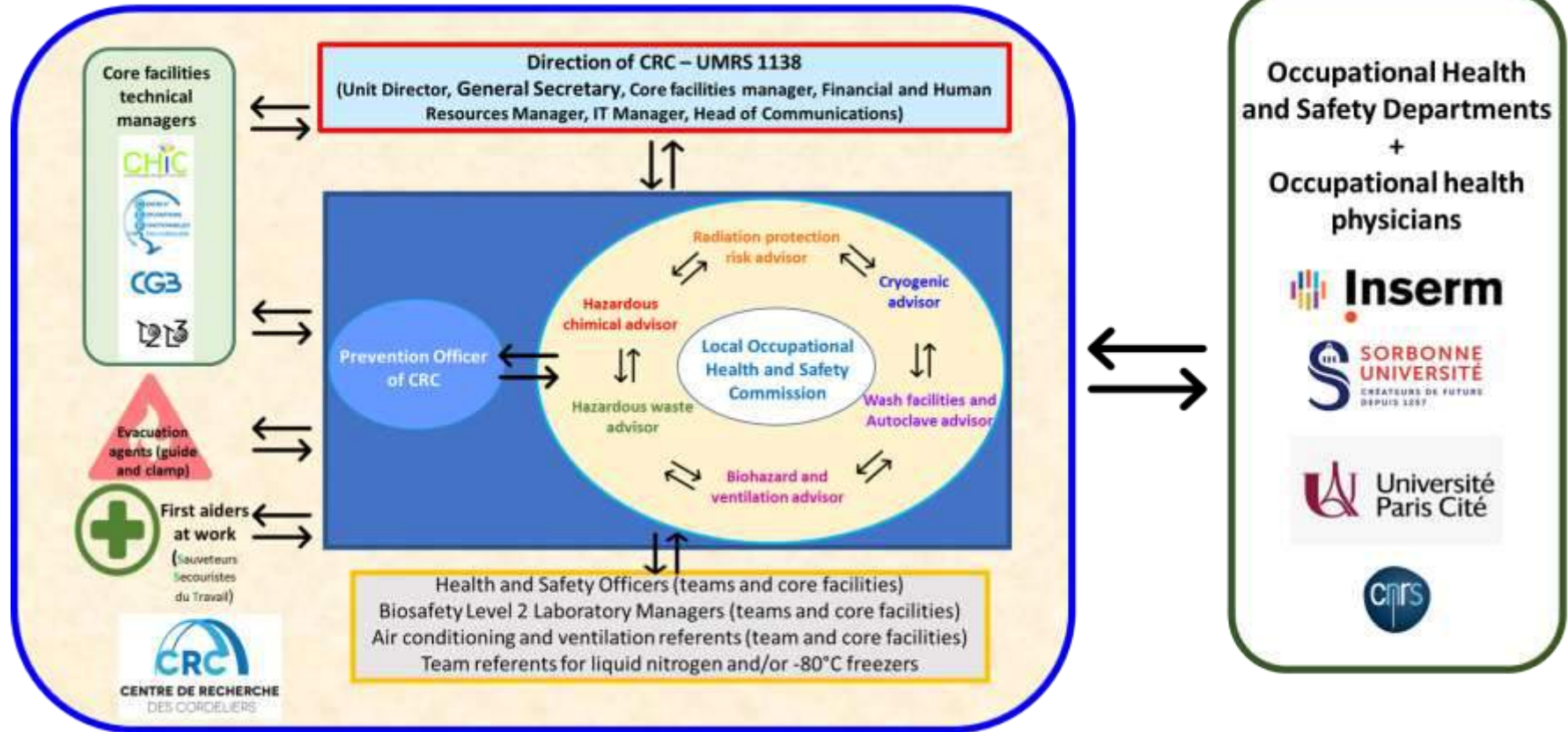
**Everyone is responsible for**

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

**Whatever the university, the employer  
 whatever the type of contract**

# **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



**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



**NATHALIE JOSSEAUME**  
Team: 13-Inflammation, Complement and Cancer



**LUCIE LAFONTAINE**  
Team: :15-Laboratory of Integrative Cancer Immunology



**MAXIME LECERF**  
Team: 16-Immunopathology and therapeutic immunointervention



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



**AURELIE BROUSSE**  
Team: 19- Drug resistance in hematological malignancies



**AKILA IDDIR**  
Team: 24- Oncogenic functions of  $\beta$ -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

## CRC CORE FACILITIES HSO



**GEORGES ZADIQUE**  
Core facility: CEF



**CECILE GODARD**  
Core facilities: CEF-CGB-CHIC-L2 and L3



**HERMINE KAKANAKOU**  
Core facility: CGB



**FLORIANE ARBARETZ**  
Core facility: CHIC



**DELPHINE LE CORRE**  
Core facility: L2 Containment Laboratory



**AUDREY DIDEOT**



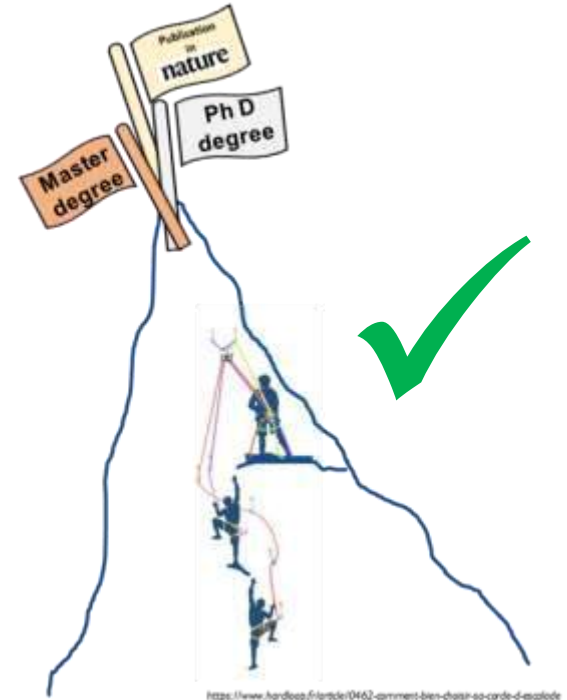
**MAXIME LECERF**  
Core facility: L3 Containment Laboratory

