

BIOLOGICAL				
Finding	Inspection Form Question	Best Practices	Regulatory Citation	Corrective Action(s):
Animals or plants in lab not related to research	Are all plants or animals in the lab related to the research?	Animals or plants in lab not related to research: Only animals and plants directly related to research are allowed in the lab space.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Remove non-research related plants and/or animals.
Biohazard trash too full	Is the biohazard trash level below the fill line?	Biohazard trash too full: Do not overfill containers. Large bags of waste are more difficult to properly autoclave and overfilled containers are more likely to spill.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Empty the biohazard waste receptacle or use additional containers to prevent overfilling.
Biohazard trash without secondary containment	Does the biohazard trash have secondary containment?	Biohazard trash without secondary containment: Never place or store biohazard bags (autoclaved or not) directly on the floor. Place bags in a secondary container/tray before and after autoclaving. Hallways, equipment, rooms or areas with public access are not appropriate places to leave biohazard waste unattended. Clean spills from leaking autoclave bags immediately with a suitable disinfectant (a fresh 1:10 dilution of bleach and water works well for most).	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Always use secondary containment with biohazard waste.
Biohazard waste boxes are used improperly	Is the biohazard waste free of non-biohazardous material?	Biohazard waste boxes are used improperly: Only biohazardous materials or materials contaminated with biohazardous materials may be disposed of in the biohazardous waste containers.	See the UMB Bloodborne Pathogen Control Plan for more information.	Remove chemical or radioactive materials from the containers and dispose of them properly. Place paper towels, equipment wrapping and cardboard boxes in the regular trash. All biohazardous waste containers must be labeled with the Universal Biohazard symbol.
Biological safety cabinet certification past due	Is the biosafety cabinet tested and certified at least annually?	Biological Safety Cabinet Certification Past Due: Biological Safety Cabinets should be tested and certified at least annually to ensure continued, proper operation. Please contact B&V Testing or other vendor to ensure that your cabinet is certified promptly. The BSC should not be used until certification is complete.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Schedule the biosafety cabinets for recertification.
Biologically contaminated waste found in regular trash or glass recycling	Is biologically contaminated waste in the proper container?	Biologically contaminated waste found in regular trash or glass recycling: Biological waste is not allowed in regular lab trash. Biologically contaminated glassware (including Pasteur pipettes) must be decontaminated prior to placing them into the glass boxes, either chemically (e.g. bleach) or with heat (autoclaved or flamed). Alternatively, pipettes can be placed in a puncture resistant pouch and placed in the red bag (autoclave biohazard waste) or collected in red sharps containers.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Place biological contaminated glassware in appropriate biohazard waste.
Biosafety cabinet is used for storage	Is the biosafety cabinet cleared of all storage material?	Biosafety cabinet is used for storage: Biosafety cabinets must remain clear of all excess equipment and front intake grills must remain clear of obstructions. Materials or equipment placed inside the cabinet may cause disruption of the airflow, resulting in turbulence, possible cross-contamination and/or breach of containment. Only the materials and equipment required for the immediate work should be placed in the biosafety cabinet.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.: Section IV	Discontinue use of the biosafety cabinet for use until all storage material has been cleared from the cabinet and all vents and front intake grille are cleared for unimpeded air flow.
Biosafety cabinets - improper use	Are the biosafety cabinets used properly?	Biosafety cabinets – improper Use: Turn the cabinet on for five minutes if not running. Decontaminate the work surfaces and each object placed inside the cabinet with 70% EtOH or approved disinfectant. Minimize clutter and work at least four inches inside the cabinet beyond the air grill. Cover all items before sonication, vortexing, blending, homogenization, etc. One person in the cabinet at a time. Keep your hand movements slow and perpendicular to the work surface. Tissue culture and bacteriology are not compatible activities.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Follow guidelines for BSC use.

