**INSTRUCTIONS: This is an SOP template; it is complete when**

**1) All form fields have been completed to reflect chemical/lab-specific information,** including adding relevant procedure information, or deleted inapplicable information; and

**2) SOP has been signed and dated by the PI and relevant lab personnel.**

Use safety data sheets (SDSs) as a resource for chemical-specific information. Text highlighted in gray indicates where information should be added or edited. Delete all instructions in red text and “Draft” watermark after the SOP is approved by PI.

Standard Operating Procedure

Formaldehyde

# **Section 1 – Lab-Specific Information**

**Chemical(s) covered by this SOP:**

**Building/Room(s) covered by this SOP:**

**Unit or department:**

**Principal Investigator Name:**

**Principal Investigator Signature/Date:**

**Important Definitions**

* **Action level:** a concentration designated in regulations for a specific substance, calculated as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average, which initiates certain required activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance.
* **Permissible exposure limit (PEL):** the exposure limit designated in regulations for a specific substance, calculated as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average, that should not be exceeded in a work day.
* **Short-term exposure limit (STEL):** the airborne concentration designate in regulations for a specific substance that should not be exceeded in a 15 minute period.
* **Acutely Toxic Material:** Substances that may be fatal or cause damage to target organs as the result of a single exposure or exposure of short duration. Acute toxins are quantified by substance’s LD50 or LC50.
* **Reproductive Toxic Material:** Substances that may affect the reproductive capabilities, including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogens).
* **Target Organ Toxic Material:** Substances that pose adverse health effects to specific organs such as the liver, kidneys, lungs, etc.
* **Carcinogen:** A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if:
  1. It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen; or
  2. It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (Latest edition); or
  3. It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.
* **Toxic Chemical:** A chemical falling within any of the following categories:
  1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
  2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each.
  3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**Section 2 – Hazards**

Formaldehyde is classified as a known human carcinogen and has been linked with cancers of the lung, nasopharyngeal and oropharynx, and nasal passages. It is also a reproductive toxin capable of exerting target organ damage upon prolonged and repeated exposure. Even at airborne levels as low as 0.1 parts per million (ppm), acute exposure health effects may be experienced including coughing, wheezing, watery eyes, skin irritation, and a burning sensation in the eyes, nose, and throat. Formaldehyde acts as a sensitizer and can cause an immune response upon initial exposure. Severe allergic reactions in the respiratory tract, skin, and eyes may occur upon ensuing exposures. Prolonged exposure to low levels of formaldehyde in air can cause asthma-like respiratory symptoms and various skin irritations such as dermatitis. Formaldehyde can be fatal if ingested. It

may be inhaled as a gas or vapor or absorbed through the skin as a liquid. Specific hazards depend upon both the form and concentration of the formaldehyde.

REQUIRED - Describe any additional hazards associated with this/these chemicals

**Exposure Limits:**

WAC PEL (8 HR. TWA): 0.75 ppm

WAC STEL (15 min TWA): 0.2 ppm

WAC Action Level (8 HR. TWA): 0.5 ppm

**Obtain hazard information from SDS. Use** [**GHS Pictograms**](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/system/files/resources/GHS-pictograms-poster.pdf) **to indicate hazards; delete the pictograms that do not apply.**



**Section 3 – Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Using certain classes of chemicals, including particularly hazardous chemicals (i.e., highly toxic, reproductive toxicity, select toxins, carcinogens, corrosives, strong oxidizers, otherwise dangerous), under certain conditions (e.g., at elevated temperatures) may require facility-specific engineering/ventilation controls. Refer to the chemical SDS and identification of [particularly hazardous substances](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/particularly-hazardous-substances-655) in MyChem. Contact UW [EH&S](mailto:labcheck@uw.edu) at [labcheck@uw.edu](mailto:labcheck@uw.edu) for engineering control details.

**Engineering Controls:** Use of formaldehyde must be conducted in a properly functioning chemical fume. The chemical fume hood must be tested and passed by EH&S. Routine use of formaldehyde-containing chemicals outside of hood or exhausted containment is acceptable only when airborne formaldehyde levels have been monitored during the procedure by EH&S and found to be below the action level of 0.5 ppm.

REQUIRED - Insert location of fume hood and any specific equipment safety features.