# 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**



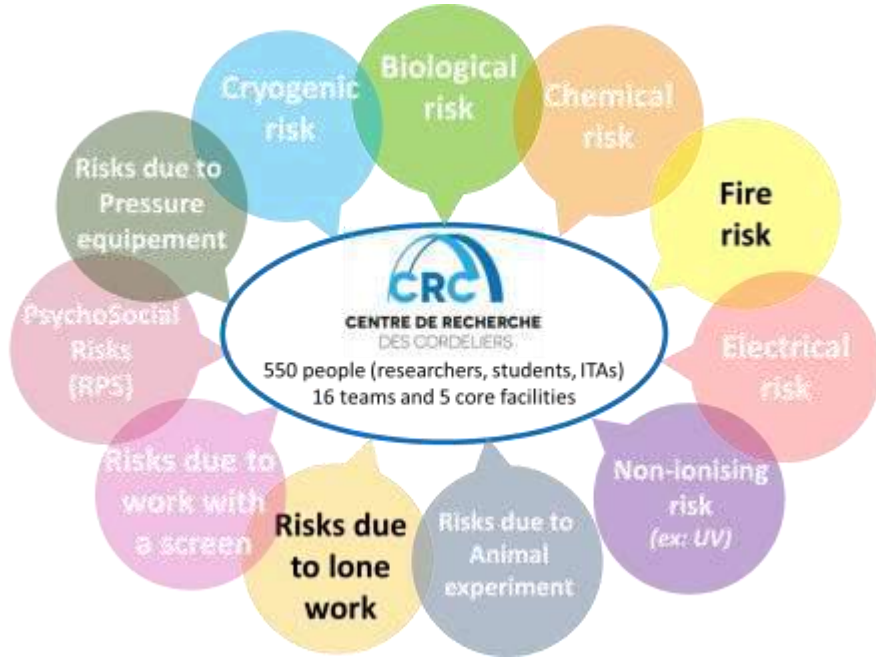


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# OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AT CRC

# OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AT CRC

Many different risks



To get more information



Available in French  
and in English

**PREVENTION DES RISQUES PROFESSIONNELS AU CRC**  
Automne 2022

**OBLIGATIONS**

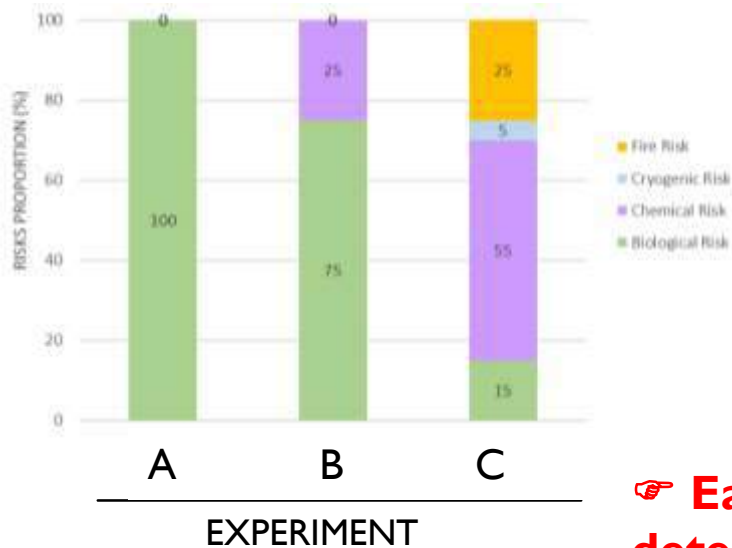
**INTERDICTIONS**

Logos: Université Paris Cité, Inserm, S



## 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 hazard
- C: Mainly adapted to Chemical hazard but also including protection adapted to Fire hazard > Biological hazard > Cryogenic hazard

**☞ Each experiment requires a risk analysis to determine what measures to apply to protect oneself and to handle waste**

**☞ Ask your HSO for advice**



**Two mantras to remember:**

*“Anticipation is a key to a safe and successful experience”*

*“Stress is a source of error and accident”*

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

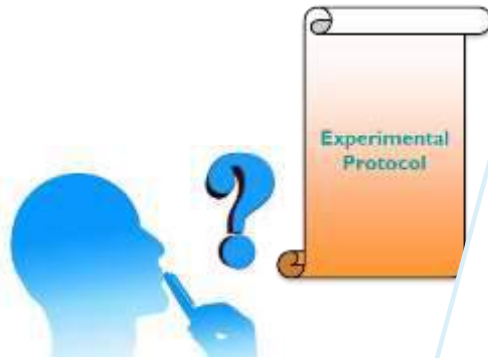
Reading a protocol should raise questions about the precautions to be taken to protect oneself, colleagues and the environment.

