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écologie microbienne Lyon



# Welcome booklet to safety

2024 edition

**For all laboratory workers**

**MICROBIAL ECOLOGY – UMR5557**

**Created by Charline C. des CHATELLIERS and Edwige MARTIN, proofreading by the AP and DU**

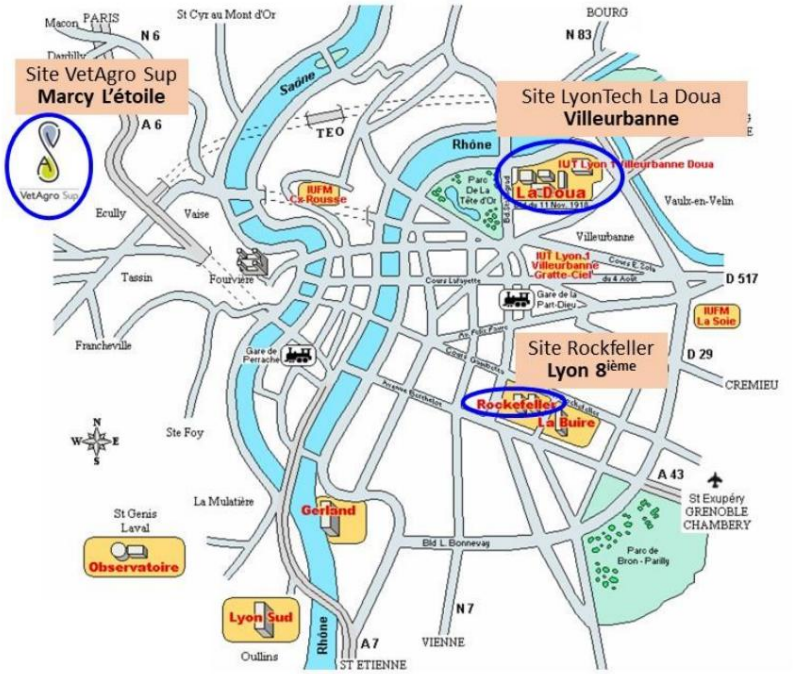
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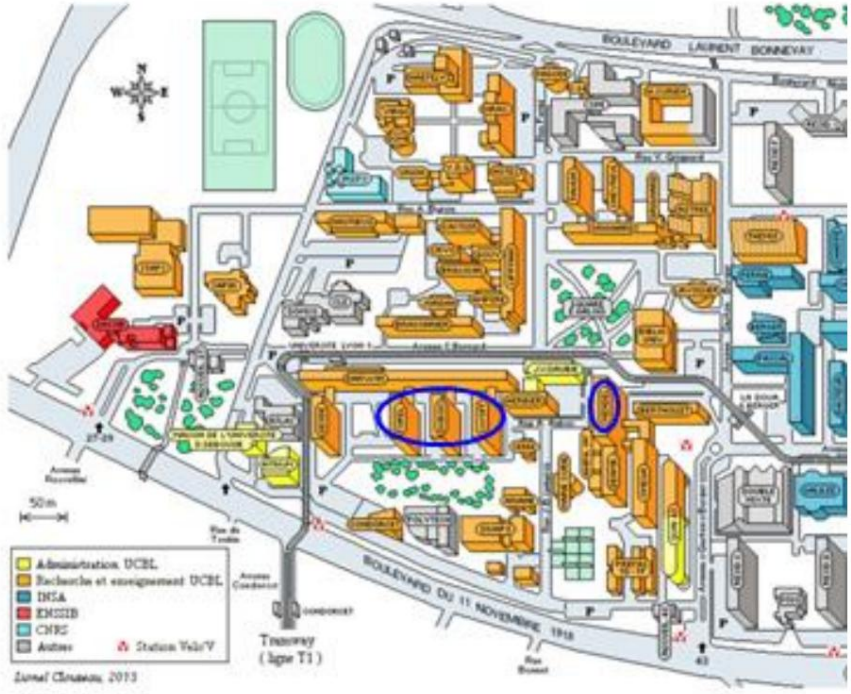
# Preamble



The LEM's research and teaching activities are located on 3 sites in Lyon, the main one of which is the LyonTech - La Doua campus (4 buildings). The two other locations are the Rockefeller campus in Lyon 8th and that of VetAgro Sup (Veterinary School) in Marcy l'Etoile.