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Clean bench - improper use	Is the clean bench used properly?	Clean bench - improper use: Horizontal laminar flow benches must be labeled to indicate they are not to be used with hazardous materials. Contamination blows directly toward the researcher and chemical, cell culture and bacterial work - regardless of the biosafety level - must not be performed on a clean bench.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Clean Air Benches are not biological safety cabinets. These benches should never be used when handling cell culture materials or drug formulations, or when manipulating potentially infectious materials. These devices only provide product protection. Clean air benches should not be used in research, biomedical or veterinary laboratories at the University. For more information, contact the Biosafety Officer at EHS by calling (410) 706-7845.
Equipment is not properly cleaned and decontaminated	Is all equipment properly cleaned and decontaminated?	Equipment is not properly cleaned and decontaminated: Laboratory equipment must be decontaminated with an effective disinfectant on a routine basis, after working with infectious materials, and especially after overt spills, splashes, or other contamination by infectious materials. Contaminated equipment must be decontaminated before it is sent for repair or maintenance.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Clean and decontaminate equipment regularly.
Fabric chairs in use in biological lab space	Are fabric chairs kept out of the biological lab space?	Fabric chairs in use in biological lab space: Replace any fabric chairs in the lab space with non-fabric alternatives that allow for easier spill clean up and decontamination.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Remove all fabric chairs from this space and replace with chairs covered in a sturdy vinyl or chairs made of solid materials such as plastic or sealed wood that can be easily decontaminated.
Glass in biohazard waste	Is the biohazard waste free of glass?	Glass in biohazard waste: Glass test tubes, Pasteur pipettes and other glass items should not be placed directly into the red biohazard waste bags. Prior to disposal of glassware, the item(s) must be chemically disinfected and placed in the broken glass box.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Place broken pieces of glass in the proper glassware receptacles.
Improper vacuum trap set up	Is the vacuum trap set up correctly?	Improper vacuum trap set up: Vacuum trap must be set up properly to avoid contaminating the central vacuum line, with vacuum line filters and appropriate liquid disinfectant used when required. Vacuum lines must be off when not in use. Any glass vacuum waste bottles on the floor must be placed within a secondary container, i.e. plastic bin.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Ensure all vacuum traps are set up correctly with vacuum line filters, appropriate liquid disinfectant, and secondary containment if placed on the floor.
Inappropriate use of disinfectants	Are disinfectants used appropriately?	Inappropriate use of disinfectants: Disinfectants must be appropriate to their usage, well labeled, and used for the appropriate amount of contact time.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Follow guidelines for disinfectant use for your particular research needs.
Liquid disposal in dry waste or sharps containers	Are dry waste and sharps containers free of excess liquid waste?	Liquid disposal in dry waste or sharps containers: No liquid materials are permissible in containers designated for biohazardous, radioactive or broken glassware waste.	See the UMB EHS website for more information on waste disposal.	Wear appropriate PPE and use safety equipment to separate liquid, dry, and sharps waste. In the future, keep these waste streams separate.
Mold in the cold room	Is the cold room free of mold?	Mold in the cold room: Mold was found growing in the cold room. Moldy items must be removed and wipe all surfaces with a cleaning/disinfecting solution. Cardboard and other cellulose-based items must not be stored long term in cold rooms.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Clean cold rooms on regularly scheduled intervals to prevent and control mold.

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Open flames are used inside biosafety cabinet	Is there evidence that open flames are used inside the biosafety cabinet (ie presence of a bunsen burner)?	Open flames are used inside biosafety cabinet: Open flames are not permitted in biosafety cabinets. The use of open flames, such as Bunsen burners, in a biosafety cabinet disrupts the air flow in the cabinet which in turn compromises the protection of both the worker and the product. In addition, open flames can cause damage to the HEPA filter because the heat may melt the adhesive holding the HEPA filter together or if the flame is too large or ignites an ethanol wash bottle it could burn a hole in the filter.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.: Appendix A, Section V	Remove equipment or materials that may be used to generate open flames. Retrain staff on proper usage of a biosafety cabinet.