**A newcomer:** “Stop! I have already worked in 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 you familiar with the laboratory?
- Do I know how to manage the risks I will produce during my protocol?
- Etc...



# 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

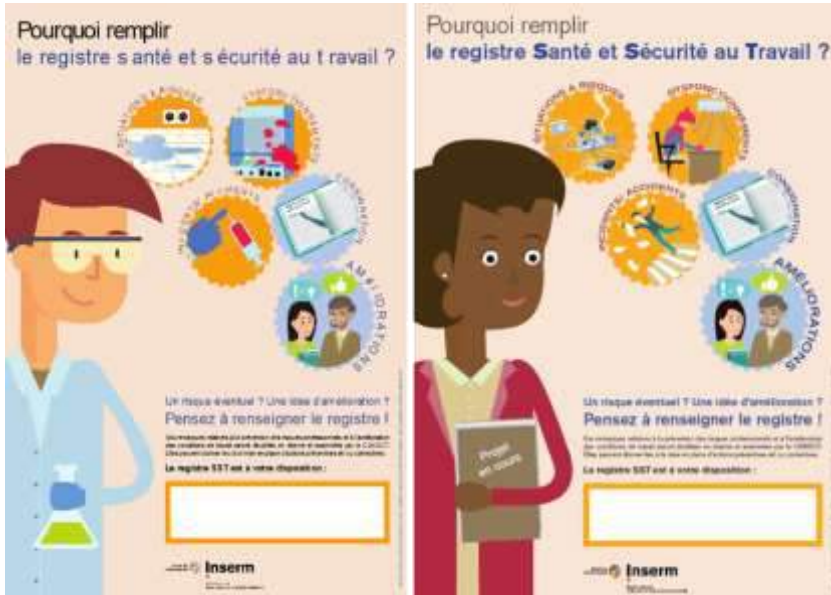


Laboratory risk awareness training  
offered by Sorbonne University  
Two sessions / year

- 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
- Even if not reglementary: trainings to use equipment

# OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRACEABILITY

## I. The Health and Safety Register



- Held by the HSO
- Available and accessible to all at all times
- Recording of observations, incidents, accidents and suggestions for improving hygiene and safety
- At CRC, the model used is that of INSERM
- Once or twice a year, records are sent to supervisory authorities for analyses.

# 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

No time to go into everything here, but....

**What is the laboratory good practice # 1?**





# KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE:

## # 1 = PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: THE LABCOAT

**Lab coat is mandatory in the lab!**



**But forbidden  
in the office  
or in the dining room**



**Do not wash your lab coat at home.**

## KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE:

### # I = 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**

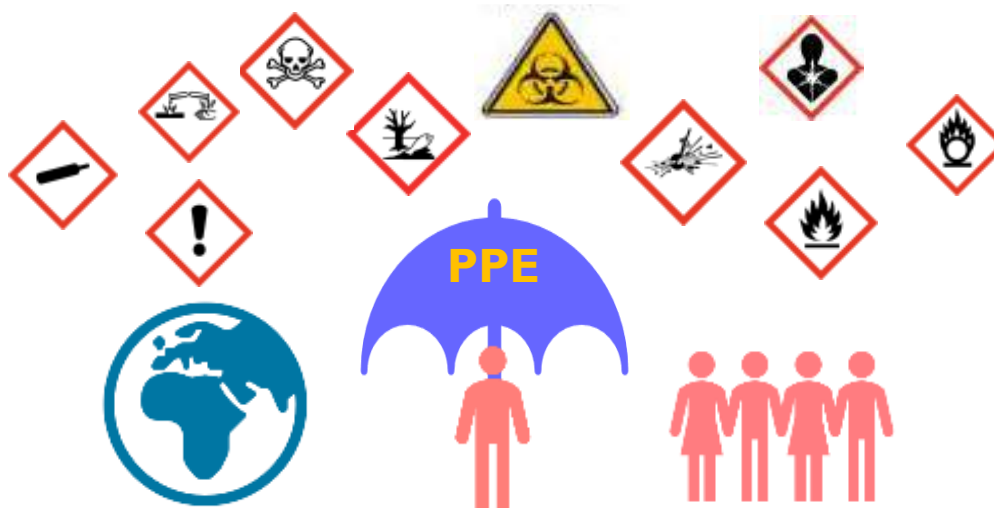
**Long pants**

**Closed shoes**

# I = PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

IN FACT: REAL # I = COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE)