**Hygiene Measures:** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash hands after removing PPE, before breaks, and immediately after handling the chemical. If chemical comes into contact with any PPE, the PPE shall be immediately removed and discarded properly. Any potentially exposed body parts should be washed immediately.

**PPE must be specified completely, such as type, and whether necessary for the entire process or at certain steps.** Refer to the chemical SDS(s) and [UW Laboratory Safety Manual](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/laboratory-safety-manual-510) Section 5.b. for further guidance.

**Skin and body protection.** Chemically compatible laboratory coats that fully extend to the wrist must be worn and be appropriately sized for the individual and buttoned to their full length. Personnel must also wear full-length pants, or equivalent, and close-toe shoes. The area of skin between the shoe and ankle must not be exposed.

If a risk of fire exists, a flame-resistant laboratory coat that is NFPA 2112-compliant should be worn. Some FR fabrics (e.g., Nomex®, Rhovyl®, Kevlar®, etc.) are highly permeable and do not provide good chemical/acid resistance.

For chemicals that are corrosive and/or toxic by skin contact/absorption additional protective clothing (e.g.,face shield, chemically-resistant apron, disposable sleeves, etc.) are required where splashes or skin contact is foreseeable.

REQUIRED: Specify type of lab coats to be used (if multiple options are available) or list information on chemical-appropriate alternatives, such as chemical aprons.

**Hand protection.** Hand protection is required for the activities described in this SOP. Two pairs of disposable nitrile exam gloves or one pair of thicker nitrile or butyl gloves (minimum 10 mil thickness) should be worn for concentrated chemical. Disposable nitrile exam gloves can be worn for solutions.

Chemical-resistant gloves must be worn, nitrile gloves are recommended for low volume applications. Wearing two pairs of nitrile gloves is recommended. It is critical that the glove being worn is resistant to the particular chemical. Consult with your preferred glove manufacturer to ensure that the gloves you plan to use are compatible with the specific chemical being used.

REQUIRED – Specify gloves or combination of gloves that are required. When possible, include the exact manufacturer and model information.

Gloves must be inspected prior to use, including a check for pinholes.

Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove’s outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands immediately after glove removal.

**Eye protection.** ANSI Z87.1-compliant eye protection is required for all work with these chemicals. Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical safety goggles. Ordinary prescription glasses will NOT provide adequate protection unless they also meet the Z87.1 standard and have compliant side shields. If a splash is possible, also wear face protection such as a face shield.

REQUIRED - Specify minimum eye protection required (splash goggles, safety glasses, safety goggles, face shields).

**Respiratory protection.** Routine use of formaldehyde-containing chemicals outside of hood or exhausted containment is acceptable only when airborne formaldehyde levels have been monitored during the procedure by EH&S and found to be below the action level of 0.5 ppm.

If formaldehyde is being used outside of a chemical fume hood, respiratory protection is/is not required for the activities described in this SOP.

REQUIRED - Specify if/when this chemical is allowed to be used outside of a fume hood and if additional respiratory protection is required for such work. Include expectations for completion of respirator fit-testing.

Respirators should be used as a last line of defense (i.e., after engineering and administrative controls have been exhausted), and when any Action Limit (AL) or Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) has been exceeded or when there is a possibility that an AL/OEL will be exceeded. Respiratory protection may be needed if a dust, aerosol or vapor hazard is present *and* work is conducted outside of the fume hood. If any procedure may pose an external hazard, it should be eliminated or strictly isolated**.**

**If a potential exposure hazard cannot be eliminated, contact the EH&S** [Respiratory Protection Program](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/workplace/respiratory-protection) **administrator at uwresp@uw.edu, or call 206.543.7388** **to discuss respiratory protection or to enroll in the program so a respiratory protection analysis can be performed**. Program enrollment includes medical evaluation, training and fit testing for an appropriate respirator. Where air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a full-face respirator with appropriate respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. Use a full-face supplied air respirator if it is the sole means of protection.

**Section 4 – Special Handling and Storage Requirements**

REQUIRED - Insert descriptions of any additional administrative controls (e.g., restrictions on procedure/quantity/work equipment/work locations/unattended operations/etc.), including controls that may be chemical-specific (e.g., peroxide formers). Specify limits, if any, to the amount of chemicals/reactants during process.