Campus LyonTech – La Doua
4 bâtiments
~85 personnes, 7 équipes




## Your arrival in the unit

Your direct supervisor is responsible for your installation, your safety and your good integration into the laboratory. As soon as you arrive, get to know your colleagues, and give your name to the laboratory administrative department (Delphine PONCET tel.: 04.26.23.71.43)

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**To help you in your efforts**

**An administrative service** Located in the MENDEL building, 5th floor.

Administrative and financial director: Betty BIGAÏ Tel. : 06.21.98.78.91
Head of the management department: Stéphane MICHALAK Tel. : Tel: 04.72.44.84.17
Managers: Delphine PONCET Tel. : 04.26.23.71.43 - Faten-Yasmine BOUZIDI : 04.72.44.62.91

**Prevention Assistants :** acmo@listes-umr5557.univ-lyon1.fr

Edwige MARTIN (Lwoff building) Tel. : 04.72.43.27.31 edwige.martin@.-lyon1.fr
Charline CREUZE DES CHATELLIERS (Mendel building) Tel. : 04.72.43.29.86 charline.des-chatelliers@univ-lyon1.fr
Jeanne DORÉ (Mendel building) Tel. : 04.72.43.27.58 jeanne.dore@univ-lyon1.fr
Vincent GAILLARD (Forel building) Tel. : 04 26 23 45 33 vincent.gaillard@univ-lyon1.fr
Delphine MOUNIEE (Pavillon Nétien) Tel. :04.78.77.71.76 delphine.mouniee@univ-lyon1.fr

*Be careful to take into account the operating constraints imposed on everyone.*
*Do not hesitate to question a manager about any situation that seems abnormal to you, whether for yourself or for the laboratory.*

**Procedure to follow for your integration into the laboratory:**

- It is essential to complete the Material Safety Data Sheet **(Doc No. 1)** before your arrival at the laboratory . send to Delphine PONCET rh-umr5557@univ-lyon1.fr and to Edwige MARTIN edwige.martin@.univ- lyon1.fr. This document allows access authorization to be triggered,
- Read the entire document “Safety welcome booklet” **(Doc No. 2),**
- As soon as you arrive at the premises and absolutely before starting any handling, carry out a “safety” visit organized by the building prevention officer or by the supervisor,
- Complete the document “Security reception procedure” **(Doc No. 3),** after carrying out the visit “security”, give this signed document to your prevention agent,
- Complete the “Workstation risk analysis sheet” **(Doc No. 4),** with your supervisor, give this sheet to your prevention agent,
- Only if you are paid by UCBL, complete the “individual risk exposure form professionals” **(Doc No. 5)**
- Follow the NEO-CNRS distance training, after the “security” visit.

**General unit safety**

• Respect the instructions for closing entrances and exits to the laboratory • Do not leave your personal belongings visible: bags, wallets or other items. • Keep laptops secure to prevent theft from offices.

• Do not hesitate to question any unidentified person present in the laboratory (risk of vol).

• Except in extreme cases, do not lend your laboratory access badge to an outside person or refer it to your direct manager.

• Do not take photographs without permission.

• Keep in mind that the work of the Unit is by definition confidential activities.

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Summary

**1/ To do as a newcomer ..... ..... 2**

**2/ Organization of security ..... ..... 3**

**3/ Isolated work..... ..... ..... 4**

**Extract from the Internal Regulations..... ..... .4**

**Lone worker ..... ..... ..... 5**

**4/ Accident / work incident..... ..... 6**

**5/ Fire safety / Evacuation..... ..... 7**

**What to do when the fire alarm sounds? ÿ EVACUATION ..... 7**

**The evacuation team..... ..... ..... 7**

**Evacuation system for Doua premises ..... ..... 8**

**Emergency number..... ..... ..... 8**

**Fire extinguishers ..... ..... ..... 9**

**Fire-resistant fabrics ..... ..... ..... 9**

**Safety showers ..... ..... ..... 10**

**6/ Good laboratory practices..... ..... 11**

**Preparing an experiment ..... ..... 11**

**Respect and enforce the safety instructions..... ..... 11**

**Means of protection: PPE / EPC..... ..... 11**

**Pressure equipment ..... ..... .... 13**

**7/ Biological risk..... ..... ..... 14**

**Biological risk..... ..... .....14**

**Type 2 containment laboratory (L2) ..... ..... 14**

**Management of biological waste..... ..... 14**

**8/ Chemical risk ..... ..... ..... 16**

**Chemical risk..... ..... ..... 16**

**Model label for a chemical product..... ..... 16**

**Danger pictograms..... ..... .. 17**

**Chemical waste management ..... ..... 17**

**10/ Liquid nitrogen ..... ..... ..... 19**

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# 1/ To do as a newcomer

Read in full:

- Safety welcome booklet (this document = Doc2)

To fill in:

- Material safety data sheet (Doc1)
- Procedure for welcoming security entrants (Doc3)
- Workstation risk analysis sheet (Doc4)
- Only if you are paid by UCBL: complete the “individual occupational risk exposure form” (Doc5)

You will find these documents at the following link:
LEM - Microbial ecology - Prepare your arrival at LEM (ecologiemicrobiennelyon.fr)

To achieve :

- Auto-formation NEO : https://neo.cnrs.fr/

  If you do not receive an email from NEO, you can self-register by following the instructions in this document (starting on slide 16): https://www.dgdr.cnrs.fr/SST/CNPS /NEO/FR_Guide%20user%20for%20the%20Nouveaux%20Entrants.pdf

  It is available upon arrival at the laboratory and is mandatory. You must do this within a week of your arrival.