Supplies for hand-washing not available	Are hand-washing supplies readily available?	BSL-1 and higher laboratories must have a hand-washing sink available with soap and paper towels.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Topical disinfectants should be stored in the lab and readily accessible for emergencies.
Vacuum line filter missing or clogged	Is the vacuum line filter clean and in place?	Vacuum line filter missing or clogged: All aspiration traps - regardless of use - must be protected with in-line filters. Filters must be replaced when they become clogged or contaminated. Be certain filters are installed correctly with the fluid side facing the trap.	29 CFR 1910.1450	Inspect and clean the vacuum line filter on a scheduled basis.
Work surfaces are not properly cleaned and decontaminated	Are all work surfaces properly cleaned and decontaminated?	Work surfaces are not properly cleaned and decontaminated: Work surfaces must be decontaminated with an effective disinfectant on a routine basis, after working with infectious materials and especially after overt spills, splashes or other contamination.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Clean and decontaminate work surfaces regularly.

CHEMICAL				
Finding	Inspection Form Question	Best Practices	Regulatory Citation	Corrective Action(s):
Chemical containers not properly capped	Are chemical containers properly capped?	Chemical containers not properly capped: All chemicals, when not in use, should be fully capped to prevent spills and exposures. Makeshift caps are not condoned. Use a proper vessel and closure for every chemical.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450; 40 CFR 262	Properly cap all chemical containers when not in use.
Chemical contaminated waste found in regular trash or glass recycling	Is chemical waste kept out of regular trash and glass recycling?	Chemical contaminated waste found in regular trash or glass recycling: Chemical waste is not allowed in regular lab trash. Triple rinse empty chemical bottles prior to placement in a glass box; collect the first rinse as hazardous waste. Only clean, uncontaminated glass may be placed into the glass boxes.	RCRA Subtitle C; 40 CFR 262	Chemically contaminated waste must be properly disposed of in appropriate chemical waste receptacles
Chemical fume hood - Out of Service	Are the chemical fume hoods operational?	Chemical fume hood Out of Service: Report fume hood repairs or damage to facilities and UMB EHS immediately and stop using your hood if you hear an alarm or suspect a malfunction.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450	Do not use the chemical fume hood until it is properly repaired and recertified for use.
Chemical fume hood issues identified	Is the chemical fume hood functioning and used properly?	Chemical fume hood issues identified: Chemical fume hoods are the proper location for most hazardous chemical work. A properly functioning, certified fume hood must be accessible for work with hazardous chemicals. If airflow is blocked with equipment, bottles or unnecessary clutter, efficient aerosol capture is reduced and potentially increases exposure. For increased energy savings, the sash should be closed when not in use. Report needed fume hood repairs or damage to Facilities and UMB EHS immediately and stop using the hood if a malfunction is suspected.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450	Remove any material that impedes access to the fume hood. Do not block fume hood airflow. Remove clutter and ensure all chemicals and equipment not currently being used is stored appropriately. Make sure all fume hoods have posted instructions. Close sash when the hood is not in use.
Chemical labeling inadequate or missing	Are all chemicals adequately labeled?	Chemical labeling inadequate or missing: Chemical labeling must be visible and intact on all vessels containing chemicals. Hazard communication requires the complete chemical name (no abbreviations) and any other pertinent hazard warning information of use to others. This includes buffers, aspirant waste flasks, autoclavable broths, squirt bottles, etc. Chemical formulas are not permitted as the sole means of identification. Reused containers must be completely defaced of the old label, prior to relabeling with the new contents. Unlabeled containers are automatically considered unknown hazardous waste, and are problematic and expensive to dispose of.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450	Replace any missing or incomplete chemical labels.
