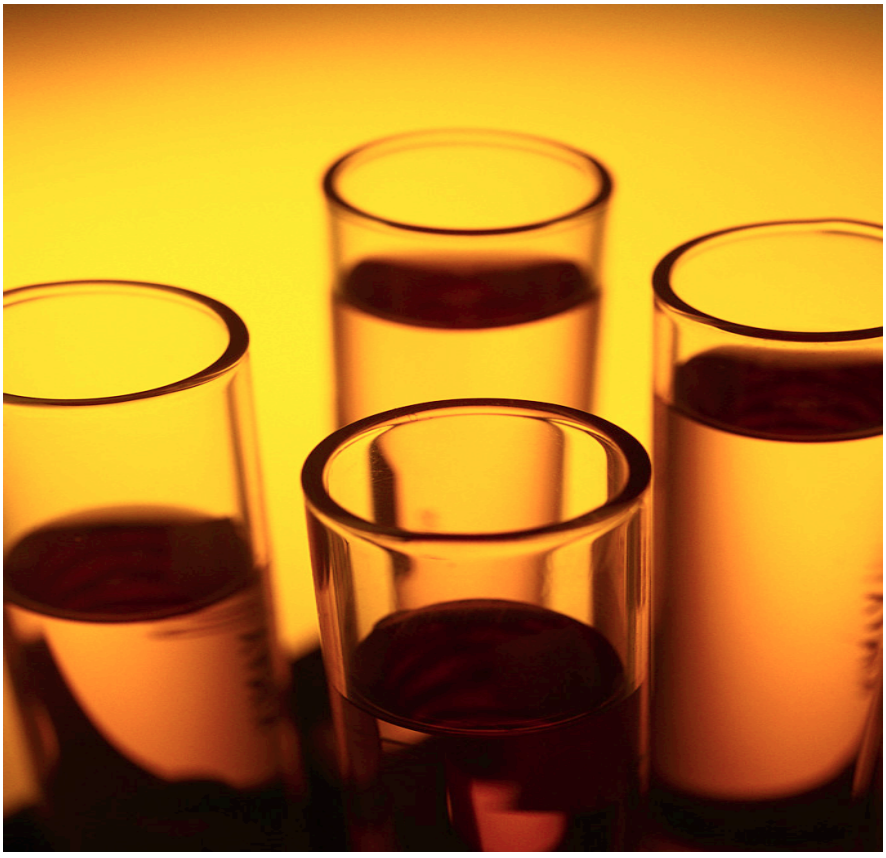
LABORATORY WORK AT MEDICON VILLAGE



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GENERAL INFORMATION

It is essential that all operations at Medicon Village ('MV') are pursued with a high level of ambition concerning safety, health and environment.

According to the Swedish Work Environment Act (Chapter 7 Section 7(g)), companies that simultaneously operate activities at a common worksite shall consult each other and jointly act in order to produce satisfactory protective conditions. Each of them shall ensure that their own activities at the common worksite do not lead to anyone who works there being exposed to risk of ill health or accident. Those who operate activities or work at the common worksite shall follow directions from a building work environment coordinator in connection with building and construction work and from the work environment coordinator in other cases.

MV is the party at the worksite that performs building and construction work and is thus responsible for construction work environment coordination. See the Work Environment Act (Chapter 3) and the Swedish Work Environment Authority Regulations (AFS 1999:3).

The party in charge of the worksite is responsible for the coordination of work environment issues within its management area, except for the requirements that apply to coordination of building and construction work. See the Work Environment Act, Chapter 3 Sections 7 (d-f).

MV is in charge of certain parts of a building and the tenant/member is in charge of other parts.

The tenant/member which has coordination responsibility for jointly used laboratories must be clearly identified.

MV must define the areas which MV is in charge of and the areas each tenant/member is in charge of. Each member company must submit to MV the names of contact persons whom MV's operating engineers can always approach for consultation and coordination when operational and maintenance activities need to be performed. See also 'Contact persons.'

In order to ensure that laboratory premises remain fit for purpose, regular maintenance and functional inspections of premises and technical building systems are carried out under the supervision of personnel attached to MV. There are comprehensive regulatory requirements imposed upon employers within this area. MV will ensure full compliance with these requirements.

Documentation of performed inspections will be sent upon request to the person responsible for the activities.

If there are any concerns about the function of premises and technical systems, member companies are requested to contact MV without delay.