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## 2/ Organization of security

The **unit director** is **responsible** for safety within the laboratory.

**Prevention assistants (PA)** have an **advisory and assistance** role on the risk assessment process, the implementation of a prevention policy, as well as the implementation of hygiene and safety rules. security in the Unit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edwige MARTIN, AP referent | Lwoff Buildings and Dubois, Site de la Doua | edwige.martin@univ-lyon1.fr |
| Jeanne DORE, AP | Mendel Building, Site from Two | jeanne.dore@univ-lyon1.fr |
| Charline C. des CHATELLIERS, AP | Mendel Building, Site from Two | charline.deschatelliers@univ-lyon1.fr |
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| Marion BOUVIER, H&S correspondent | VetAgro Sup website | marion.bouviercrozier@vetagro-sup.fr |

To contact all APs: acmo@listes-umr5557.univ-lyon1.fr



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## 3/ Isolated work

### Extract from the Internal Rules

Daily working time according to supervision:

- UCBL: 7:30 a.m. (37:30 a.m. weekly)
- CNRS: 7:42 a.m. (38:30 a.m. weekly)
- INRAe: 7:10 a.m. or 7:36 a.m. (35:50 or 38 hours per week)
- VetAgroSup: 7h or 7h36 (35h or 38h daily)

Mandatory attendance times: 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Need for authorization request signed by the director if presence:

- Before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
- The week ends
- Holidays
- During administrative closures (1 to 2 weeks at Christmas, Friday of the weekend end of the ascent and 3 weeks in August).

ÿ Trainees will not be able to benefit from these authorizations.



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## Lone worker

A person can be considered to be a lone worker when he or she is **out of sight or hearing** of others for **fairly long periods** (greater than 1 hour). This duration may be reduced to a few minutes if **dangerous work** is carried out.

A person is also considered a lone worker if the work is outside “normal” hours.

In both cases, it is important to use **PTI** (Lone Worker Protection).
User sheet in Appendix 1.

Isolated work must be exceptional and declared: authorization to be requested from Delphine PONCET (delphine.poncet2@univ-lyon1.fr) and to be signed by the unit director.
The director is held criminally liable.
When you are authorized to come outside “normal” hours: **call the security PC** (04 72 44 79 74) **when arriving on site and leaving.** Equip yourself with the **PTI.**
Trainees (Master 2, Master 1, License, BUT, etc.) do not have the right to be alone at the laboratory.



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## 4/ Accident / work incident

- Declaration of work accident: dependent on guardianship.

The instructions for reporting a work accident are clearly detailed on your supervisory intranets:

- UCBL intranet:

  https://intranet.univ-lyon1.fr/ressources-humaines/biatss/accidents-du-travail

- Intranet du CNRS :

  https://intranet.cnrs.fr/delegations/dr7/labos/accident/Pages/default.aspx

- Intranet of l'INRAE :

  https://lyon-grenoble.intranet.inrae.fr/vie-administrative/formulaires-administratifs

- Procedure for accompanying an agent to a hospital (see Appendix 2).
- **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Register :**

In this register, all comments, observations and suggestions from staff, students and users relating to the **prevention of professional risks** and **the improvement of working conditions** can be recorded. The information can thus be of several types: - A possible risk observed or incurred,

- An accident or incident seen or experienced,
- A malfunction or non-functioning of an installation or device
  of security,
- Any suggestion relating to the prevention of professional risks and the improvement
  work risks (lighting, noise, general environment, etc.).

However, mentions must **not contain allegations about the behavior of potentially defamatory or slanderous people** which could cause harm.

The unit director must affix his visa opposite each registration.

- **Serious and Imminent Danger Register :**

This register is held by the university presidency. It records all situations where an agent has exercised their right of withdrawal.





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# 5/ Fire safety / Evacuation

## What to do when the fire alarm sounds? ÿ EVACUATION

- Immediately stop all activity,
- Secure your workstation,
- Close the windows and doors (but not with keys),
- Head towards the nearest exit, calmly,
- Never use elevators,
- Never go back,
- Follow the instructions of the **evacuation team,**
- Regroup at the assembly point.