Chemical storage - inadequate flammable storage	Is the flammable storage adequate for present quantities?	Chemical storage - inadequate flammable storage: Flammable liquids must be stored in approved flammable storage cabinets when not in use. Small volumes of flammables (acetone squirt bottles) may be stored on the bench. Flammable solids and liquids must be isolated from potential sources of ignition, including acids.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450; 40 CFR 262, NFPA 45, A-7-2.3	Ensure adequate flammable storage is available for laboratory chemicals.
Chemical storage - secondary containment needed	Is secondary containment used for all stored chemicals?	Chemical storage - secondary containment needed: Liquids must be stored in secondary containment. Some cabinets have sumps for this purpose or a separate bin may be necessary.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450	Place secondary containment receptacles under chemicals being stored.
Chemical storage compatibility issues	Are incompatible chemicals physically separated in storage areas?	Chemical storage compatibility issues: Incompatible chemicals (e.g., acid-base, oxidizer-organic, corrosive-flammable, flammable-oxidizer) must be physically separated within storage areas.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450; 45	Review all chemical storage and ensure proper compatibility for storage.
Chemicals improperly disposed of	Are chemicals properly disposed of?	Chemicals improperly disposed of: Chemicals must be properly disposed of, not evaporated via a chemical fume hood nor disposed via the sink and sanitary sewer.	RCRA Subtitle C; 40 CFR 262	Chemicals must be disposed following proper hazardous waste procedures. Allowing solvents to evaporate in the fume hood is an unacceptable disposal method.

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Compressed gases not properly capped while stored	Are all stored compressed gas cylinders capped properly?	Compressed gases not properly capped while stored: Cylinder regulators must be removed when not in use and protective shipping caps must be replaced. Store only cylinders needed for immediate use in the lab; excess inventory should be stored in loading dock cages or ordered as needed.	29 CFR 1910.101 Subpart M; 1200	Cap all compressed gas cylinders while stored.
Compressed gases not secured	Are all compressed gas cylinders secured properly?	Compressed gases not secured: Compressed gas cylinders must be secured from tipping over at all times. Secure the cylinder to a bench or wall with a chain or strap in the middle third of the tank. Toxic compressed gases must be stored in ventilated enclosures (vented cabinets or specially designed enclosures).	29 CFR 1910.101 Subpart M; 1200	Properly secure all compressed gases cylinders in the lab.
Corrosive chemicals stored above eye level	Are corrosive chemicals stored below eye level?	Corrosive chemicals stored above eye level: Corrosive chemicals should be stored in corrosive storage cabinets or in secondary containment below eye level.		Relocate corrosives to lower level storage, in an appropriate storage cabinet or in secondary containment, segregated from incompatible chemicals.
Empty containers are being disposed of improperly	Are empty chemicals containers disposed of properly?	Empty containers are being disposed of improperly: Empty chemical containers may be disposed of in the regular municipal trash or broken glassware boxes, provided they are completely empty and the chemical labels are completely defaced. The only exceptions are containers previously holding acutely hazardous waste, or P-listed waste. In this instance, the container must be triple-rinsed, with the rinsate collected as hazardous waste. Alternatively, the generator may dispose of the P-listed empty containers through UMB EHS as hazardous waste, by submitting a chemical waste pick-up request.	UMB Chemical Hygiene Plan	Dispose of empty chemical containers according to the UMB Chemical Hygiene Plan.
Expired peroxide forming chemicals	Are all peroxide forming chemicals disposed of within the appropriate time frame?	Certain chemicals can form peroxides after prolonged storage, making the bottle potentially shock sensitive. Record the date on the label when peroxide formers arrive in your lab. If you are unsure of the stability of any of these containers DO NOT OPEN THEM - contact UMB EHS immediately.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450; NFPA 45	See UMB EHS website for list of common peroxide-forming chemicals. Always write the date received and date opened directly on the bottle.