Annual checks/maintenance performed by MV in accordance with regulatory requirements:

Ventilation: Fume Hoods, Ventilated Workstations	Annually
Eye wash and emergency shower	Eye wash stations: 12 times/year. Emergency showers: Twice annually
Central pure water systems	Decontamination: Annually
Cold storage/refrigeration systems	Twice annually
Fire alarm systems	Connection test with SOS command centre: Monthly Quarterly test: Four times a year Technical review: Annually Fire audit inspection: Annually
Hand-held fire extinguishers	Annual service
Gas systems	Annual leakage inspection and associated analysis

In order to carry out laboratory work on MV premises, all member companies must comply with the regulations and legislation that govern the activities.

MV's aims for the rules set out below include creating a safer work environment for member companies and employees working on MV properties.

Note: MV will regularly verify compliance with rules of conduct!

A list of general rules for laboratory work follows, in alphabetical order.

Note that there may be special procedures linked to certain buildings and special equipment. These are described in special procedures linked to these functions or instruments.

BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES

(Infectious substances and other biological agents that can cause illness and injury, see Swedish Work Environment Authority Regulation AFS 2005:1)

All handling of biological agents must be performed in well-ventilated spaces approved for the intended handling and in compliance with applicable regulations issued by the Swedish Work Environment Authority.

Work with biological agents for which protective measures are required according to protection level 3 or protection level 4 (see AFS 2005:7, Appendix 3C, Table 1) is subject to approval from MV. Applicable regulations for such activities require, among else, specially adapted premises.

Written instructions must exist and these must also cover measures necessary to protect persons other than your own personnel (for example, MV operating personnel, cleaners, employees of other member companies, etc.).

Biological agents must be transported safely in sealed containers. When contaminated materials are moved, the materials must be packaged and transported in such a way that spills and leaks are prevented.

Sharp and pointed objects that have been used on animals or humans must be handled and packaged so that they cannot cause injury or cause risk of transmitting infection. See regulation AFS 2005:1 as amended in 2012:7 Microbiological Work Environment Risks – Infection, Toxigenic Effect, Hypersensitivity.

CENTRAL VACUUM/VACUUM

Keep in mind that glass fixtures to be used under a vacuum must be intended for the purpose and installed with extreme care.

Always use a safeguard flask between equipment and the central vacuum connection. Do not use the system for corrosive gases and powder.

The central vacuum systems are timer-controlled. If the vacuum is used outside regular working hours (07-18 Mon-Fri), the system can be started via a timer.

MV requires a special vacuum hose to be used for connection to our central vacuum. The rubber hose is available for purchase via the lab shop.

CHEMICALS HANDLING

The risk that chemical sources of risk may cause illness or accident in your own operations and potentially other operations on MV property must be investigated and assessed according to Swedish Work Environment Authority regulation in AFS 2011:19 *Chemical Hazards in the Working Environment* and necessary measures must be taken as specified in the regulations.

Protect the environment by always, if possible, choosing the chemical with the least environmental impact.

All signs and handling and protective rules, risk assessments and other procedures necessary for your operations must be in writing.

All member companies that handle chemicals must keep a chemicals register that includes details on quantities purchased, storage places, CAS numbers and safety data sheets for chemical products. The registers must contain information about risks and safety measures.

It is important that the business operator ensures that needs for information are met and that rules intended to prevent illness and accidents are prepared and also directed to MV personnel, cleaners and other contract personnel who are regularly on the premises.

Packages and containers that contain chemical sources of risk must be labelled with the information necessary to identify the contents and the associated risks.

A management plan for accidents and emergencies must exist if investigations/risk assessments show that accidents may occur. MV must be informed if such an incident could potentially affect MV's or another member's operations.

Chemicals should be handled to the greatest possible extent in fume cupboards, ventilated workstations or spaces that are well-ventilated and approved for the intended handling. Affected personnel must have good understanding of the right working methods to minimise exposure to air pollution or other risk factors.

Chemicals and solvents must be transported in a safe way. Chemicals and solvents must not be transported via stairs. Use the chemicals lift or an ordinary lift, but remember that transport of chemicals while persons are in the lift is prohibited. Use trolleys fitted with spill containers for larger quantities and plastic pails containing absorbents for small quantities. Post a sign in the lift: 'Transport av kemikalier pågår/Chemical Transport in Progress'.