**/ ! \ NEVER BLOCK THE FIRE DOORS /! **

## The evacuation team :

- The Guide file : identifiable by an armband / chasuble
  - o It brings together the occupants present in its sector,
  - o It evacuates and guides the occupants using the shortest route,
  - o He leads them to the assembly point, prevents them from blocking the exit doors, and prevents them from entering the buildings before the doubt is lifted,
  - o He makes sure everyone is present,
  - o He reports to the evacuation manager.
  - ÿ **The Guide file leaves the premises first**
- Le Serre file : identifiable by an armband / chasuble
  - o He checks the total evacuation of the area which is his responsibility (without omitting the bathroom, …),
  - o He persuades all people, possibly reluctant, to go out as soon as possible quickly,
  - o It prohibits potential people from going back,
  - o He checks that all doors and windows are closed and that the elevators are not used,
  - o He reports to the evacuation manager,
  - ÿ **The Serre file leaves the scene last.**

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- The evacuation manager :
  - He is **THE person** responsible for ensuring the safety of the occupants,
  - He must be informed of the successful completion of the evacuation,
  - Any person remaining in the building must be reported to them,
  - It ensures the cut-off of energy (gas, electricity) in certain cases,
  - He is in contact with the emergency services upon their arrival.

Evacuation system for the Doua premises: Due to the random presence of staff within the buildings (teaching, teleworking, part-time work, etc.), we have set up a participatory evacuation system for the Doua site (Mendel, Lwoff, Dubois and Forel buildings): **Everyone is a Guide or Serre file.**

That is to say, when the fire alarm sounds, the **1st** **When** arriving at the exit door of the floor, you will take an “EVACUATION” armband and will then become **Guide file.** The **2nd** will take it “EVACUATION” armband and will become **Serre file.** 2

Each building is divided into floors then divided into 2 zones: NORTH (tramway, BU side) and SOUTH. The Serre file therefore takes care of half of the floor (north or south) from which he takes the armband.

Emergency number: In the event of a fire or serious incident (injury, burn, discomfort, etc.), you must:

- Trigger the alarm if it does not go off (red box next to the doors landings) in the event of a fire.
- Immediately notify the security PC:
  - Emergency number from a landline: 30
  - Ou 04 72 44 79 74 (La Doua) et 04 78 77 28 05 (Rockefeller)
- Then notify a prevention assistant.
- Complete the SST register.
- Never let a person go to the hospital alone. *(Cf.* Procedure for accompanying an agent to a hospital Appendix 2).

You will find all the important information by following this link:
https://www.univ-lyon1.fr/campus/plan-des-campus/securite-et-surete/urgence-securite-sure

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## Fire extinguishers:

Fire extinguishers are first aid means. They must be usable by any person seeing an emerging fire. Instructions for use are screen-printed on each fire extinguisher.

Training in handling fire extinguishers is strongly recommended for all staff. They are provided regularly by the university (https://intranet.univ-lyon1.fr/ressources- humaine/formation-des-personnels/formations/sante-et-securite-au-travail/d07-manipulation-des-extincteurs ). If a person feels capable, they can to use.

Fire extinguishers, of several types, are available to all staff. They are fixed to the wall and placed next to the hazard for which it will be used.

2 types of fire extinguishers are present in the premises: - CO2 :

for fires of electrical origin.

- Water + additive: for all types of fire, except fires of high electrical origin tension (>1000 Volts).



*CO2 fire extinguisher*




*Water Fire Extinguisher*

## Fire-resistant fabrics:

A fireproof canvas or blanket is intended to smother a fire by depriving it of oxygen before it grows, or to extinguish the fire on a person.

You must pull the 2 black straps towards the down to unfold it.

We have had them installed in all corridors, they are fixed to the wall.



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## Safety showers:

The laboratory is equipped with at least one safety shower per floor of each building.

Each shower also includes an eyewash device.

To be used in the event of burns either by fire or by splashing chemicals.
Instructions for use are displayed next to each device.



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# 6/ Good laboratory practices

**Everyone is responsible for these experiences, from start to finish (waste).**

## Preparing an experiment

You are preparing a new manipulation, think about prevention:

- Assess the risks
- Provide means of protection.
- Plan for waste disposal.

Make sure that your installation and working conditions at the bench are known to people likely to interact with you and do not disrupt existing activities.

## Respect and enforce safety instructions

*Eating, drinking, smoking and vaping are prohibited in the laboratory.

*No laptops in the laboratories.

*Gowns remain in the laboratories.

*Never leave your laboratory with gloves on both hands: always have one hand free to open/close the doors.

