



University at Buffalo *The State University of New York*


Environment, Health & Safety

Laboratory Door Signage Program


EH&S can provide door signage for laboratories and areas that use hazardous material. The signage complies with applicable regulations and provides a consistent look for all campus locations where hazardous materials are in use. Information on the sign can inform staff and emergency responders to the types of hazards that are in the lab and if any precautions are required. The sign also provides contact information of who to notify in case of an emergency in the room or area. A sample door sign is show below.

CAUTION

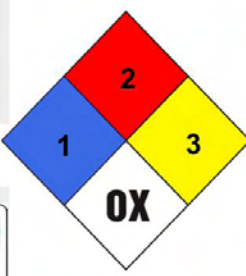
The Following Hazards May be Present




Biohazard
BL-2




Carcinogen




2
1 3
OX
Oxidizer
5 gallons




DANGER
COMPRESSED
GAS
Nitrogen Gas




Corrosive



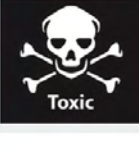
Radioactive Material
Open Sources



DANGER
HIGH
VOLTAGE



Flammable



Toxic

WARNINGS

Authorized Personnel Only - Personnel Protective Equipment Required

Moderate levels of radioactive P-32, C-14 & H-3 in use on open bench tops


Streptococcus in use - BL-2 Precautions Required

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

Propane tank stored adjacent to building. High Voltage shut-off located in Room 123B. Drum storage area in walk-in cooler in 122A. Three flammable storage cabinets located on the left side of lab next to fume hoods.

Rancor Research Group - 122 Carbon Research Building

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Primary: Allen Wright	645-1234	
Alternate: Nelson Clark	645-5555	
Alternate: Laura Carter	645-3333	

24 Hour Emergency Contact Number: 716-882-3001

If no response from the Laboratory Contacts above or after normal business hours, call UB Police at 635-2222

Up to 8 cautionary signs can be displayed along with NFPA Diamond information.

Specific warnings and special instructions can be listed, as well as a description of any items for emergency responders.

Primary emergency contact information along with up to two alternates can be listed on the sign with a place for a 24 hour emergency lab contact number.

Cleaning services can be restricted, if desired.

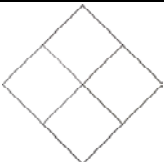
Cautionary signs are laminated on heavy card stock and inserted into a clear vinyl envelope. The envelope can be affixed to wood or glass doors using double-stick tape. On metal doors, magnetic strips are available. To request a sign, fill out the enclosed "Laboratory Door Signage Worksheet" form and return to EH&S, 220 Winspear Ave, South Campus. Questions? Call our Service Request Line at 829-2401.

Laboratory Door Signage Worksheet

Date _____

Building:	Rm:	Lab Name:
Primary Contact:	Phone:	
Alternate 1:	Phone:	
Alternate 2:	Phone:	
24 Hr Emergency Contact Number:	Door Type: Wood/Glass Metal	# Needed:
Lab Type (Wet lab, Teaching, Open Source, Multiple Use, etc.):		

Note: Failure to provide contact information may prevent timely notification in the event of an emergency

✓	Hazard	Guidance	Description for Sign
	Biohazard	Contains any agent that is capable of causing disease in humans, plants or animals (BL-2)	
	Carcinogen	Whenever known or suspected carcinogens are in use (see attached guidance)	
	Compressed Gas	Whenever rooms or cabinets contain compressed gases	
	Corrosive	Corrosive liquids in quantities greater than 1 gallon in use	
	Flammable	Flammable liquids in quantities greater than 1 gallon in use, contains a flammable gas or flammable storage cabinet	
	High Voltage	Whenever equipment capable of generating high-voltages (> 420 volts) in the course of its operation	
	Laser	List the class of laser in use in the "description" section (Class 1, Class 3A, etc.).	
	Oxidizer	Oxidizers in quantities greater than 1 gallon in use	
	Radioactive	Whenever any amount of radioactive material is in use. Indicate in the "Warnings" section the type of material in use: Sealed Source, C-14, P-32, etc.	
	Toxic	Material rated toxic in quantities greater than 10 pounds in use	
	X-Ray	List the type of equipment in use in the "description" section (Dental, XRD, Fluro, etc.)	
	Water Reactive	List any chemicals in the lab that could react with water	
	No Custodial Services Required	Whenever rooms should not be entered for cleaning due to potential hazards in the lab.	
	NFPA Diamond	Using the guidance accompanying this worksheet, indicate in the appropriate diamond to the right which number (0 – 4) best describes the hazards for Health, Flammability and Reactivity for the type(s) of materials used in the lab.	