Hydrogenation is performed in a special laboratory on level 2 of building 403. Special instructions are posted on site. Contact the company that rents this laboratory.

Radioactive substances must be handled according to special instructions. You must always contact MV if work with radioactive substances occurs in your operations.

Warning signs/instructions must be posted on equipment or in connection with usage of dangerous substances that may entail special risk.

CHILDREN / PETS

Children and pets are not allowed in the laboratories.

CLEANING

Fume cupboards, lab workstations and comparable are not cleaned by the Medicon Village cleaning services. The business operator is responsible for this cleaning and must by means of posting signs or other information ensure that MV personnel, cleaners and other contract personnel are not exposed to danger or illness through lack of awareness of possible chemical contamination.

Safety and conduct rules for contractors.

CONTACT PERSONS

Member companies must appoint individuals who have good understanding of the risk entailed in your operations/operational managers who must be highly available to MV operating personnel when there is a need to share information. See the special agreement between MV and the member company. It is particularly important that contact persons are appointed and can be reached outside ordinary working hours.

COOLING WATER/COOLING WATER HOSES

You must always consult MV if you need to use cooling water to a great extent. When cooling water is used in the lab, a reduction valve must always be connected to the cooling water tap. Always attach cooling water hoses with a clamp or use a threaded water connector. When water pressure is high, use a reinforced hose.

DANGEROUS GOODS/CHEMICALS/BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

All dangerous goods must be delivered to MV Goods Inward. The shipping address is:

Scheelevägen 8
223 63 Lund

The goods will subsequently be delivered to the destination company.

DISHWASHING

Contaminated equipment must be cleaned carefully and rinsed with a suitable solvent followed by water before it is left for dishwashing. Note that no chemicals or solvents may be poured down the drain! It is therefore important that even the final water rinse is drained into waste pails.

Glass that is cracked or broken cannot be left for dishwashing.

ELECTRIC HOTPLATES AND WATER AND OIL BATHS

Electric hotplates and water and oil baths must always be equipped with a timer and placed on a base of non-flammable material. Water and oil baths must be metal and equipped with overheating protection.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Repairs, modifications, replacement of cables, contacts, etc., that are part of the MV system must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Emergency _____ 112

Ambulance _____ 040-676 93 00

Pharmaceutical information 0771-450 450

Police _____ 114 114

Health care advice _____ 1177

EMERGENCY SHOWERS AND EYE WASH STATIONS

There are emergency showers and eye wash stations in the laboratories and in the corridors. There are various types of eye wash stations including fixed systems and eye wash bottles. The business operator is personally responsible for inspecting where all equipment is located and for understanding how to use the equipment. MV performs annual checks of permanently installed emergency showers and eye wash stations in accordance with regulatory requirements.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Medicon Village asks everyone to try and contribute to conserving our energy resources. A good, safe work environment always comes first, but even minor thoughtlessness in the lab can cause higher operating costs and waste of energy. Remember to lower the fume hood sash, shut off everything that has process flow to ground flow, shut off water taps and turn out the lights.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire fighting equipment is located both in the laboratories and in the corridors. There are different types of fire extinguishers: carbon dioxide, foam and water, as well as and fire blankets. There are also automatic extinguisher systems in solvent storage areas and waste storage areas. There are hand-held CO2 and foam fire extinguishers. There are CO2 extinguishers in the labs and in corridors.

NOTE! Always use a CO2 extinguisher to put out fires in fume hoods.

Foam extinguishers are more effective than CO2 for wood, paper and textile fires. Water extinguishers (hoses) are found in the cabinets labelled '*Brandredskap'* (Fire Extinguishers), which are found in the corridors.

When an incident occurs, everyone must know where to quickly find fire fighting equipment and how to use it!

The business operator is personally responsible for inspecting where all fire fighting equipment is placed and for knowing how the equipment works.

Fire and evacuation alarms

The fire alarm will be triggered automatically when fire breaks out, but may also be triggered manually using the alarm buttons in the corridors. The fire alarm buttons are red. Push the button to trigger the alarm. Alarm bells will begin ringing, which signals evacuation.

There are also separate evacuation alarms that must be triggered manually in connection with e.g. uncontrolled gas emissions, large spills of volatile toxic substances, ventilation failures in connection with hazardous substances, e.g., flammable or toxic substances or corrosive gas.

The evacuation alarm buttons are green with a red button inside a plastic hatch.

