



# LABORATORY SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



# SAFE LABORATORY OPERATION

# Safe Laboratory Operation (1/2)

- Wear gloves
- Wear goggles
- Use safety pipette filler when taking samples or reagent with the pipette.
- For operations which generates hazardous gas, handle it in the fume hood.

# Safe Laboratory Operation (2/2)



- When acid (or other hazardous reagents) adhere to the skin, rinse it with plenty of water immediately.
- Eye wash bottle is effective for treatment when reagent gets into the eye.





# SAFE HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS REAGENTS

# Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)

## ☐ Strong acid

But weaker than  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

= When HCl is mixed with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  
HCl is volatized.

## ☐ Vapour in room temperature

(HCl Reagent is aqueous solution)

## ☐ HCl is reduced by strong oxidant.

(and **Chlorine gas is generated.**)

- Be careful **not to inhale** HCl gas (wear the mask).
- **Do not mix with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .**
- **Do not mix with oxidant (e.g.,  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ).**



# Sulphuric Acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ )

- Very strong acid
- Non-volatile acid  
(Even dilute acid, it is concentrated as water volatizes.)
- Strong dehydration performance  
High digestion performance to organic compounds.
- High heat of solution
- Hot concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is oxidative.

• Different from HCl or  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  does not cause pain on the skin.

- When  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  may adhere the skin, rinse it with plenty of water.
- Keep away from metal and paper when handling
- For diluting  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , add  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  little by little into water. If dilute  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to small amount of water (e.g., 20N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) it is cooled by ice water.



# Nitric Acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ )

- Strong acid
- Oxidant  
(both concentrated / diluted)
- Corrodes most metals
- On heating (digestion),  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  gases are generated
- Nitrogen is a nutrient for plant (phytoplankton)

- On heat digestion procedure, be careful not to touch and inhale acid gas.
- Store away from metals, combustibles or reducing agents.

# Perchloric Acid ( $\text{HClO}_4$ )

- ❑ Strong acid
- ❑ Strong oxidant
- ❑ Highly reactive and can explode
- ❑ Common reagent in aqueous solution  
( $\text{HClO}_4$  aqueous solution is relatively stable).

- Be sure to **use with nitric acid** on digestion.
- **Do not dry up.**
- Be careful not to touch and inhale acid gas on digestion.



# Basic (Alkaline) Solution

- ❑ Strong base (alkaline) is also very hazardous.
- ❑ Strongly digest protein
  - Cause **serious burn to skin**
  - Especially cause **serious damage to eye**
- ❑ Alkaline alcoholic solution is very permeable to the skin, and more dangerous.
- ❑ NaOH has large heat of solution.

- As with acids and other harmful reagents, **take good protective measures** when handling alkaline solutions. (gloves, goggles, etc.)
- During the preparation of NaOH solution, **fine mist may be generated**. Be careful not to inhale it.

# Organic Solvent

## Toluene, hexane, ethanol

### ☐ Volatile (Boiling points at 1 atm):

- toluene: 111 °C
- hexane: 69 °C
- ethanol: 78 °C

### ☐ Low flash point

- toluene: 4 °C
- hexane: -23 °C
- ethanol: 13 °C

- Wear gloves to minimize solvent exposure.
- Keep ventilation.
- Operate in a place free from fire.



# APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT SAFETY



# Glassware

Biggest cause of injuries in chemical laboratories.

- ❑ Fragments of glassware are sharp, and sometimes pierce deeply.
- ❑ If the glassware breaks during forceful operation, it can pierce even deeper into skin.



# Glassware with Chipped Edge

- Glassware with chipped-off edges is dangerous.
- Discard or repair the edge with a burner.
- Do not collect broken piece with bare hand.
- Beware of burn from hot glass, and injury from dropping it.

# Stuck Glassware Lid

If the lid of the glassware cannot be removed

Do not try to open with strong force or with tools

Never heat.