## Means of protection: PPE / EPC

**Collective Protective Equipment (EPC)** must be used as a priority.

For chemical risks:

- Fume hoods, which are vacuum-ventilated enclosures, connected by a extractor outside.
- Mobile chemical hoods, which suck in air and discharge it into the laboratory after passing through an activated carbon filter (generally specific to a family of volatile compounds).
- Powder hoods, for weighing very toxic products or nanoparticles.

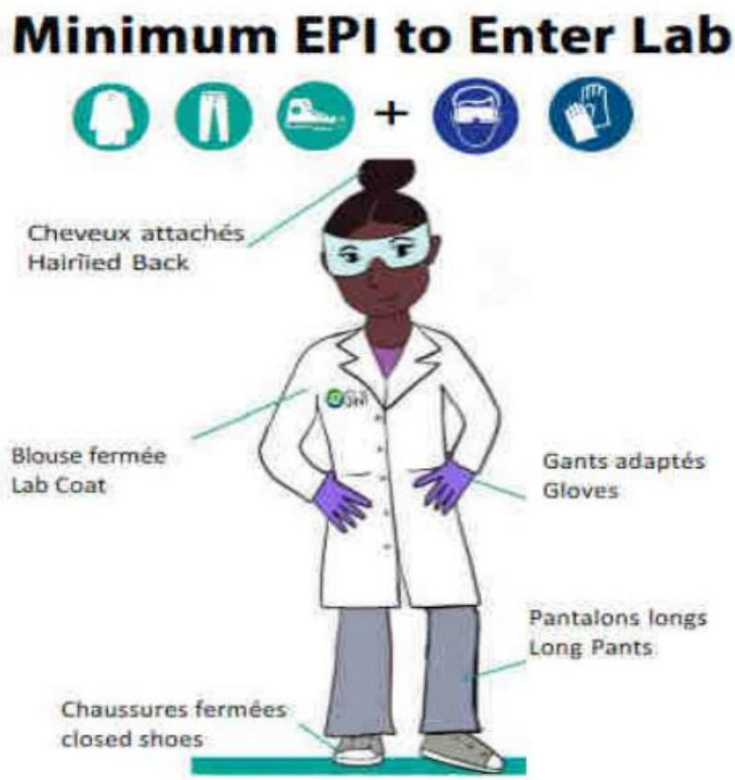
For biological risks:

- Laminar flow hoods, which only protect handling. They are no suitable for handling pathogens.
- Microbiological Safety Stations (PSM type 2), which protect both the handling and the handler and their environment. They are used for handling pathogenic or non-pathogenic agents.

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**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** protects an individual against a given risk.
Generally speaking, the entire body must be protected.
Wearing PPE is **compulsory** in laboratories, they must be adapted to what is being handled:

- A closed long-sleeved cotton blouse,
- Gloves resistant to the products handled.




Depending on the handling, you may need the following equipment:

- Protective glasses,
- Respiratory protection masks with filtering or absorbent cartridges, - Noise-canceling headphones or earplugs,
- Protective visors.

ÿ Remember to anticipate your handling if you need special PPE.

**Reminder :** All handlers, even in summer, must not wear short clothing (shorts, skirts, etc.) or open shoes.

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## Pressure Equipment

Pressure equipment is commonly used in our unit. They are directly linked to our research activities. A lack of maintenance or poor manipulation can lead to an explosion, implosion or breakage of fragile elements (seals, portholes, regulators); they can result in high-speed flash projections, shock waves, liquid or gas leaks. In addition to the risks linked to pressure, certain devices present associated risks which depend on the nature of the product released: poisoning, inflammation, explosion.

It exists :

- Pressure vessels
    - o Steam (autoclave for sterilization, boiler, etc.) o Gas (gas bottles, compressor and enclosure, etc.) o Liquid - Vacuum devices (evaporator, freeze dryer, etc.)

For obvious safety reasons, **only people authorized** by training can start the autoclave, and/or use the other equipment mentioned.

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# 7/ Biological risk

Biological risk Laboratory
activity generates biological risks, or more precisely risks of contamination and infection. The risk is mainly **microbial.**

The **air** route is the main route of entry for biological agents, but also the most insidious, whether through aerosols (inhalation) or accidental ingestion. Aerosols generated by centrifuges that are not closed or opened before they are completely stopped, or vortices with uncapped tubes, are poorly quantifiable and their virulence is difficult to establish.

The **cutaneous-mucosal** route of penetration is broken down into three categories:

- Skin breakage (accidental prick or cut, splashes on damaged skin), - Splashes on a mucous membrane, - Splashes on healthy skin.

The **digestive tract,** for its part, is always due to a failure in individual hygiene measures (failure to wash hands) or to technical errors (pipetting in the mouth).

## Type 2 containment laboratory (L2):

Only people who have received prior training from the person in charge of the room are authorized to enter one of the unit's L2 laboratories.