When the evacuation alarm is triggered manually, an automatic alarm is NOT transmitted to the fire and rescue service. It is important that you call personally if e.g. spill clean-up is required.

Heat and/or smoke detectors

Heat and/or smoke detectors are connected to automatic fire alarms and are found in all spaces, but not in fume hood ducts.

Open flame (gas burners, etc.) may be used only in the room/site designated for the purpose.

Fire fighting equipment must not be obstructed

Corridors and some windows are escape routes and must be kept free of equipment.

Evacuation

The business operator is personally liable for knowing which escape routes should be used, how to act to rescue colleagues in harm's way, and how to minimize the damage otherwise.

When there is an evacuation, everyone must go to the designated assembly point.

Do not use the lifts when evacuating the premises.

Notify the rescue commander of the reason for the evacuation, whether particularly risky work was in progress and whether gas cylinders or abnormally high quantities of solvents/chemicals were on the premises.

Do not return to the building until the rescue commander has given the all-clear.

In connection with general total ventilation failures and power cuts, users should leave the lab section of the buildings.

FIREBOYS

Fireboys (classified as single-use containers) may only be handled in well-ventilated spaces and in such a way that higher risk of fire spread is negligible. They may contain a maximum of 1 litre and be non-refillable.

Flammable liquids, gases, fire reactive goods, poison, acid or highly flammable materials may not be stored together, see SÄIFS 2000:2.

An exemption from this rule will be granted if a maximum of 4 Fireboys are stored together with other chemicals in a ventilated chemicals cupboard in accordance with an opinion issued by Räddningstjänsten Syd.

A maximum of 60 litres may be handled simultaneously within one fire cell.

Medicon Village must be informed of planned handling of single-use containers of the Fireboy type. Medicon Village may limit the maximum number of Fireboys that may be used within a particular area to ensure compliance with the rules concerning the maximum permitted quantity within a fire cell.

FLAMMABLE GOODS (LIQUID/GAS/FIRE REACTIVE GOODS)

Member companies must inform MV about flammable goods they plan to handle (quantity, name, characteristics and significant risk of accidents that may affect MV and/or member companies/tenants must be specified).

A permit must be obtained from Räddningstjänsten Syd (Region South Fire and Rescue Service) before any handling of flammable liquids in amounts greater than 100-250 litres depending upon the activity, see regulation SÄIFS 1995:3. A permit must also be obtained before all handling of hydrogen peroxide in concentrations equal to or above 60%, before handling of hydrogen peroxide equal to or above 20% but below 60% in quantities above 100 litres. Permits are required for handling of other organic peroxides in accordance with the regulations set forth in SÄIFS 1996:4.

A permit from Räddningstjänsten Syd must also be obtained before all commercial handling of flammable gas indoors in activities defined as public activities and in other cases where a member company handles a total quantity of flammable gas above 250 litres.

MV must always have the details of the current Flammable Goods Handling Representative. The highest permitted volume of flammable goods that may be out for daily handling within each lab module is, on work surfaces etc., a maximum of 5 litres of fluid, and in ventilated fume cupboards a maximum of 10 litres of fluid and 5 litres of liquid waste.

The total quantity of gas that may be handled at the same time within one fire cell is limited within Medicon Village. Medicon Village may limit the maximum quantity of flammable gas that may be used within a certain area to ensure compliance with the maximum permitted amount within a fire cell. The daily requirement of gas within a lab module may be kept out during the day (usually a maximum of 10 litres of gas). After the work is completed, the gas bottles must be moved to the designated site or to a gas storage cupboard that has, at minimum, the lowest fire technical classification required by Medicon Village. The highest volume for gas bottles containing flammable gas is 5 litres but higher volume bottles may be used if permission is first granted by Medicon Village.

Substances that are both toxic and flammable must be stored as flammable goods. Fire reactive goods may not be stored together with flammable liquids in a way that seriously increases risk if a fire breaks out. Handling of perchloric acid is not permitted without the prior approval of MV. Such approval may, for example, be conditional upon the member company in question paying for specially designed fume hood equipment/exhaust air ducts (see the special advice concerning work with perchloric acid set forth in regulation SÄIFS 1983:1).

Flammable liquids must be transported in such a way that there is negligible risk of spills. Use trolleys fitted with spill containers for larger quantities and plastic pails containing absorbents for small quantities. Flammable liquids must never be transported in a lift that is also carrying persons.

