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The laboratories at Case Western Reserve University present many potential hazards to the eye. Proper eye protection, however, should not be limited to workplace. According to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, there are more than 1 million eye injuries each year in the United States when work and residential injury statistics are combined. An astonishing ninety percent of these injuries could have been prevented if the individual had been wearing the appropriate eye-protection. In order to ensure your eye safety, it is important to know how and when to use the appropriate eyewear. Below is a quick summary of some important points to remember regarding eye protection:

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- Wearing proper eye protection is important outside of the workplace as well. The American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) notes that safety goggles should be worn when working in a home workshop, yard, or when jump-starting or working on your car.
- The AAO notes that safety goggles should also be worn when working with household chemicals.
- Injuries such as cuts, chemical burns or foreign bodies stuck in the eye are H P H U J H Q F L H V ' R Q ¶ W W U \ W R contact your Eye M.D. or emergency room for help immediately.
- The leading causes of eye injuries include sports accidents, consumer fire-works, household chemicals, battery acid, and yard debris (particularly projec- W L O H R E M H F W V I U R P O D Z Q P R Z H U V D Q G Z H H G
- Always wear protective eye wear during sports and recreational activities.
- Even a seemingly light blow can cause a serious eye injury. If a black eye, pain, or visual problem occurs after a blow, contact your Eye M.D. or emergency room immediately.

Remember, in the lab, safety goggles should always be worn for eye protection. They provide protection for the eyes from hazardous solids, liquids, and gases. For

Shipping Dry Ice? Training Required

Dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) is frequently used by researchers to keep samples of tissue, cells, antibodies, and other products at sub-zero temperature for transport. When transported on a cargo or passenger airplane, dry ice is regulated by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA). There are two reasons dry ice is regulated when transported by air:

1) Dry ice sublimates (changes from a solid to a gas) and creates carbon dioxide gas (CO_2). Carbon dioxide is slightly more dense than air (CO$_2$ JUDPV PLOOLOLWHU $LU J P/ generating an environment where suffocation can occur. Therefore, it is important that packages containing dry ice are labeled properly so that the amount of dry ice placed into the cargo hold of an airplane can be monitored.

2) If dry ice is placed into an airtight container, an explosion is possible because of increasing pressure due to internal gas CO_2. Therefore, dry ice requires specific packaging requirement to decrease the possibility of explosions in the cargo hold of an airplane.

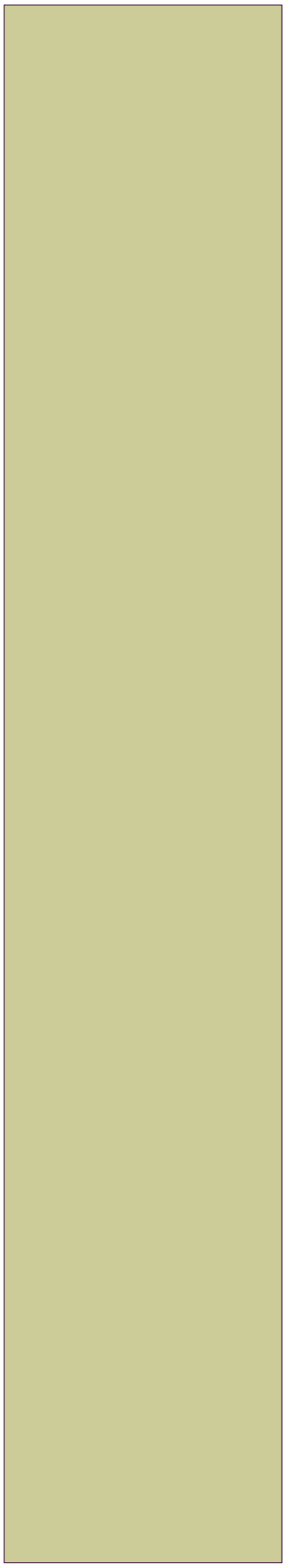
If you ship any material on dry ice you are required, by law, to be trained to properly package and label the material prior to shipping. DOES frequently provides training sessions that will help you prepare your packages for shipment.

Currently, there is a selV W X G \ ³ ' U \ , F H 6 K L S S H U V 7 U D L Q Y H D U ship non-infectious/non-hazardous materials on dry ice as well as a classroom training session for persons that ship regulated substances on dry ice. If you need to ship any material from campus, please contact the DOES office at 368-2907

material on dry ice, you are required by law to be trained to properly package and label the material prior to X V K´

DOES Welcomes Victoria Cook

Please join us in welcoming Victoria (Vicki) Cook to DOES. Vicki joined DOES this past January as a Specialist I in Radiation Safety; she holds a BS in biology from Cleveland State University. Before coming to DOES, she worked in the RNA Center as a research assistant in Dr. Pieter de Haseth's laboratory. In July



Construction Safety: A Necessary Precaution

With the road construction along Euclid Avenue and the reconstruction of the

General Training: The Department of Occupational and Environmental Safety offers many classes that are not only mandated by the University but also by the Occupational Safety and Health Admini-

Fall Preparations

Security of Radioactive Materials

Security of all hazardous materials is a primary concern of DOES and should be a primary concern for all individuals using hazardous materials. Radioactive materials are no exception to this rule. All radioactive material (this includes stock vials and stock solutions) shall be secured against unauthorized access or re-

Upcoming Training Sessions*

New Radiation Safety Training
Retraining is required annually.
DOES conference room Service Building 1st Floor
PREREGISTRATION IS ! - Please call 368-2906

New Laser Safety Training
Retraining is required annually.
DOES conference room Service Building 1st Floor
PREREGISTRATION IS ! - Please call 368-2906

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FOR THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:

Laboratory Safety Retraining
Regulated Chemical Retraining
Hazard Communication (Right-to-Know) Retraining
Bloodborne Pathogen Retraining
Radiation Safety Retraining
Laser Safety Retraining
Respirator Safety Retraining

Please retrain on the Internet at <http://does.case.edu> and click on Training.
Print test and fax or mail it to the DOES office.
If your training is more that one year overdue, then you must attend
the training class in person and can not retrain online.

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FOR THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:

New Laboratory Safety Training
New Regulated Chemical Training (Formaldehyde, Benzene, Methylene Chloride, Vinyl Chloride, etc.)
New Bloodborne Pathogen Training
New Respirator Safety Training
New BSL-3 Safety Training

Retraining is required annually.
DOES Conference Room Service Building 1st Floor
PREREGISTRATION IS REQUIRED! Please call 368-2907

*As always, consult our website (http://does.case.edu) for a full schedule of training sessions

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