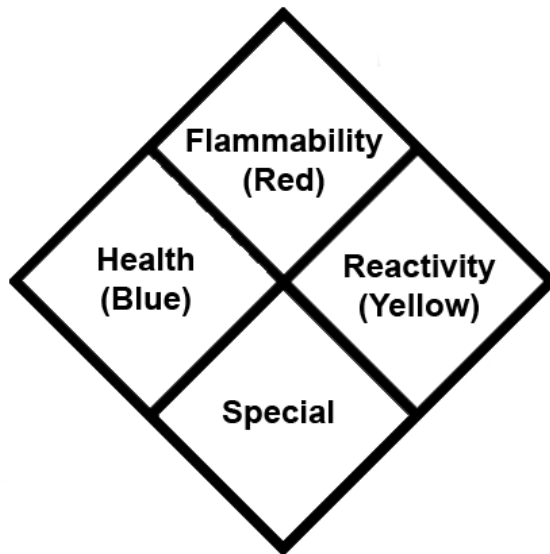
✓	Standard Warnings	Custom Warnings
	No Food or Drink in Lab	
	Keep Lab Locked While Unattended	
	Authorized Individuals Only	
	Personnel Protective Equipment Required	

Emergency Responder Information	

NFPA Diamond Labeling Guidance

Flammability (Susceptibility of Materials to Burning)				
0 - Materials that will not burn.	1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.	2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.	3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.	4 - Materials which will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature, or which are readily dispersed in air and which will burn readily.

Health Hazard (Type of Possible Injury)
4 - Materials which on very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury even though prompt medical treatment was given.
3 - Materials which on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even through prompt medical treatment was given.
2 - Materials which on intense or continued exposure could cause serious temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical treatment was given.
1 - Materials which on exposure could cause serious temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury even if medical treatment is given.
0 - Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material.



Special Warning

Any special warning is placed in this section. The most common would be water reactive or compounds with strong oxidizing potential.

Reactivity (Susceptibility to Release Energy)
4 - Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.
3 - Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive reaction but require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation or which react explosively with water.
2 - Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. Also materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
1 - Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or which may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.
0 - Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and which are not reactive with water.

Carcinogens

For the purpose of the laboratory door sign, indicate if you are using any of the “known carcinogens” listed below. These items are defined as agents with “sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans, which indicates a causal relationship between exposure to the agent, substance or mixture and human cancer”.

Aflatoxins
4-Aminobiphenyl
Analgesic Mixtures Containing Phenacetin
Arsenic Compounds, Inorganic
Azathioprine
Benzene
Benzidine
Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds
1,3-Butadiene
1,4-Butanediol Dimethanesulfonate (Myleran®)
Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds
Chlorambucil
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-1-nitrosourea (MeCCNU)
bis(Chloromethyl) Ether and Technical-Grade
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether
Chromium Hexavalent Compounds
Coal Tar Pitches
Coal Tars
Cyclophosphamide
Cyclosporin A
Diethylstilbestrol
Dyes Metabolized to Benzidine
Erionite
Estrogens, Steroidal
Ethylene Oxide
Hepatitis B Virus
Hepatitis C Virus
Human Papillomas Viruses: Some Genital-Mucosal Types
Melphalan
Methoxsalen with Ultraviolet A Therapy (PUVA)
Mineral Oils (Untreated and Mildly Treated)
Mustard Gas
2-Naphthylamine
Nickel Compounds
Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size)
Soots
Strong Inorganic Acid Mists Containing Sulfuric Acid
Tamoxifen
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD); “Dioxin”
Thiotepa
Thorium Dioxide
Vinyl Chloride
Wood Dust