Specify practices beyond general laboratory rules that are required for the chemical(s).

Identify best practices used to minimize accidents (temporary hazard signs when personnel are absent, etc.)

Describe special storage requirements: Secondary containment? Locked cabinet? Incompatible chemical groups? Container type(s); special precautions.

Describe transport requirements.

* All preparation of formaldehyde-containing chemical solutions will be performed over plastic-backed absorbent pads inside [specify ventilation control]. Pads will be disposed of after completion of tasks or immediately upon contamination.
* All work with formaldehyde shall be done in a designated area, as specified in Section 11 of this SOP.
* When needed, a sharps container will be in the immediate vicinity for safe sharps disposal.
* Store separately from incompatible materials, including strong oxidizers, ammonia, strong alkalis, isocyanates, peracids, anhydrides and inorganic acids.
* Suitable storage locations for flammable versions of formaldehyde include flammable storage cabinets that do not contain incompatible chemicals or flammable-proof refrigerators or freezers.
* Keep the amount of formaldehyde stored in the lab at a minimum.
* Dispose of any expired or unnecessary materials as hazardous waste.
* Label all aliquots and solutions clearly with the original manufacturer’s label, which should have the chemical name, hazard labels, and pictograms. The label should not be defaced in any way.
* Do not over purchase; only purchase what can be safely stored in the laboratory.
* Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and inhalation.
* Keep away from sources of ignition.
* Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances such as strong acids.
* Clean the [specify ventilation control]upon completion of tasks with [specify cleaning solution]*.*
* Clean all contaminated surfaces with [specify cleaning solution] and dry.
* Place all contaminated disposable items in appropriate laboratory waste for disposal.
* Non-disposable/reusable utensils, glassware, and other surfaces contaminated with [chemical(s)] must be decontaminated at the end of the laboratory work session. Complete this inside [specify ventilation control]before removing any of the items.
* When work is completed, remove gloves and wash hands with soap and water.

Users of chemicals are required to follow [labeling requirements](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/chemical-container-labels) when transferring chemicals to secondary containers and when labeling containers with chemical waste, UW-synthesized chemicals, and [Chemicals of Interest](https://www.cisa.gov/appendix-chemicals-interest). Requirements for labeling containers and templates for creating labels are available on the [EH&S website](http://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/chemical-container-labels).

Check [Section 2 of the Lab Safety Manual](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/laboratory-safety-manual-510) and the [Chemical Compatibility Chart](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/system/files/resources/Incompatible_Chemicals_Focus_Sheet.pdf) on the EH&S website for incompatible chemical groups.

Special storage precautions may include keeping away from heat, light, air, flames, sources of ignition.

Check [Section 2 of the Lab Safety Manual](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/laboratory-safety-manual-510) for information on chemical transport practices.

**Section 5 – Spill and Accident Procedures**

REQUIRED - Insert descriptions of any specialized spill clean up procedures for materials used in this SOP, including the procedures for corrosive spill cleanup. Additional details of lab-specific spill cleanup should be provided if applicable.

**Spill response procedures must be developed based on the chemical and potential spill or release conditions.**

* [Spill response procedures](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/chemical-spills-laboratories) must be developed based on the chemical (refer to SDS) and potential spill or release conditions and using the appropriate spill kit.
* Differentiate small vs. large spills, spills in hood vs. outside of hood. Note quantities and concentrations specific for this/these chemical(s).
* Differentiate liquid vs. powder spills: materials and procedures.
* Include appropriate/additional PPE required for spill cleanup. For chemicals that are corrosive and/or toxic by skin contact/absorption, additional protective clothing (e.g., face shield, chemically-resistant apron, disposable sleeves, etc.) are required where splashes or skin contact is foreseeable.
* Determine whether/when EH&S must be contacted: Typically the chemical, conditions, and size of spill will be deciding factors. If in doubt, [contact EH&S](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/popular-services/hazardous-material-spills).

Chemical spills must be cleaned up as soon as possible by properly protected and trained personnel. All other persons should leave the area.