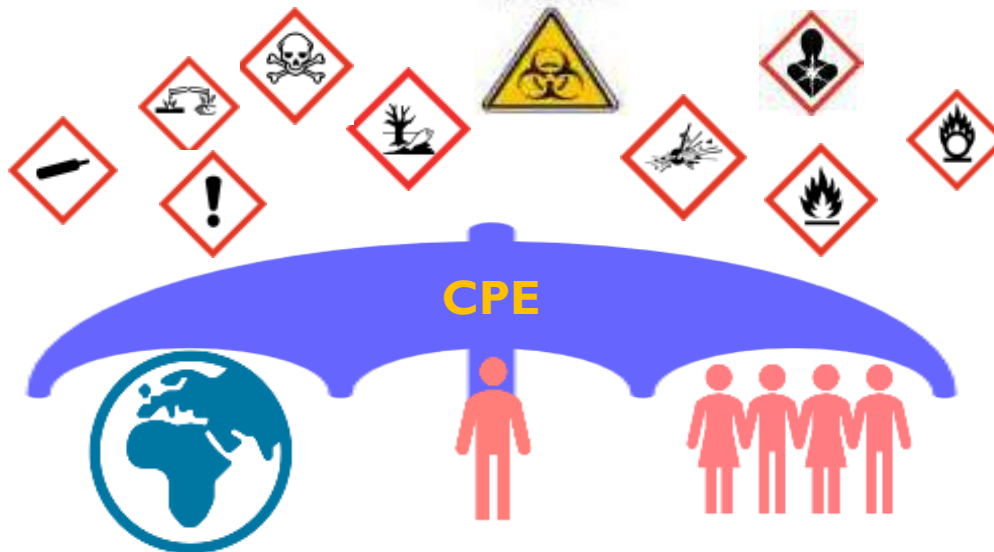
**WHY?** PPE: protection of the **handler** from a hazard vectors



## # I = PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

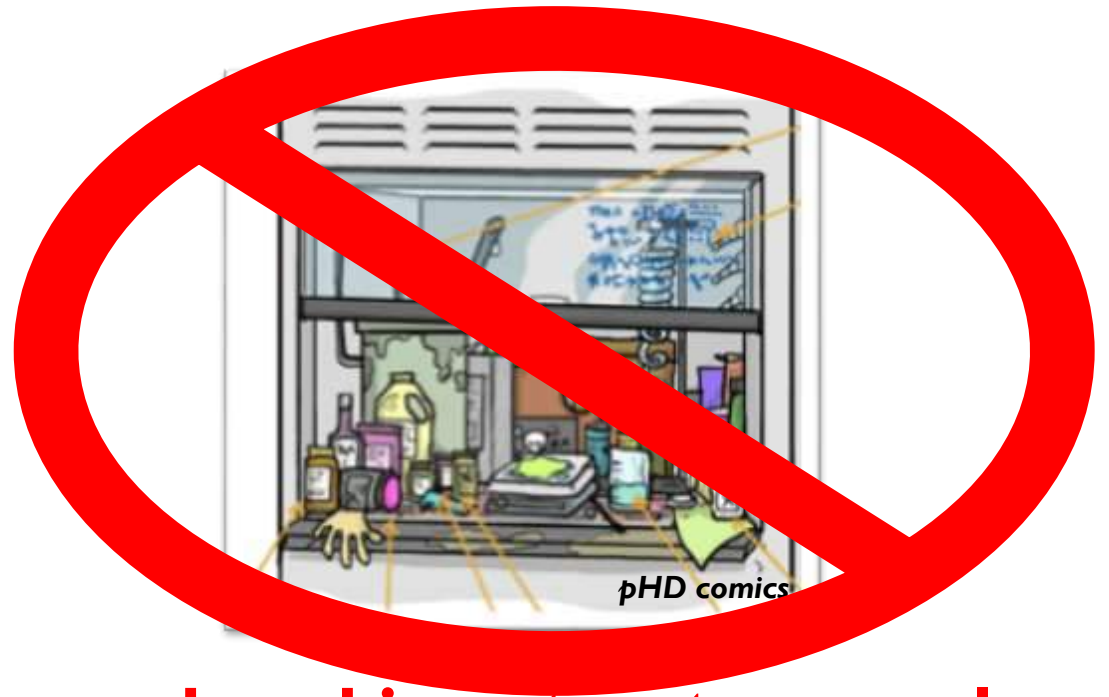
## IN FACT: REAL # I = COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE)

**WHY?** 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.

### Fume hood, Sorbonne (norme NF EN 14175)



**Fume hood is not a storage place**

### 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).



|                |        |         |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| C (H350; 351)  | } Cat. |         |
| M (H340, H341) |        | 1A      |
| R (H360, 361)  |        | 1B<br>2 |



# KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

## COLLECTIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT (CPE): CHEMICAL HAZARDS

### Fume hood, Sorbonne (norme NF EN 14175)



### Chemical hood (norme NF X 15-211)



### Chemical storage cabinets




### 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).

|  |                |                         |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|
|  | C (H350; 351)  | } Cat.<br>1A<br>1B<br>2 |
|  | M (H340, H341) |                         |
|  | R (H360, 361)  |                         |

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

**Incompatible with handling CMR products**



Specific according to the risks presented by the stored chemicals

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

(norme norme NF EN 12-469 )



Movable glass  
down when in  
use

**Protection of the experimenter and handling**  
Suitable for handling Category 1 and 2 pathogens.

### Vertical or horizontal laminar flow hood



Non-movable  
glass

**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

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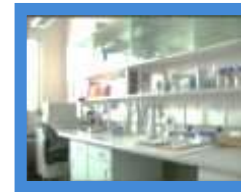
## In the lab, it is mandatory



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

## KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

### SAFETY IN THE LAB



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



No power strips allowed



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



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



Do not clutter the corridors, stairs or emergency exits

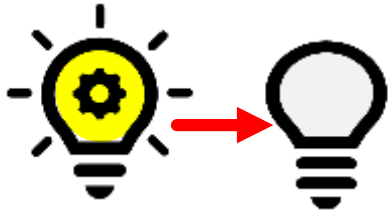
# KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE SECURITY AND ENERGY SAVINGS