Compliance with applicable parts of the information sheet issued by *Räddningsverket* (new agency name: Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, MSB) is required. See attached document.

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You must always comply with requirements for classification and rules for work within classified spaces.

You must always contact MV as soon as possible whenever you plan open handling of flammable goods out in the lab and whenever classification of the work area might be required. There may, for example, be a need for classification in connection with the use of individual gas bottles containing flammable gas and where the gas bottle is stored outside the fume hood in the laboratory or in connection with open handling of flammable gas in litre quantities outside of fume hoods. Classification may be necessary and there may be special requirements for covering electrical equipment when handling flammable liquids in fume cupboards in such quantities that liquid might, for example, spill on the floor if a bottle breaks.

Kommenterad [A1]: Better?

You must always be prepared for the fact that bottles containing flammable gas may be dropped and spilled onto the floor. Keep the floor free of electrical equipment that may give rise to sparks, keep the floor free of boxes and other items that would make clean-up more difficult, have absorbents at hand, and plan in advance how you should handle this situation.

Compliance is required with the procedures and instructions that MV issues concerning handling and use of chemical storage and waste storage spaces.

FUME HOODS / VENTILATED WORKSTATIONS / LAF

The fume hoods have a continuous process airflow that is connected automatically when the sash is opened. A warning alarm is triggered when air speed in the sash opening falls below 0.5 m/s.

There is an orange flashing light in each lab as a general warning system, which warns of impending total ventilation failure or exceeded ventilation capacity.

In the event of total ventilation failure, power to the fume hoods is cut off. When ventilation is working again, the power is connected after a 5-minute delay. When a process ventilation alarm is triggered, work with chemicals that form air contaminants that may cause risk of death or serious injury must be stopped immediately and MV's operating engineers must be contacted.

Note that the front sashes of fume hoods are not suitable protection if there is any risk of explosion. Use special blast shields instead, made of e.g. splinter-proof plastic. When no work is in progress in the fume hoods, sashes must be fully closed.

Employees must fully understand how the equipment should be used.

MV performs annual inspections of ventilation flows in fume hoods and ventilated workstations in accordance with regulatory requirements. The function of alarms attached to ventilation devices is also inspected annually. Annual inspections of LAF cabinets by regulatory authorities must be performed. Medicon Village offers to coordinate and perform this service for its members.

Users will be informed if substandard ventilation is detected.

GASES

You must ask the MV gas supervisor for advice concerning connection of devices and instruments to the building gas network. Only pipes/hoses approved for the gas may be used for connection to the permanent gas system and to gas cylinders. When gases are used, a leak test must always be performed in connection with usage.

MV is responsible for performing annual leakage inspections on the permanent system in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Gas cylinders must be handled with care and must not be subjected to bumps or impact. They must not be placed near a heat source or in a place where they are at risk of being knocked over. They must always be fixed to a chain when stored, but in such a way that it is possible to quickly detach them. Gas cylinders must be transported using a special gas cylinder trolley. Small gas cylinders are placed and attached directly in the fume hood. Larger gas cylinders must be lashed securely to the trolley and placed on the floor next to the fume hood.

Gas cylinders connected to devices/instruments may be acceptable in certain cases, but you must always obtain prior permission from MV.

Gas cylinders must be stored in a cupboard or room approved by MV.

Note that a record must be kept of gas cylinders brought into and removed from the building. A list is posted by the main entrance. Gas cylinders may only be used during working hours. Anyone who moves and uses a gas cylinder must update the list, post a sign on the room where the gas cylinder is present and return the gas cylinder to the gas cupboard at the end of the working day.

Kommenterad [A2]: Better?

Note that flammable gases must be kept under constant supervision during use and that only cylinders with a maximum cylinder volume of 5l may be handled. The user must always be prepared to evacuate the gas cylinder if fire breaks out.

Note that due to explosion risk, the fire and rescue service may decide not to attempt to extinguish fires in buildings where gas cylinders are found.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

As a general rule, no hazardous substances (chemicals that are hazardous to human health or the environment or which are a fire hazard) may be poured down the drains! In special cases, permission may be granted by the relevant regulatory authority. Medicon Village must always be contacted in these matters.

NOTE! The special slop sinks for surplus chemicals/solvent waste found in buildings 401, 403 and 406 **WILL NOT** be put into use. They are sealed.

The tenant/member is responsible for ensuring that environmentally hazardous waste is collected and removed for deposit and destruction as required under environmental law.