**Spills inside a fume hood, BSC, glove box or approved containment; and Small Spills (250 ml or less) outside of fume hood or containment**

1. Spills, regardless of size, inside a fume hood can typically be cleaned up by trained people who are not sensitive to formaldehyde.
2. Small spills outside a fume hood (250 ml or less) can also be managed by trained people who are not sensitive to formaldehyde.
3. Personnel must wear a lab coat or smock, safety goggles, two pairs of disposable nitrile exam gloves or one pair of thicker nitrile or butyl gloves (minimum 10 mil thickness) or Silver Shield gloves and shoe covers as needed when cleaning up spills.
4. **Liquids:** Wipe up spilled liquids with absorbent pads. If using a formaldehyde neutralizing absorbent, cover the spill with the absorbent and allow to set for the prescribed contact time (usually 15 min.), and then scoop up and dispose of properly.
5. **Solids:** Gently cover paraformaldehyde solid spills with wetted paper towels or absorbent pads to avoid raising dust and then wipe up.
6. Clean the spill area thoroughly with detergent solution followed by clean water.
7. If spill is extensive within the containment, clean all interior surfaces after completion of the spill cleanup.

**Large spills (greater than 250 ml) outside of fume hood or containment**

1. Large formaldehyde spills (greater than 250 ml) outside a fume hood or containment may generate vapors above formaldehyde exposure limits; therefore, these spills require the use of respiratory protection.
2. Cover spill if possible to keep vapors down.
3. Evacuate area and restrict access. Attend to injured or exposed persons using emergency shower or eyewash. Follow procedures below in 8. Exposure Procedures.
4. As soon as possible report the spill in a safe area by notifying EH&S during normal business hours or call 9-1-1. Tell them that a spill has occurred, and you need help managing the spill. EH&S can arrange for a spill cleanup contractor. Notify supervisor.
5. **Only if staff are trained, have the proper PPE including respiratory protection and are comfortable with cleaning up the spill, they may proceed to clean it up.** Personnel must wear a lab coat or smock, safety goggles, two pairs of disposable nitrile exam gloves or one pair of thicker nitrile or butyl gloves (minimum 10 mil thickness) or Silver Shield gloves, shoe covers, and a respirator specifically for protection against formaldehyde. Respirator use requires enrollment in UW’s respirator program.
6. **Liquids:** Wipe up spilled liquids with absorbent pads. If using a formaldehyde neutralizing absorbent, cover the spill with the absorbent and allow to sit for the prescribed contact time (usually 15 min.), and then scoop up and dispose of properly.
7. **Solids:** Gently cover paraformaldehyde solid spills with wetted paper towels or absorbent pads to avoid raising dust and then wipe up.
8. Clean the spill area thoroughly with detergent solution followed by clean water.

Double bag all waste in plastic bags labeled with a hazardous waste label that reads "formaldehyde spill debris."

Describe how spills or accidental releases should be handled and by whom.

Clean up spills using contents of the laboratory spill kit:[describe specific types of spill clean-up materials required].

Specify any signage, entry restrictions that are required.

Describe PPE required for cleanup.

Do **not** attempt to clean up any spill if **not** trained or comfortable. Evacuate the area and call 9-1-1 on campus phone for help. If the spill is out of control, call 9-1-1. If a person is injured, exposed or suspected of being exposed, call 9-1-1 and follow the EXPOSURE PROCEDURES (below).

For questions on spill cleanup, contact EH&S spill consultants at 206‐543‐0467 during normal business hours (Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

Any spill, exposure or near miss incident requires the involved person or supervisor to complete and submit the [Online Accident Reporting System (OARS)](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/workplace/accident-and-injury-reporting) form on the EH&S website within 24 hours ([certain types of incidents](https://ehs.washington.edu/workplace/accident-and-injury-reporting) require immediate notification) at oars.ehs.washington.edu.

**Exposures:** If a person is injured, exposed, or suspected of being exposed to [chemical(s)], follow procedures listed here:

INSERT IF APPLICABLE - Descriptions of any specialized emergency procedures for locations outside of a UW campus or facility.

**Perform first aid immediately.**

Refer to SDS for additional chemical-specific guidance; include pertinent information here.

