

**UAB Occupational Health & Safety
Request for Clearance/Consent for Volunteers in Labs**

Request must be submitted to OH&S two weeks prior to volunteering for timely processing

_____ (hereinafter designated as "participant")	
Name of Participating Volunteer (<i>Please print</i>)	

Address Including City, State, Zip Code: _____	Telephone Number _____
Participant's Date of Birth _____	Participant's Age _____
Enrolled in School? _____ Yes _____ No	School of Attendance: _____
Anticipated Start Date: _____	Anticipated End Date: _____

The named participant will work in laboratory related activity at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) under the direction of:

PI/Faculty/Dept Head/Dir: _____ **Dept:** _____ **Location of Lab:** _____

Detailed description of duties/activities:

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

Please indicate by checkmark that the following will be addressed and associated documentation will be placed on file in the department:

Safety Related Training: Issuance of Personal Protective Equipment:

A completed copy of the OH&S Occupational Medicine Enrollment Form should be forwarded to the UAB OH&S Occupational Medicine Program, 933 S. 19th Street, Suite 445, Birmingham, AL 35294.

Signature of PI/Faculty/Dept Head/Dir Printed Name of PI/Faculty/Dept Head/Dir Date Phone

Return this approved form to: _____ **Email:** _____

Campus Address: _____ **Fax:** _____ **Phone:** _____

This approved form will be returned by the OH&S to the person listed above.

Some laboratory facilities at UAB or related locations are potentially hazardous environments. Even under ideal conditions, including the proper use of materials and adherence to safety procedures, a risk of personal injury exists. The attached Potential Hazard Information Table provides the most common potential hazards, but it is not intended to be an exhaustive list. Failure to adhere to established procedures may result in greater risk. The participant will receive appropriate training concerning how to identify hazards and how to work safely with materials, equipment, and animals (if applicable) and will be supervised in the handling of instrumentation, materials, and animals that may pose a risk. The participant may be removed from the project on a temporary or permanent basis if he or she refuses to, or is unable to, follow the safety rules, wear assigned personal protective equipment, or perform activities as directed.

Prior to participation, the above-named faculty member/researcher or supervisor must be notified of any allergies or other physical, mental, or emotional condition that might limit the participant's ability to safely participate in activities in the laboratory.

I, the undersigned participant, acknowledge that I understand and hereby agree to the above. Additionally, I give permission to the University of Alabama at Birmingham, its physicians, faculty and staff members, agents, and services to provide me with such emergency care and treatment as in their judgment may be deemed necessary or may be advisable in the event that I should require emergency care while participating in the project at UAB. I agree to assume the costs of such emergency care and treatment if any such costs are incurred.

Signature of Participant: _____ Printed Name of Participant: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Emergency Contact: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Date: _____

OH&S Approval: _____ **Date:** _____

Potential Hazard Information Table*

Potential Hazards	General Information	Examples
Animals	Research animals represent a variety of species, temperaments and health conditions. They can cause physical injuries; transmit zoonotic diseases (diseases passed from animals to humans); or be a source of allergens or toxins.	Scratch, bite (physical injury) Rabies, toxoplasmosis (zoonotic disease)
Chemicals	A chemical is a refined compound that may be in the form of a solid, liquid or gas. Potential injuries include burns of the skin or eyes; respiratory problems; allergic reactions; irritation of skin, eyes, and mucous membranes; and illness. Based on their specific effect, chemicals may be classified in one or more of these categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergens – cause allergic reactions • Carcinogen – produce cancer • Teratogen – affect male and female reproductive systems; may cause birth defects in the developing fetus. • Flammables – burn or explode • Reactives – react explosively • Corrosives – cause tissue damage with contact including inhalation • Toxins – cause illness or death upon exposure. (Neurotoxins specifically affect the nervous system). 	Benzene (carcinogen) Thalidomide (teratogen) Acetone, xylene, alcohol (flammables) Peroxides, acrylamide (reactives) Acids & bases (corrosives) Cyanide (toxin)
Equipment and Instrumentation	Potential hazards from mechanical or electrical equipment include loud noises, very high or very low temperatures, electrical shock, and pinching/crushing injuries. FLSA prohibits minors from engaging in certain dangerous occupations. See examples. For a complete listing of the 17 prohibited occupations visit http://www.dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/docs/haznonag.asp .	Autoclaves/sterilizers (burns) Driving a motor vehicle Power-driven machines, hoisting apparatus, saws and guillotine shears Roofing operations
Gases	Gases may be toxic, corrosive, or flammable. They may cause eye and skin irritations, respiratory problems, light-headedness, asphyxiation, and fainting. Some gases are stored in metal cylinders under high pressure. Compressed gas cylinders can explode causing injury from high speed projectiles.	Nitrogen, helium, any other non-oxygen gas (asphyxiant) Hydrogen (flammable) Ammonia (toxic)
Lasers	Light of a single color emitted in a narrow beam. Hazards from lasers are classified as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 – No hazard • Class 2 – Insufficient power to cause eye damage within the normal aversion response time. (Class 2a is a Special-case Class 2 laser designed to be inaccessible to viewing.) • Class 3a – Direct viewing of the beam can cause eye injury • Class 3b – Direct and indirect viewing of the beam can cause eye injury. • Class 4 – Direct and indirect viewing of the beam can cause eye injury. Also, a potential fire hazard. 	Nitrogen lasers (Class3b) Examples of Class 4 lasers: Free Electron Laser; Argon ion laser, Ti-Sapphire laser, and diode laser
Microbiological Agents	Living organisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions, and parasites. Those that are capable of causing disease are called pathogens. The affects of these agents are organism dependent and can range from mild, treatable to severe, untreatable. Hazards from microbiological agents are classified as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Safety Level 1 – no hazards to healthy adults • Biological Safety Level 2 – cause mild to severe illness • Biological Safety Level 3 – cause severe illness and possible death • Biological Safety Level 4 – Not allowed at UAB 	Baker's Yeast & E. coli K12 (Level 1) Influenza, Polio & Salmonella (Level 2) Tuberculosis & Plague (Level 3)
Radiation/Radioactive Materials	High energy particles (alpha & beta) or waves (X-rays). Unprotected exposure can cause skin or eye damage, cellular damage, and long term health problems.	Uranium, Phosphorus32, Sodium35, X-rays
Recombinant Materials	DNA that has been genetically engineered (altered) by combining it with DNA from another source. Viruses may be used as vectors to infect (transfect) cells with the foreign DNA. A transgenic organism is one that has had genes from another organism inserted into its genes. The consequences of introducing such foreign genes into a human body may be difficult to predict.	Adenovirus, adeno-associated virus (viral vector)
Toxins	Poisons produced by microbiological organisms, plants, or animals. These agents can cause tissue and organ damage or death.	Ricin (plant) Snake venom (animal)

*This table is to be used as reference for the forms: **Consent for Volunteers in Laboratories or Animal Facilities and Request for Clearance**