Flammable liquids storage cabinet door not latching	Do flammable liquids storage cabinet doors properly latch?	Flammable liquids storage cabinet doors must be kept closed to afford proper fire protection.	NFPA 45, 8.2.4.3	Repair door latch or replace flammable liquids storage cabinet.
Flammables found in household refrigerators or household refrigerators not labeled to prohibit flammables	Are household refrigerators free of flammable storage and labeled to prohibit them?	Flammables found in household refrigerators or household refrigerators not labeled to prohibit flammables: Flammable materials must never be stored in household refrigerators	NFPA 45	If flammable materials must be stored under refrigeration, order a flammable safe refrigerator.
High hazard chemicals improperly used	Are highly hazardous chemicals used properly?	High hazard chemicals: Highly toxic and reactive chemicals and high hazard procedures are defined in the chemical hygiene plan (CHP). The CHP also outlines basic procedures for high hazard chemical work. Contact UMB EHS for assistance BEFORE you purchase these materials.	29 CFR 1910.119, 1200, 1450; NFPA 45; 29 CFR 1926.64	Check chemical hygiene plan.
Improper storage of corrosive chemicals	Are corrosive chemicals stored properly (corrosive cabinet or secondary containment)?	Store corrosive chemicals in a corrosive storage cabinet or in secondary containment. Do not store corrosive chemicals directly on metal or wood surfaces. Corrosive chemicals must be segregated from incompatible chemicals.	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, 29 CFR 1910.1450	Relocate corrosives to appropriate cabinet or place in secondary containment segregated from incompatible chemicals.

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Mercury used in lab	Is mercury use avoided in the lab?	Mercury present in lab: Mercury should not be used in laboratory settings (i.e., mercury thermometers), unless integrally incorporated into laboratory equipment by a manufacturer. The EPA regulates mercury as a hazardous waste for any compound exceeding 0.2 parts per million. The University strongly encourages the use of non-toxic alternatives to mercury-containing thermometers and devices.		Contact UMB EHS for disposal of mercury-containing devices or to report a mercury spill or release.
Orphan or unlabeled chemicals on bench top	Are chemicals labeled and kept in appropriate storage locations, not on benchtops?	Orphan or unlabeled chemicals on benchtop: In accordance with hazard communication, proper labeling and the full chemical name should be posted on all vessels containing chemicals in the lab.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450	Provide proper labeling and storage for all benchtop chemicals.
Undated peroxide formers identified	Are all peroxide forming chemicals appropriately labeled and dated?	Undated peroxide formers identified: Certain chemicals can form peroxides after prolonged storage, making the bottle potentially shock sensitive. Record the date on the label when peroxide formers arrive in your lab. If you are unsure of the stability of any of these containers DO NOT OPEN THEM - contact UMB EHS immediately.	29 CFR 1910.1200, 1450; NFPA 45	See UMB EHS website for list of common peroxide-forming chemicals. Always write the date received and date opened directly on the bottle.
Waste storage exceeds regulatory limits	Is the volume of waste stored within regulatory limits?	Waste storage exceeds regulatory limits: The maximum amount of waste that can be stored in a laboratory is 55 gallons. The exception to this pertains to the generation of acutely hazardous waste (P-listed), for which the limit is one quart. For a list of acutely hazardous waste, visit the UMB EHS website.	40 CFR 262.34(c)(2)	Contact UMB EHS for removal of hazardous waste.
Water-reactive chemicals are stored near water	Are water-reactive chemicals kept away from water or sources of moisture?	Water-reactive chemicals are stored near water: Water-reactive chemicals must be stored in secondary containment, away from faucets, sinks and other sources of moisture. Store water-reactive chemicals in desiccators or under an inert atmosphere.		Relocate water-reactive chemicals to appropriate containment.