* **Inhalation exposure**: Move out of contaminated area; get medical help.
* **Sharps injury** (needle stick or subcutaneous exposure): Scrub exposed area thoroughly for 15 minutes using warm water and sudsing soap.
* **Skin exposure:** Use the nearest safety shower for 15 minutes; stay under the shower and remove clothing; use a clean lab coat or spare clothing for cover‐up.
* **Eye exposure:** Use the eye wash for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open.

**Get Help.**

* **Call** 9-1-1 or go to nearest Emergency Department (ED); provide details of exposure:
  + - Agent
    - Dose
    - Route of exposure
    - Time since exposure
* **Bring** **the SDS for the specific chemical and this SOP** to the Emergency Department
* **Notify your supervisor** as soon as possible for assistance
* **Secure the area** before leaving; lock doors and indicate spill if needed

**Report the incident to Environmental Health & Safety**.

* **Notify** **EH&S immediately** after providing first aid and/or getting help.
  + During business hours (M‐F/8‐5), call 206‐543‐7262.
  + Outside of business hours, call 206‐685‐UWPD (8973) to be routed to EH&S Staff On Call.
* The involved person or supervisor submits the UW Online Accident Reporting System (OARS) form on the EH&S website within 24 hours ([certain types of incidents](https://ehs.washington.edu/workplace/accident-and-injury-reporting) require immediate notification) at oars.ehs.washington.edu.

Refer to SDS for additional chemical-specific guidance; include pertinent information here.

**Section 6 – Waste Disposal Procedures**

Waste containing formaldehyde is considered a hazardous chemical waste.

Double bag all used and contaminated (not grossly contaminated) disposable items, such as gloves, paper towels and absorbent pads, in plastic bags. Label as non-hazardous waste before disposing in the trash.

Place grossly contaminated disposable items in double plastic bags for hazardous waste pickup.

Waste formaldehyde-containing solutions with specimens or tissue samples must be separated before disposal. The specimens may be considered biohazardous waste, which would need to be handled according to procedures given on the [Biohazardous Waste page](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/biological/biohazardous-waste) on the EH&S website.

REQUIRED - Describe specific waste disposal procedures for all waste streams generated with this/these chemical(s). Include appropriate containment practices, storage locations, and any specific storage or handling practices. If relevant, include instructions for updating chemical inventories.

Describe any applicable neutralization or treatment of wastes to ensure safe handling and minimize the amount of hazardous waste.

Refer to the SDS and [UW Laboratory Safety Manual](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/laboratory-safety-manual-510), Section 3 for guidance on waste handling, labeling, accumulation, storage and pickup.

Per [UW Administrative Policy Statement 11.2](https://www.washington.edu/admin/rules/policies/APS/11.02.html), the University of Washington Environmental Health & Safety Department has full responsibility for collection of hazardous waste for the University, all its campuses, and off-site locations; **University laboratories cannot contract with an outside vendor to collect hazardous waste.**

**Be aware that many laboratory accidents happen from inadvertent disposal of** [**incompatible wastes**](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/system/files/resources/Incompatible_Chemicals_Focus_Sheet.pdf) **into the same waste container.** Therefore, identify different waste streams as appropriate.

**Accumulate waste at the point of generation** in a sturdy, [compatible container], with a securely-closable/screw‐top lid.

Vented lids may be appropriate for certain chemicals. Email [labcheck@uw.edu](mailto:labcheck@uw.edu) with questions.

Manage chemical and hazardous chemical waste separately from other waste streams such as biohazardous waste. Never autoclave chemical waste because it can produce hazardous chemical vapors, aerosols, and explosive reactions.

[Chemical treatment and recycling](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/chemical-treatment-and-recycling) and [chemical exchange](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/chemical-exchange) options and are available on the EH&S website.

**All chemical waste containers must be labeled** with a [UW Hazardous Waste Label](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/hazardous-chemical-waste-disposal). Refer to [How to Label Chemical Waste Containers](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/system/files/resources/how-to-label-chemical-waste-containers.pdf) on the [Chemical Waste Disposal](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/hazardous-chemical-waste-disposal) webpage on the EH&S website.

To request a collection of chemical waste, submit a form on the [Chemical Waste Disposal](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/hazardous-chemical-waste-disposal) webpage on the EH&S website or directly in [MyChem](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/mychem) inventory. Contact EH&S at 206.616.5835 or [chmwaste@uw.edu](mailto:chmwaste@uw.edu) with questions.

