Lab Section: **IMMUNOSEROLOGY/MICROBIOLOGY**

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| TASKPerformance of the following: | BIOHAZARD RISK\* | CHEMICAL EXPOSURE RISK\* | HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL | PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT |
| ANA | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Anti-DNA | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Abbott i1000 | M | L |  | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Alere Rapid HIV | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Hemoglobin A1C | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Coccidiodes EIA | M | L | Sodium Azide Sulfuric AcidMethyl Alcohol | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Crytococcal antigen | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Geenius HIV1 and 2 | M | L |  | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Infectious Mono | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| TP-PA | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| RPR | M | L | Thimerosal Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Rubella | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, goggles/counter face shields |
| Cleaning up spills | M | L | Bleach | Lab coat, gloves, goggles |
| Cleaning bench tops | L | L | Bleach | Lab coat, gloves |
| Daily P.M. – Fluorescent Microscope | L | L |  | Lab coat, gloves |
| Tosoh P.M. | M | L |  | Lab coat, gloves |
| Panther P.M. |  |  | Bleach, 70% Isopropyl Alc | Lab coat, gloves, goggles |
| Various Molecular Testing | M | L | Sodium Azide | Lab coat, gloves, biological safety cabinet, goggles/counter face shields |

\*See reverse side of this sheet for criteria for low, moderate, and high biohazard & chemical risk assessments.

Assessed by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Criteria for Biohazard Exposure Risk Assessment** |
| L=Low Handles no biohazardous materials or only those in sealed containers Examples: • Answering telephone • Packing specimens for transport • Placing closed specimens in racks • Decontamination of work area |
| M=Moderate Handles potentially biohazardous materials in open containers Examples: • Aliquoting or pipetting specimens • Measuring urine volumes |
| H=High Handles uncontained biohazardous materials, highly infectious materials, or a combination of  Biohazardous materials and sharps (needles, broken glass, scalpels, etc.) Examples: • Cleaning up spills of biohazardous waste • Receiving specimens from pneumatic tube carriers (high risk due to potential for Leaking specimens) • Venipuncture / skin puncture |

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| **Criteria for Hazardous Chemical Exposure Risk Assessment** |
| L=Low Procedure uses insignificant concentrations or amounts of chemicals classified as hazardous by the State of  California [Environmental Protection Agency List of Lists (CHP Appendix H)]. Possibility of Exposure is low. Examples: • Dilution of samples with saline solution • Washing hands with ISA Gel |
| M=Moderate Procedure uses low concentrations or small amounts of chemicals classified as hazardous by the State of California but no chemicals classified as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. Examples: • Disinfecting bench tops with bleach solution • Emptying methanol from stainer into waste container • Performing Gram Stains • Washing coverslips with Alcohol |
| H=High Procedure uses high concentrations or moderate to large amounts of chemicals classified as hazardous by the State of California or  any concentration of chemicals classified as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. Examples: • Immersing tissue in formalin solution • Discarding waste formalin from tissue • Preparing various histologic solutions which contain dyes known to be carcinogens or reproductive toxins • Cleaning up mercury spills (not to be done by lab staff) |