GENERAL				
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Aisle, egress, fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, or sprinklers obstructed	Are the aisle, egress, fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, and sprinklers unobstructed?	Aisle, egress, fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, or sprinklers obstructed: Laboratory occupants must always have an unobstructed pathway to allow rapid egress in the event of an emergency. 44" of clearance must be maintained in all hallways. Remove any obstructions that do not meet this requirement. Emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations and fire suppression sprinkler heads must always be unobstructed to permit access and allow proper operation.	Please see UMB EHS website for more information.	Remove obstructions.
Contaminated waste in regular trash or glass recycling box	Is contaminated waste in proper receptacles?	Contaminated waste in regular trash or glass recycling box: Biological, chemical or radioactive contaminated waste is not allowed in the regular trash. This includes labware associated with hazardous chemicals, radioisotopes or biohazards.	RCRA Subtitle C; 40 CFR 262	Remove contamination waste from regular trash and glass recycling
Cosmetics used in the lab	Are lab personnel refraining from using cosmetics in the lab?	Cosmetics used in the lab: Like food and drink, cosmetic items that are applied to the face or eyes are prohibited in research labs.	29 CFR 1910.1450	Do not apply cosmetics in the lab.
Evidence of eating and drinking	Is the lab free of food and drink?	Evidence of eating and drinking: Food and drink are strictly prohibited from labs. Disposal of food items and wrappers in lab trashcans is prohibited.	29 CFR 1910.1450; 29 CFR 1910.1200	Remove all food and drink from the laboratory. Do not put food items or wrappers in lab trash cans.
Eye wash concerns identified	Are the eye wash stations in compliance?	Eye wash concerns identified: Eye wash stations must be clearly labeled and these areas clear from obstruction. Always keep eye wash caps in place to prevent contamination from entering the unit. Eye wash stations must be tested weekly, with testing logged.	29 CFR 1910.151, 1200, 150; EPA WPS	All material that impedes access to the eyewash station must be removed. Label eye washes and safety showers. Test eye washes weekly and record dates of testing. To have the eyewash station repaired, contact Facilities Management
Fire extinguishers have not been tested annually	Are fire extinguishers kept in lab tested annually?	Fire extinguishers have not been tested annually: Fire extinguishers, if allowed in the lab space, must be tested annually or discarded.	29 CFR 1910.157(e)(3)	Several vendors offer testing and recharge services. To discard a fire extinguisher, contact Facilities Management at (410) 706-7570.
Glass waste bottle are stored improperly.	Are glass waste bottles placed in secondary containment?	Glass waste bottle are stored improperly: No glass waste bottles are to be stored directly on the floor, where they may present a spill hazard. All glass waste bottles, for example as vacuum traps for liquid waste, must be stored secondary containment, such as in a plastic bin, to prevent accidental spills.		Place the glass vacuum waste bottle within a secondary container i.e. plastic bin.
Items stored less than 18 inches from ceiling or sprinkler head	Are all items stored at least 18 inches from the ceiling or sprinkler head?	Excess Storage: Storage of combustible materials (papers, books, etc.) and/or miscellaneous objects within 18 inches of the ceiling is not permitted. Fire sprinkler heads must not be obstructed.	NFPA 13 Section 8.6.6	Remove unnecessary materials from the lab. Reorganize storage to prevent sprinkler obstruction.
Laboratory profile is incomplete	Is the lab profile complete on BioRAFT, including spaces, hazards, and personnel?	Laboratory profile is incomplete: Laboratory profiles should accurately identify lab spaces, hazards present in the lab, personnel working in the lab, as well as their roles and particular exposure to hazards.		Review lab information and update as necessary.
Laboratory walkways have obstructions	Are the laboratory walkways free of obstructions?	Laboratory walkways have obstructions: Routine maintenance in the laboratory must be improved. Chemicals and equipment that are not in use must be properly stored or disposed of. Walkways, benches and active work spaces must free from obstructions. Ongoing experiments must be organized, labeled and contained, leaving ample workspace for safe work practices.	29 CFR 1910.22(a)	Remove all materials and equipment obstructing laboratory walkways.