Before leaving the laboratory, close doors and windows



Do not use electric heaters in winter



Turn off the light when leaving a room



Turn off devices when not in use



Turn off computers when leaving the lab at the end of the day



Feel free to share your ideas on how to save energy

## WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

### Liquid waste



**No sink discharge**



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



canister for  
collection of non  
chemical inactivated  
biological waste

## WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

### Liquid waste



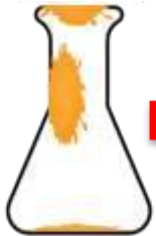
**No sink discharge**



canisters for collection  
of chemical waste



canister for  
collection of non  
chemical inactivated  
biological waste



**Soiled glassware is  
not dishwasher safe**

### Procedure to apply

1. Rinse glassware and collect the rinse liquid in the appropriate container
2. Rinsed glassware is dishwasher safe





# KEY LABORATORY GOOD PRACTICE

## WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

### Liquid waste



**no sink discharge**



canisters for collection  
of chemical waste



canister for  
collection of non  
chemical inactivated  
biological waste

### Solid waste



non-hazardous  
waste



Chemical waste



Glass +/-  
chemicals



Biological waste

DIFFERENT  
WASTE  
DISPOSAL  
SYSTEM



**YOU MUST  
KNOW WHAT  
YOU ARE  
HANDLING**

## WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CRC

Depending on the type of waste, different contracts or agreements:

- household waste: Mairie de Paris



- hazardous waste: contract set up by Sorbonne University



- waste recycling: contract set up by Sorbonne University:  
implementation planned for December 2022





## COLLECTION POINTS ON THE CAMPUS DES CORDELIERS

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

Hazardous chemical  
waste bunkers

Biohazardous  
waste bunker

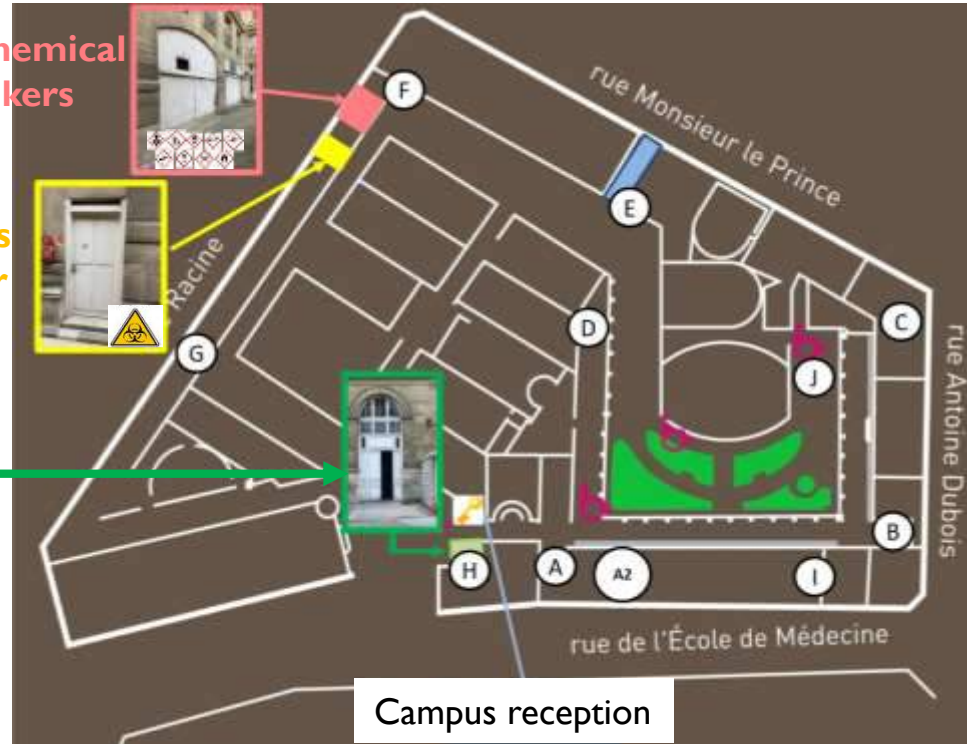
Every day of  
the week  
from  
9 a.m. to  
1p.m.

Ask for keys at  
the campus  
reception

Garbage  
room



Food glass  
recycling



## NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE



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



But also

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



**Even if not soiled  
with hazardous  
products**



Psychological impact on cleaning staff  
and garbage collectors of the city of  
Paris (threat to stop collecting waste)

**ANYTHING THAT IS HAZARDOUS  
TO PEOPLE OR THE ENVIRONMENT**

## NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE



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 sorting



New procedures coming soon



non-hazardous waste bulky



Dumpster order twice a year

## CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE

How to identify them?

- To know the hazard symbols



**Symbol:**  
Explosing bomb

- Unstable explosives
- Explosives in divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.4
- Self-reactive mixtures, types A, B
- Organic peroxides

S2001



**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
- Organic peroxides, types B, C, D, E, F

S2002



**Symbol:**  
flame over a circle

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

S2003



**Symbol:**  
gas bottle

- Compressed gases
- Liquefied gases
- Refrigerated liquefied gases
- Dissolved gases

S2004



**Symbol:**  
corrosion

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

S2005



**Symbol:**  
skull and crossbones

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

S2006



**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

S2007



**Symbol:**  
health 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

S2008



**Symbol:**  
environment

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute hazard, cat. 1
- Chronic hazard, cat. 1, 2

S2009

\*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**




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











## CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE



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

Acide + Base → incompatible storage



|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Séparer acides/bases  | -   | -   | -   | !   |
|  |   | -   | +   | -   | -   |
|  |   | -   | -   | +   | -   |
|  |   | -   | -   | -   | +   |
|  |   | !   | +   | !   | +   |

**+ compatible storage**

**- incompatible storage**

**! compatible under certain conditions**

**A question? A doubt?**

**Ask your HSO!!**

## CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR LIQUID WASTE

### Specific effluent

- ☞ Toxic organic liquids Liquids (ETB, formamide), CMR ...
- ☞ Cyanides in solution
- ☞ Toxic inorganic solutions (heavy metal solutions...)