A goods declaration/transport document provided by the supplier with which the member has entered into a contract must accompany every transport of dangerous goods and/or hazardous waste.

Consult the table below regarding management of common types of waste.

All waste must be destroyed in the appropriate manner. Hazardous waste must be sorted and placed at the sites designated by MV. Users are responsible for ensuring that the right packaging and labelling are used and that all packaging is marked with the company name. Please note that waste will not be removed if it is not correctly packaged and labelled.

Hazardous waste boxes and plastic pails for liquid waste can be ordered via the lab shop, at our cost.

Hazardous waste	**Waste type and management** Use only approved hazardous waste boxes	**Labels**
Contaminated chemical lab waste	Gloves, paper, contaminated glass that cannot be cleaned, e.g. Pasteur pipettes, needles. → Collect in any plastic container, seal tightly and then put the container in a waste box marked '**Riskavfall**' ('Hazardous waste').	***Skärande stickande, kemiskt avfall*** *Sharp and pointed objects, chemical waste*
Chemical waste	Solid chemical waste → Collect in separate containers of any kind, tightly sealed. If necessary, a chemist may be called in to package the chemicals in accordance with applicable law and regulations.	*Product name and a hazard label, e.g.* ***cancerogent*** *(carcinogenic),* ***allergiframkallande*** *(allergenic),* ***reproduktionsstörande*** *(reproductive toxicity),* ***brandfarlig*** *(flammable)*
Catalytic residues	→ Collect in plastic tubs containing water.	*Katalysatorrester (Catalytic residues) and a hazard label, e.g.* ***cancerogent*** *(carcinogenic),* ***allergiframkallande*** *(allergenic),* ***reproduktionsstörande*** *(reproductive toxicity),* ***brandfarlig*** *(flammable)*
Sharp and pointed objects, infectious waste	Cell culture waste, blood, all untreated human material. Tubes, needles, lancets, etc., that have been in contact with biological tissue. → Collect in any plastic container/bag, seal tightly and then dispose of in a waste box intended for infectious waste. → Keep in cold storage until removed for destruction.	***Kliniskt avfall skärande stickande smittförande.*** *Clinical waste, sharp, pointed, infectious.*
Biological waste	Animal cadavers, parts and organs and material used in animal trials, and human tissue. → Placed into double plastic bags in a waste box intended for biological waste. → Keep in a freezer until removed for destruction.	***Biologiskt avfall*** *Biological waste*
Low-level radioactive waste	→ Handled as for the respective waste type (chemical, sharp, pointed, biological, infectious). → Activity per package limited to a maximum of 1 unit of the respective radionuclide according to the table provided in SSMFS 20110:2, Note that the surface dose rate must not exceed *5µSv/h.*	***Radionuklid, aktivitet, ytdosraten är mindre än 5µSv/h*** *Radionuclide, activity, specification of surface dose rate below 5µSv/h* *and* *Correct waste label:* ***Kemiskt avfall*** *(Chemical waste),* ***Skärande, stickande*** *(sharp, pointed),* ***Biologiskt*** *(biological),* ***Smittförande*** *(infectious).*
Low-level radioactive scint waste	→ Handled as chemical waste, collected in any separate container. → Maximum activity of 10Bq/ml or 100 Bq/ml for H3 or C14 → No alpha-radiating nuclides.	***Scintavfall, kemiskt avfall*** *Scint waste, chemical waste*

Liquid waste	Use only type-approved plastic pails	
Water-soluble, non-chlorinated, liquid waste	Water and water-soluble solvents such as e.g. acetone and acetone nitrile.	***Vattenlösligt flytande avfall*** *Water-soluble liquid waste*
Non-water-soluble, non-chlorinated, liquid waste	Non-water-soluble solvents, such as e.g. toluene and ethyl acetate.	***Icke vattenlösligt flytande avfall*** *Non-water-soluble liquid waste*
Chlorinated, liquid waste	Chlorinated solvents, e.g. chloroform.	***Klorerat flytande avfall*** *Chlorinated liquid waste*

Note: MV does not accept gas cylinders as waste. Users must return gas cylinders to the supplier.