At LEM, we have:

- An L2 in the Mendel building, 4th floor. Responsible: Franck BERTOLLA.
- A level 2 insectarium at Lwoff, basement. Responsible: Edwige MARTIN.

Management of biological waste: Biological
waste is waste containing viable pathogenic micro-organisms (human pathogens, zoopathogens or phytopathogens) and/or genetically modified organisms. Items **that have been in contact with micro-organisms** (paper, tips, tubes, tubes, etc.) are also biological waste.

This waste is disposed of in bins called DASRI (Waste from Healthcare Activities with Infectious Risks).

We have different containers in the laboratory:

- Cardboard bins: perforators and unpackaged liquids prohibited.
- Plastic trash cans.
- Benchtop bins for needles and scalpels.
- Bench bags.

The benchtop bins, once full, must be closed and then disposed of in a large DASRI bin.

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On each trash can, you must write, in the box reserved for this purpose, the opening and closing date of the DASRI, as well as the organization that generated this waste:

UCBL Lyon 1
UMR557-LEM
Ex: Mendel 4e

In all cases: **Pay attention to the filling limit and the weight.**




*DASRI carton*




*DASRI plastic*

Conditioned liquid waste must be decontaminated by autoclaving. Decontamination cycles are launched regularly (at Mendel by Corinne SANNAIRE, at Lwoff by Marie-André LAVITAL, at Dubois by users).

Each handler is **responsible** for their waste. If you fill a DASRI bin, you must close it and then take it to the place where the biological waste is stored before evacuation by the company in charge.

Here are the places to dispose of your biological waste for each building/site:

- Mendel, Doua site: In the basement of the building. If you are in the laboratory for a period of more than 6 months, you can request access from Jeanne DORÉ.
- Lwoff, and Dubois, Doua site: in the basement of the buildings. Keys are available at floor level (“progress” box for Lwoff and key box for Dubois).

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# 8/ Chemical risk

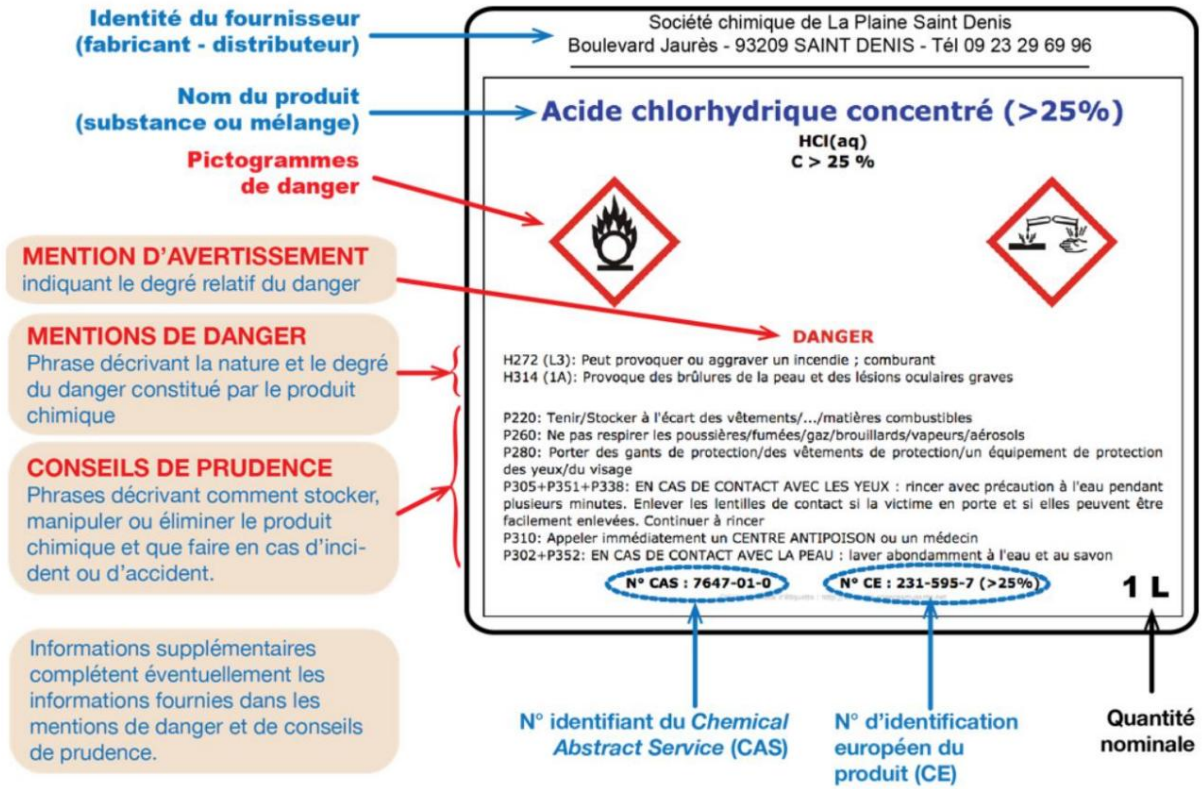
Chemical risk Risk assessment involves reading the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before any new handling. Always use products presenting the least dangers and in small packages.