### Canister with blue label



if CMR

**C**arcinogenic, **M**utagenic and toxic to  
**R**eproduction substances

### pH < 5

- ☞ Mineral 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

### pH > 9

- ☞ mineral bases (soda, potash, etc.)
- ☞ organic bases (developer...)



### Canister with green label

### Halogenated or non-halogenated organic liquids

- ☞ (Trichloroethane, ...)
- ☞ Solvents (acetone, heptane, hexane, alcohol...)
- ☞ (developers, photographic fixers, oils...)



### Canister with red label



## CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE:

### CONTAINERS FOR LIQUID WASTE: 3 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

# WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CRC

## CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR SOLID WASTE

### Materials soiled with NON-CMR products

#### Glassware:

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



30 l or 60 l blue drum with white lid



#### Soiled consumables:

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



5, 10 or 30 l buckets



#### 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

= **C**arcinogenic, **M**utagenic and toxic to **R**eproduction substances



30 or 60 l round blue drum with black lid



5, 10 or 30 l buckets



## 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 1 to 4).
- \* GMO = genetically modified organism
- C and D must be inactivated before leaving the premises and being picked up by the carrier EXCEPT those that have been in contact with CMR products.
- What types of inactivation?
  - Chemical inactivation with bleach to be used at a specific final concentration (0.43% active chlorine)
  - Thermal inactivation with an autoclave



Depending on the type of inactivation, the container is different.

## 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 1. Ex:
  - non-GMO murine cell culture medium
  - non-GMO primate cell line downgraded to biosafety level 1



pH > 9

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

- all GMO from group 1 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

## BIOCHEMICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE: CONTAINERS FOR SOLID WASTE

**Sharp waste**  
(scalpel, needle...)



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

**Perforating  
Waste**

(plastic pipettes, tips...)



30, 50 or 60 l  
plastic drums

**Non-perforating  
waste**

(gloves, absorbent paper,  
cell culture vessels...)



Cardboard  
bin with 50 l  
plastic bag



plastic bag  
50 litres

Waste soiled with CMR products, like  
trypan blue used to count live cells

**NO INACTIVATION**



30 or 60 l round  
blue drum with  
black lid



5, 10 or 30 l  
buckets



**OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE**



**Batteries** →



**Ink/toner cartridge** →



**Bulbs, neon, led** →

} New contract from  
January 2023

**D3E**

Déchets d'Equipements Electriques  
et Electroniques  
= waste electrical and  
electronic equipment



**Not soiled or contaminated  
by chemicals or biologicals**

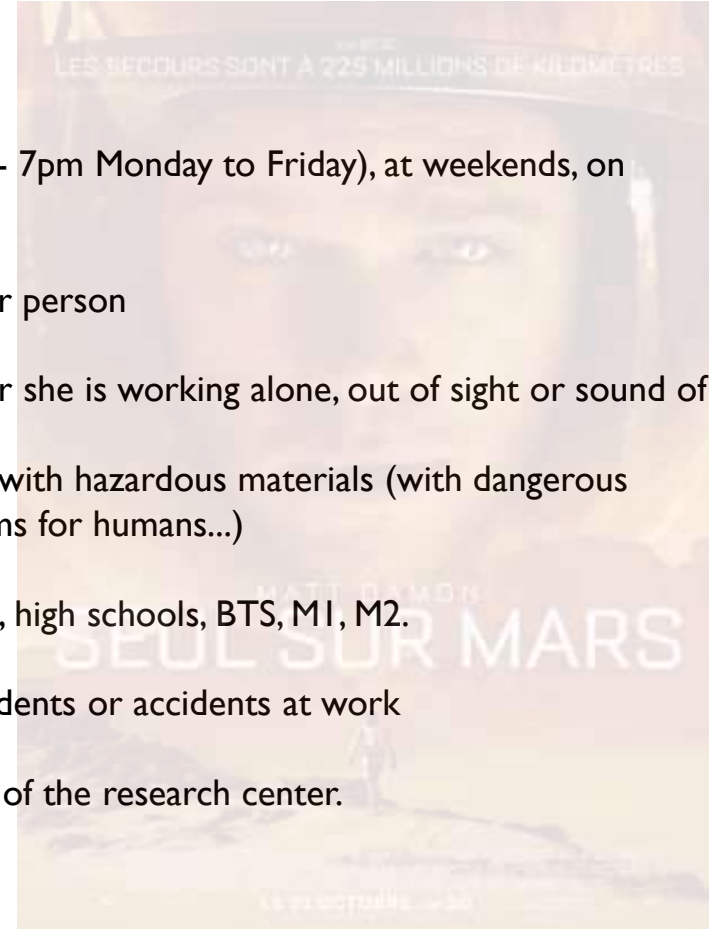
→

Dumpster order  
according to  
need

## OFF-HOURS WORK AND ISOLATED WORK

### Definitions:

- 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, MI, 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.