Work area decontamination procedures as appropriate for the chemical in use should be followed.

REQUIRED - Insert descriptions of decontamination procedures for equipment, glassware, and controlled areas (e.g., glove boxes, restricted access hoods, perchloric/hot acid fume hoods, or designated portions of the laboratory) where this/these chemical(s) is/are used.

Visit the [Hazardous Material Disposal and Recycling](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/popular-services/hazardous-material-disposal-and-recycling) webpage on the EH&S website for information on disposing, recycling and surplusing materials.

**Section 7 – Protocol/Procedure (Additional lab protocol may be added here)**

REQUIRED - Insert or attach detailed laboratory-specific procedures for the process, hazardous chemical(s), or hazard class. You may also include any relevant supporting resources such as journal citations, etc. that are applicable.

Refer to Section 2 of the [UW Laboratory Safety Manual](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/laboratory-safety-manual-510) on the EH&S website for additional guidance on chemical management and preparation for use for [particularly hazardous substances](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/particularly-hazardous-substances-655) (PHSs).

**NOTE:** Any deviation from this SOP requires approval from Principal Investigator.

# **Section 8 – Special Precautions for animal use (\_X\_Yes \_\_\_No)**

Use of [formaldehyde-containing chemical], in animals will be documented and approved by [IACUC](https://oaw.uw.edu/iacuc/).

Annotate “N/A” if no animal exposure is involved. If chemicals are being administered to animals, describe how employees should protect themselves from contaminated animals and animal waste below. Include all restricted access, chemical administration, aerosol suppression, PPE, and waste disposal procedures required.

Describe how employees should protect themselves from contaminated animals and animal waste.

[**PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/resource/particularly-hazardous-substances-655) **INVOLVED?**

**YES: Sections #9 to #11 are Mandatory**

EH&S flags [Particularly Hazardous Chemicals](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/system/files/resources/Criteria-designate-particularly-hazardous.pdf) in [MyChem](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/chemical/mychem)based on hazards**.**

# **Section 9 – Approvals required**

All staff working with [formaldehyde-containing chemical] must be trained on this SOP prior to starting work. They must also review the [formaldehyde-containing chemical] SDS, and it must be readily available in the laboratory. All training must be documented and maintained by the PI or their designee.

Describe any requirements for obtaining authorization before use of the chemical for the procedure, operation, or activity can be performed.

Examples:

* A worker must have [specific training] documented before performing described procedure for the first time.
* A medical examination must be completed prior to respirator use (for lead, dust, pathological organisms).
* Other authorizations required before a person can independently perform a process using a particularly hazardous substance.

# **Section 10 – Decontamination**

Include work area decontamination procedures as appropriate for the chemical in use:

REQUIRED - Insert descriptions of decontamination procedures for equipment, glassware, controlled areas (e.g., glove boxes, restricted access hoods, perchloric/hot acid fume hoods, designated laboratory areas), include cleaning solutions and materials.

# **Section 11 – Designated area**

# REQUIRED - Identify specific areas where the particularly hazardous chemicals may be used (e.g., glove boxes, restricted access hoods, perchloric/hot acid fume hoods, or designated portions of the laboratory).

# **Section 12 – Documentation of training (signature of all users is required)**

* Prior to using substances included in this SOP, laboratory personnel must complete [EH&S Formaldehyde Training](https://www.ehs.washington.edu/training/formaldehyde-training-online). Training is required to be refreshed annually.
* Prior to using substances included in this SOP, laboratory personnel must be trained on the hazards described in this SOP, how to protect themselves from the hazards, and emergency procedures.
* Ready access to this SOP and to a Safety Data Sheet for each hazardous material described in the SOP must be made available in the lab space(s) where these substances are used.
* The Principal Investigator (PI), or Responsible Party, if the activity does not involve a PI, must ensure that their laboratory personnel have attended appropriate laboratory safety training (and refresher training where applicable).
* Training must be repeated following **any** revision to the content of this SOP.
* Training must be documented. This training sheet is provided as one option; other forms of training documentation (including electronic) are acceptable but records must be accessible and immediately available upon request.

**I have read and understand the content of this SOP:**

| **Name** | **Signature** | **Date** |
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