Needles are being recapped	Is there evidence of needles being recapped?	Except in certain, pre-approved circumstances, needles should not be recapped. Do not recap needles prior to disposal. Capping needles presents an unnecessary risk.	See the UMB Bloodborne Pathogen Control Plan for more information.	Do not recap needles.

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No Food/Drink postings required	Are "No Food/Drink" signs conspicuously posted?	No Food/Drink postings required: Food and beverages should not stored in the laboratory areas, refrigerators or in glassware that is also used for laboratory operations. Microwave ovens in the lab cannot be used for food or drink.	29 CFR 1910.1450	Post appropriate 'No Food or Drink' signage in laboratory.
PPE - Proper PPE not worn and/or available	Is appropriate PPE available and worn?	PPE - Proper gloves not worn and/or available: At a minimum, eye protection, protective gloves and a laboratory coat must be made available for all personnel conducting laboratory experiments. Proper gloves should be worn while working with hazardous materials. Researchers should be educated on proper PPE and chemical compatibility. Never wear PPE out of the laboratory and change often.	29 CFR 1910.132-139 (SUBPART I)	Wear the appropriate PPE while working with hazardous materials in the lab.
Reusing disposable gloves	Are disposable gloves used appropriately?	Disposable gloves are intended for one time use and should not be reused.		Do not wash or reuse disposable gloves. Dispose of used gloves with other contaminated laboratory waste.
Safety shower access obstructed	Are safety showers accessible?	Safety shower access obstructed: All material that impedes access to the safety shower must be removed.	ANSI Z358.1 Section 4.5.2; B5	All material that impedes access to the safety shower must be removed.
Sharps container too full	Is the sharps container no more than 3/4 full?	Sharps container too full: Do not add waste beyond the fill line. Where no fill line is present, do not fill the container more than 3/4 full. Tape shut or seal according to directions.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	Do not overfill sharps containers. Replace the container when necessary to prevent over-filling.
Sharps found in regular trash	Is the regular trash clear of sharps?	Sharps found in regular trash: Sharps including needles, syringes, glass, razor blades, etc. must never be placed in the regular trash or autoclave waste that eventually goes into the normal trash.		Never place sharps in the regular trash. All sharps should be disposed of via appropriate containers (heavy duty plastic, leak-resistant, able to be sealed, upright and stable during use, properly labeled on the outside).
Unprotected sharps are in the laboratory:	Is the laboratory free of unprotected sharps (unprotected safety razors, needles, scalpels)?	Unprotected sharps are in the laboratory: Unprotected sharps, which may include razorblades, scalpels, or needles, were found in the lab space. All sharps should be protected when not in use and disposed of in an appropriate sharps container when no longer in use.	CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.	When not in use, razor blades and other sharps must be stored in a protective device, or disposed of in a disposable sharps container. Manual recapping of needles is prohibited.
Unsafe cryogen use	Are proper safety controls in place while using cryogens?	Unsafe cryogen use: Cryogens (i.e., liquid nitrogen, dry ice, etc.) must be used with proper safety controls. Only use liquid nitrogen and dry ice in well-ventilated spaces. Use gloves approved for cryogen use. Use approved tongs to retrieve samples from liquid nitrogen to prevent burns. Lab apron and splash-resistant goggles may be required.	Please see UMB CHP for more information.	Follow cryogen use guidelines on UMB EHS website. Make sure appropriate PPE is stocked in lab.
Updated door sign not posted	Is there a door sign/are hazards and emergency contact information current at the time of inspection?	Updated door sign not posted: Updated door signs must be posted at all entrances leading into a laboratory. A door sign must include the current Principal Investigator, emergency contact information (with non-campus phone numbers), and all laboratory hazards.	CHP 2.1 NFPA 704 CDC/NIH BMBL 5th ed.: Section IV.A.9	Request a new or update door sign through the MyEHS Door Sign Request portal.