### 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...)



## Procedures at the CRC

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



**In an emergency:**

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



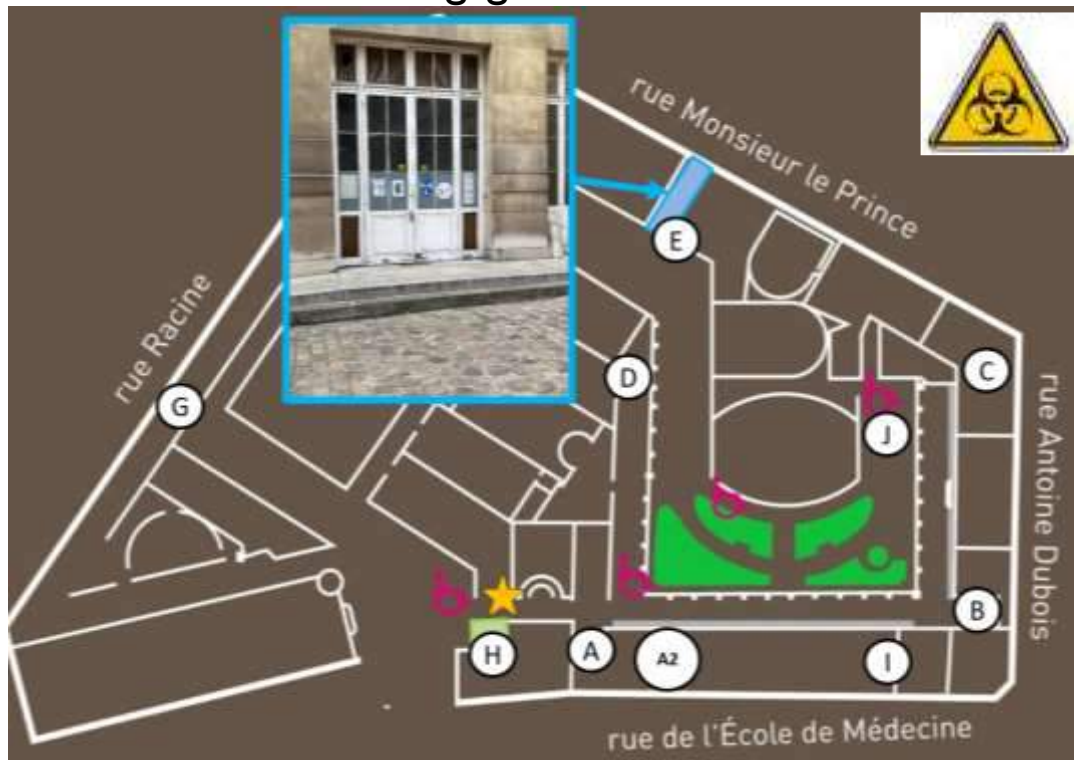
**Working alone:**

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



CENTRE DE RECHERCHE  
DES CORDELIERS

LOCATION: E Building, ground floor



## LIQUID NITROGEN ROOM

Its purpose =  
**Storage in liquid nitrogen of GMO  
and non-GMO cell lines at biological  
levels 1 and 2**

No experience in the nitrogen room



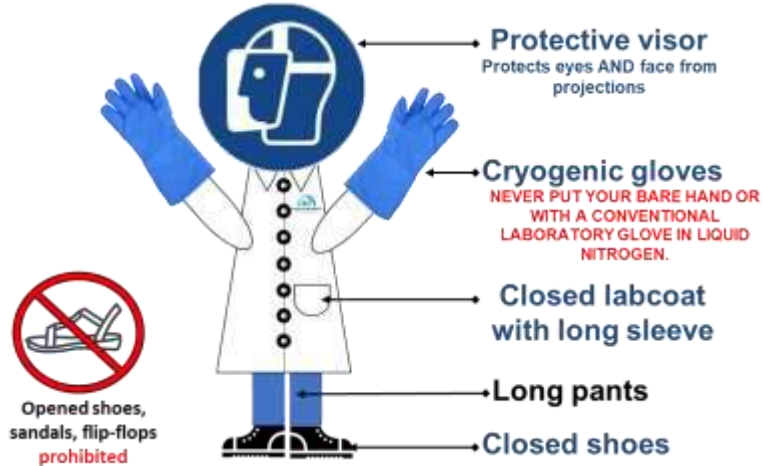
No waste (cryotubes, paper, gloves...) in  
the nitrogen room: everything must be  
brought back to the laboratories



## Hazards of using liquid nitrogen



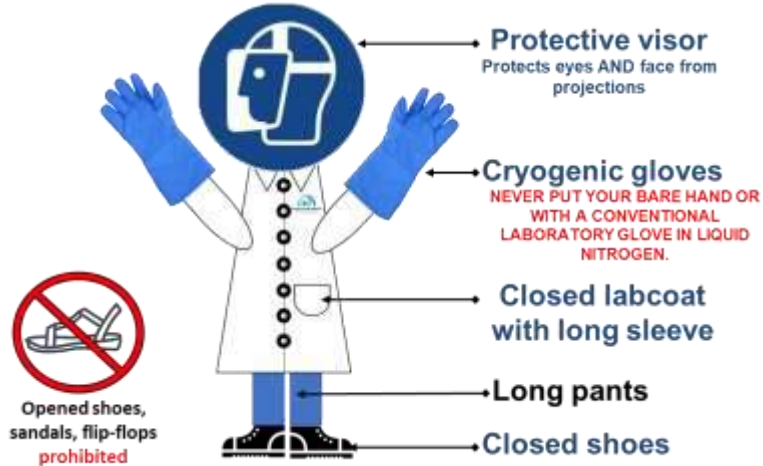
## Personal Protection Equipment



## Hazards of using liquid nitrogen



## 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, 1 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 INSIDE THE CAMPUS