As a manipulator, you must:

- Become aware of the actions to follow and the risks linked to the use of the product (search for the safety sheets of the products you are required to use),
- Store the products used in their original location (solvent cabinet for example),
- Complete the Chemical Risk Assessment File (FEVAR) annually (see Appendix 3 and with the APs for help with filling).

Certain products such as very toxic products, explosive precursors and CMRs are restricted in access (see the procedure with APs).

Chemical product label template:




The complete hazard statements and safety advice can be downloaded here: http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/dms/inrs/PDF/clp-mentions-danger.pdf
http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/dms/inrs/PDF/clp-conseil-prudence.pdf

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## Danger pictograms:




## Management of chemical waste

As with biological waste, we have different containers to dispose of chemical waste. However, chemical waste often shows **incompatibilities**
in between, this is why there is a **chemical waste sorting flowchart** (Appendix 4).
First, we separate liquid waste from solid waste. Liquid waste is disposed of in drums, while solid waste is disposed of in plastic drums for sharp/piercing materials, and in cardboard drums for the rest.



*Plastic drums*



*Cardboard drums*



*Cans*

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Chemical waste is sorted according to its **dangerousness.** Labels, classified according to a UN code (4-digit identification number for goods whose transport is regulated), must be affixed to each type of container. On these labels you must indicate:

- The producer: UCBL Lyon 1, UMR5557 LEM, … (labels are available)
- The name of the chemical(s)
- Check the associated danger pictogram(s)

Here is an example:




In all cases :

- Pay attention to the **filling limit and weight.**
- Be sure to close full containers **tightly .**
- Containers not yet full must be stored in **ventilated areas,** protected **from heat,** and for liquid waste in **retention bins** provided for this purpose.

Each handler is **responsible** for their waste. If you fill a container with chemical waste, you must close it and then take it to the place where the chemical waste is stored before disposal by the company in charge.

Here are the places to dispose of your chemical waste for each building/site:

- Mendel, Doua site: In the basement of the building. If you are in the laboratory for a period of more than 6 months, you can request access from Jeanne DORÉ.
- Lwoff and Dubois, Doua site: go through Edwige MARTIN for evacuation.
- Forel, Doua site: go through Vincent GAILLARD for evacuation.

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## 10/ Liquid nitrogen

Liquid nitrogen has technical characteristics making it difficult to detect its presence :

- It is colorless, odorless and tasteless;
- At atmospheric pressure, the temperature of nitrogen in the liquid state is -196°C;
- 1 liter of liquid nitrogen produces 680 liters of gaseous nitrogen.

The risks associated with handling liquid nitrogen are very serious, even fatal:

- Overpressure: liquid N2 must not be packaged in a hermetically sealed container. ÿ Transportation in Thermos bottles is prohibited;
- Anoxia: an increase in the N2 content of the atmosphere in an unventilated room can quickly lead to nitrogen saturation of the tissues accompanied by irreversible effects, or even cardiac arrest;
- The burn: it is anesthetic and must be treated like a thermal burn.

To **get** liquid nitrogen, you must:

- Have been trained by a competent person,
- Wear PPE: cryogenic gloves, gown, safety glasses or protective visor,
- Use a suitable container for transport of liquid nitrogen,
- Check the oxygen level (20.9%) in the room,
- Take the stairs (never the elevator).




*Mendel's liquid nitrogen tank, Site from Two*

For the Mendel Building, the liquid nitrogen is located in the basement of the building. If you are in the laboratory for a period of more than 6 months, you can request access from Jeanne DORÉ.

To **handle** liquid nitrogen you must:

- Wear PPE: cryogenic gloves, gown, safety glasses or visor,
- Check that the room is well ventilated/ventilated,
- Warn other people working in the room that you are handling nitrogen liquid.

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Annex 1

## PTI user manual

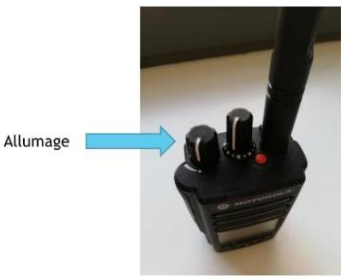
Description of the PTI

The PTI must be used in the case of a lone worker. It is connected to the university security PC who can intervene as quickly as possible as soon as the PTI indicates a problem with the agent.