Please contact MV about GMO/GMM-waste needs.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

In emergencies, contact the Securitas Command Centre, Medicon Village 046-275 60 16

Medicon Village	Reception	046-275 60 10
Fire Protection	Thomas Jönsson	0104-70 25 07
Animal Trials	Stefan Leander	0763-20 38 98
Gas Supervisor	Arne Johansson	0706-26 64 48
Building Supervisor	Mats Nilsson Ulf Kristoffersson	0706-96 71 54 0706-96 71 51
Cleaning, Dishwashing, Post and Deliveries	Johanna Persson, ISS	0734-36 50 20
Science Support	Marjana Andersson	0708-71 00 18

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT REPORTING

You must report incidents, accidents and observations that could lead to an accident or personal injury to Medicon Village. Reports may be filed via the Medicon Village website.

Note that incident and accident reporting to MV is not a substitute for reporting within the member's own operation.

If an operational breakdown, accident or other incident of an environmental nature occurs which may be a danger to human health or the environment in MV's operations or other members' operations, information must be provided immediately to the supervisory authority and other relevant government agencies. Information must also be provided in parallel to Medicon Village.

Note that incident and accident reporting to MV is not a substitute for reporting within the member's own operation.

INCUBATORS/DRYERS AND HEATING CABINETS

Incubators/dryers and heating cabinets must not be used for flammable gods or when hazardous vapours may be emitted by substances that are harmful to human health.

ORDERLINESS

The person who has coordinating responsibility for jointly used laboratories must be clearly identified. Avoid placing equipment directly on the floor. Keep common spaces clean and free of rubbish/junk.

OVERNIGHT EXPERIMENTS

Experiments that extend overnight or over a weekend or holiday must always be signposted so that the responsible person can be reached by phone.

RADIATION SAFETY

You must comply with rules set out in Swedish radiation protection legislation if you work with ionized radiation. According to the Radiation Protection Act, a special permit is required in some cases and the business operator must have access to radiation protection physicists with special expertise in radiation protection.

MV expects compliance with applicable rules and that handling will occur in a manner that ensures that the activities are also risk-free for persons outside your own operations (e.g. MV operating personnel, contract personnel, personnel of other member companies, etc.).

REFRIGERATORS/FREEZERS

Note that only EX adapted refrigerators and freezers whose interiors meet the standards for EX classification Zone 1 may be used to store containers holding flammable liquids due to the risk of spark formation.

SMOKING

Smoking is not permitted anywhere inside the buildings.

SOLO WORK

To enhance safety and security when people are working alone and in other situations when few people are in the laboratory, you may notify Securitas so that they contact the solo worker at predetermined times.

According to Swedish Work Environment Authority regulation AFS 1982:3 (Solo Work), solo work that may entail palpable risk of bodily injury must be arranged so that the worker can get help quickly in an emergency. MV's offer of assistance via Securitas may in certain cases

support compliance with applicable rules on solo work. This may be especially important outside customary working hours.

SPILLS

Make sure absorbents are always easily accessible in all rooms where chemicals and solvents are handled.

If a large spill of hazardous materials occurs:
Warn others, cordon off the area and evacuate if necessary.
Pour/place the absorbent, open nearby fume hoods and force the ventilation.
Close the door to the room and allow the absorbent and ventilation to work.

If a spill of flammable materials occurs:
Shut off the mains breaker.
Sweep and clean the surface after the absorbent/spill has been removed and destroyed.

STORAGE OF CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Store the least possible amount of solvents and chemicals in your own laboratory. Use the storage areas designated by MV. Follow the instructions posted in each storage area concerning the highest permitted quantities of flammable goods and the safety rules for handling chemicals that are found in each chemicals storage area.

Remember not to order containers/bottles that contain more than 5l of solvents. Contact MV if you have a need to store larger containers.

Storage of different substances in the same place may entail a risk if they react to each other. See the attached document on the reactivity of chemical substances.


Oförenliga kemikalier.pdf


Säkerhetsregler vid kemhantering.pdf

Do not store chemicals together with flammable material and gas bottles. Flammable/explosive substances must be stored separately from other chemicals. Highly oxidizing substances must not be stored together with oxidizing substances.

Be careful not to store organic peroxides together with other oxidizing chemicals. This also applies to waste. Keep waste containers holding organic peroxides in your own laboratory until SYSAV can collect them for destruction.

Acids and bases must not be stored in such a way that they may become mixed.

Toxic substances must be stored in a locked area and may not be stored together with flammable goods. If the chemicals cupboard is fitted with pass-through ventilation, a separate shelf is considered separate storage.