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



### LIQUID NITROGEN ROOM ⇔ LABORATORY

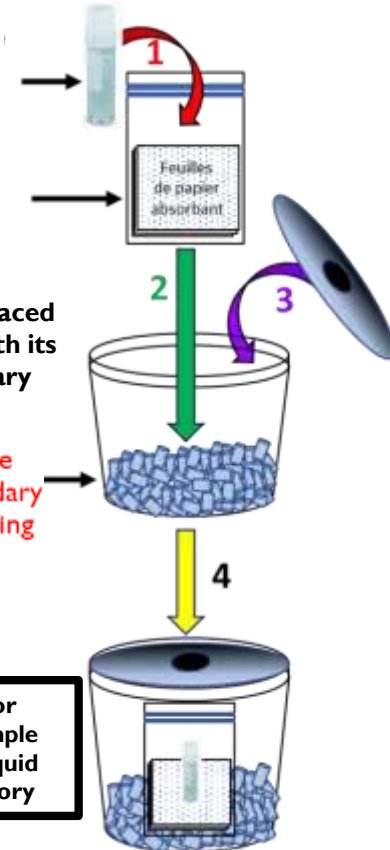
Tight **primary packaging** containing the biological material = tube...

...inserted in a sample bag containing absorbent paper and closed = **secondary packaging**

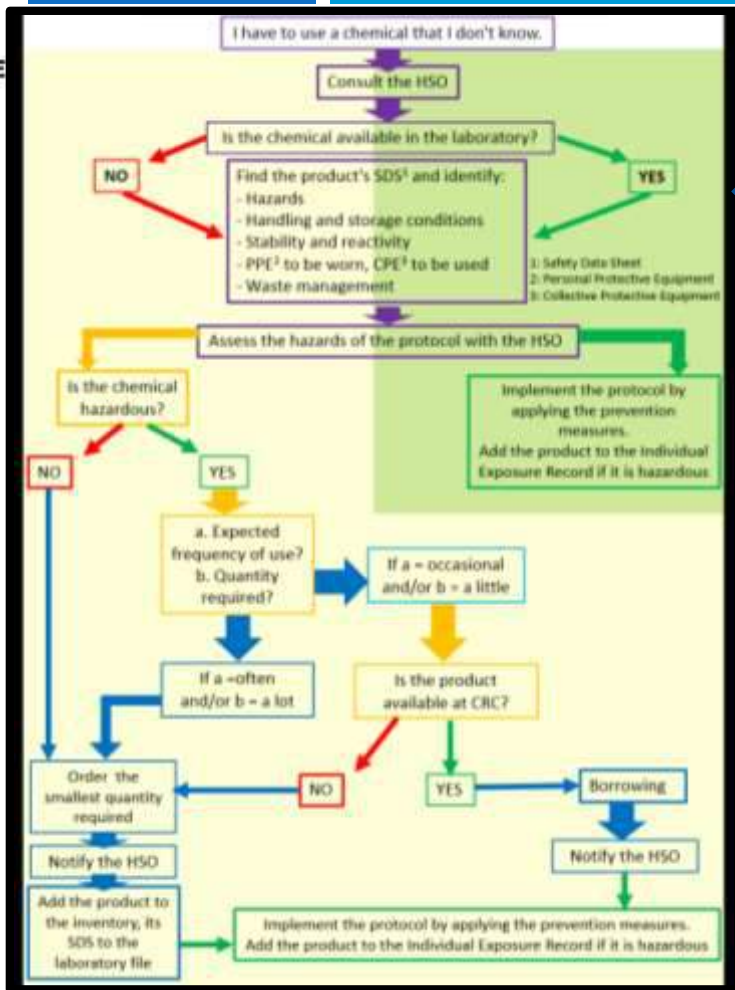
The whole set is placed in an ice bucket with its lid closed = **tertiary package**

⚠ Always put the ice between the secondary and tertiary packaging

Triple packaging for transporting the sample from the nitrogen liquid room to the laboratory







## 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

READ ME PLEASE!!



## 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](mailto:marie-noelle.brunelle-navas@Sorbonne-universite.fr)



## Two seminars in early 2023:

### - **5th January: Seminar on Psychosocial Risks and Sexual and Sexist Violence**

by Emmanuelle Le Quellec, Director of Competence Development, and Elizabeth Fredj, Head of the Career Paths and Managers Department, at Sorbonne University.

### - **19th January: Seminar on chemical risk**

by Véronique Lagarde, Prevention Advisor of the Inserm Paris - IDF Centre-Est Regional Directorate

# 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 1/2 floor  
[marie-noelle.brunelle-navas@sorbonne-universite.fr](mailto:marie-noelle.brunelle-navas@sorbonne-universite.fr)



I now give the floor to Fabrice Ferrani,  
the Single Security Officer of the Cordeliers Campus,  
who will tell you about fire safety