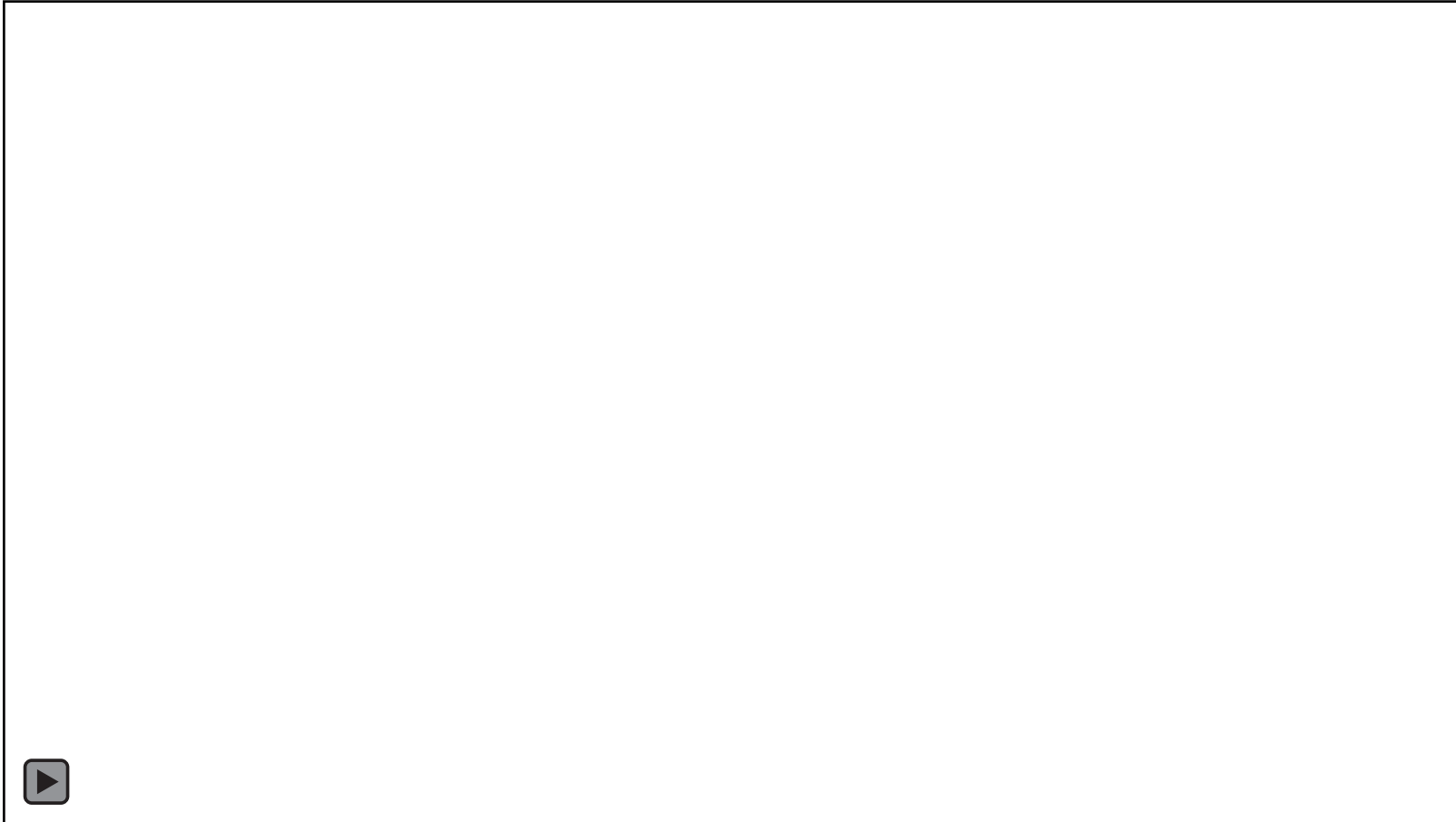
Tap the area around the lid slowly (and patiently) many times.

Ultrasonic bath is effective.



# Electrical Device

## To prevent fire



Check the cable, plug and outlet on every use. If they are damaged, repair or replace it.

It is safer to connect the plug only when it is in use and remove it after use.

Be careful not to spill water on the plug/outlet near the floor.



# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



# Environmental Impact from Laboratory

Even an environmental laboratory cannot eliminate impact on the environment.

## ❑ Laboratory uses resources:

- Reagents
- Electricity, water, gas (fuel and reagent)
- Papers and other office consumables

## ❑ Laboratory produce wastes:

- Exhaust gas
- Wastewater
- Solid waste

The efforts to reduce the environmental impact from the laboratory should continue.



# Wastewater Management

Wastewater containing hazardous substances should be collected and treated properly.

- Highly acidic/Alkaline wastewater should also be collected.
- Even if the wastewater treatment is outsourced, it is recommended to collect and store the wastewater separately for each harmful substance contained in the wastewater to facilitate the treatment.
- Also, the property and substances in the wastewater should be indicated on the container.



Photo: IDEA Consultants



# Exhaust Gas Management

Exhaust gas from the acid digestion contains **acid gas and fume**.

- Acids in the exhaust gas should be removed before it is released into the atmosphere.
- The **gas scrubber** should be installed in a fume hood.

(When performing operations that use a large amount of organic solvent, a device that recovers organic matter (e.g., activated carbon filter, etc.) is required.)







# **ISO 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STANDARD**

# ISO14001 Standard

## Standard for Environmental Management System (EMS):

- ❑ Focused on **all activities of the organization**.
- ❑ The environmental impact from each activity of the organization is evaluated
- ❑ **Documented environmental management system (EMS)** is created.
- ❑ System is **implemented**, outcome is **confirmed**, and system and activities are **continuously improved**.

EMS is also implemented under the **PDCA** (plan-do-check-act) cycle, the scheme is similar to quality management system.

# ISO14001 System Benefit

- ❑ Environmental impact from the organization (laboratory) is clarified and evaluated.
  - Systematic evaluation **reduces oversight of environmental impact** (laboratory activity is complex, thus some impacts often are “forgotten”).
  - The **planning of management becomes easier**.
- ❑ The EMS scheme is similar to QMS.
  - For the staff of analysis laboratory, it is **relatively easy to understand and implement**.

It is **not always necessary to obtain ISO14001 certification**.  
It is useful just to evaluate the environmental impact and conduct management according to the standard.