Use

Turn on the PTI




Place the PTI in its holder and hang it on the belt.



The PTI is no longer in the correct position for 30 s.

- ÿ The PTI beeps for 30 s to allow it to be returned to the correct position
- ÿ If it is still not straightened after these 30s => engagement for 15 s during which the security PC listens to the environment
  - ÿ If the situation allows it, give your position, what is happening, etc.
- ÿ For 50 s, the PTI will beep to allow its location. ÿ 15 s of listening

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ÿ 50 s bip, …

PTI storage

Turn off the PTI

Reposition it “correctly” on its support: the light should be green or flashing green or red.

If you notice a malfunction, contact your AP.

Note: under the base of the PTI, there is a listing of battery faults.

Emergency call

By pressing the red button for at least 2 seconds, the PTI connects directly to the security PC (15 sec-50 sec cycle)



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Appendix 2



## 1 Introduction

L'objet de ce document est de décrire les dispositions prévues lorsqu'un agent de l'unité d'Ecologie Microbienne doit être accompagné vers l'infirmerie ou un hôpital.

## 2 Description

Lorsqu'une situation nécessite l'intervention de secours pour la prise en charge d'un agent, contacter le PC sécurité de l'UCBL (le 30 depuis un poste fixe ou le 04 72 44 79 74 depuis votre téléphone portable).

En fonction du diagnostic des secours (blessure importante, perte de connaissance …) :

- soit les secours envoient un véhicule pour prendre en charge la victime,

- soit ils ne se déplacent pas et dans ce cas vous transportez la victime vers les urgences avec un chauffeur et un accompagnant (SST ou pas).

Dans le cas où la victime doit être accompagnée :

- rechercher un Sauveteur Secouriste du Travail dans l'unité disponible pour accompagner la « victime » et qui ne s'occupera que de la « victime », OU toute personne disponible qui a pour seule mission d'accompagner et de veiller sur la victime lors du transport.

- pensez à informer la direction de l'unité (DU, N+1, …),

- emprunter un véhicule de service ou à défaut un véhicule de personnel dont le conducteur ne s'occupera que de la **conduite.**

En aucun cas la « victime » se rend seule par ses propres moyens vers le service des urgences ou chez le médecin.

Les procédures d'accident du travail sont jointes en annexe et disponible au service gestion de l'unité.

| | Rédacteurs | Relecteurs | Approbateur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom :<br>Fonction : | Edwige Martin<br>Assistants de prévention | Jeanne Doré (AP)<br>Vincent Gaillard (AP)<br>Charline Creuze Des Chatelliers (AP) | Sylvie Nazaret<br>Directrice de l'unité Ecologie Microbienne<br><br>Villeurbanne, le |

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## FICHE INDIVIDUELLE D'EXPOSITION AUX AGENTS CHIMIQUES DANGEREUX

Cette fiche concerne un des facteurs de risque prévus à l'article L. 4161-1 du Code du travail.

**Unité CNRS :** UMR557

**Employeur :** Université Claude Bernard Lyon1 **Année :** 2023

Nom : Date de naissance : Statut :

Prénom : Matricule :

Page 2

| Produits chimiques dangereux | | | | | Nature du travail effectué | | Période d'exposition | | Résultat de l'évaluation du risque chimique pour la santé | | Mesures préventives prises | Risques présents simultanément | Contrôles d'atmosphère (dates et résultats) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Substance/ Préparation classée par n° CAS | Pictogrammes et mentions de danger (si référencés) ou Classe de danger (si non référencé | Produit étiqueté CMR par fournisseur (Hors CLP) | Si CMR, catégorie de danger (CLP) | Etat physique du produit | Technique / Tâche | Protection collective | Durée d'exposition/ tâche ou /manipulation | Fréquence des manipulations/ semaine ou /an | Risque inhalation | Risque cutané | | | |
| 593-84-0 : Thiocyanate de guanidine ; Guanidinium rhodanide Guanidium thiocyanate 45-60% | 5 | | | solvanté | Extraction ADN | Présence d'une ventilation générale mécanique | Occasionnelle : < 30 min | quelques heures par semaine ou quelques semaines par an | Risque élevé | Risque faible | Blouse / Gants | | |
| BP1302-10 Clear Sight | 4 | OUI | | aqueux | Gel electrophorèse | Sorbonne de laboratoire | Occasionnelle : < 30 min | quelques jours par semaine ou quelques mois par an | Risque faible | Risque faible | Blouse / Gants | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Signature de la personne :

Fait le : 20/06/23 Numéro de la fiche : Directeur d'unité pour validation :

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Annex 4

