Decided by Head of Department 2021-10-11
Responsible for updating: Head of Department and Head of Administration

Safety regulations
Department of Geological Sciences (IGV)

The following text is a translation of the Swedish text ‘Säkerhetsföreskrifter’.
In the case of any discrepancies between the Swedish and English versions,
the Swedish text has precedence.

Everyone performing laboratory work at the Department of Geological Sciences (IGV) is required to read, approve and comply with these regulations – this includes even temporary staff as well as students and visitor with access to IGV's laboratories. Approval is made in writing on the last page of this document and the page immediately handed over to the Head of department/ lab safety coordinator for documentation. All laboratory work that involves students, visitors or new employees is to be planned together with the respective group's research engineer who also performs a laboratory safety introduction before the laboratory work is started.

This regulation document is based on the work Environment Agency's regulations ('AFS') and the Swedish Work Environment Act ('Arbetsmiljölagen').

Responsibilities

Responsibility of the Head of Department

Safety is ultimately the responsibility of the Head of Department.

Supervisor's responsibilities

Supervisors at IGV include: The Head of Department, the Deputy Head of Department course leaders, and research student supervisors (including supervisors of bachelor, Masters and PhD students).

It is the supervisor's responsibility

- that everyone reads, understands and complies with the safety regulations
- that everyone takes part in the routines for handling chemicals and that the necessary risk assessments are made.
- to give support and information so that all work can be in safe manner
- to see that instructions are given in a way that instruments and other equipment is used in a right way.

The individual's responsibility

It is everyone's responsibility

- That everyone takes part of understands and applies the safety regulations
- That everyone takes part in the chemical management routine and that the necessary risk assessments are carried out
- To provide support and information so that work can be carried out safely
- To ensure that instructions are given so that instruments and other equipment are used properly

Everyone is encouraged

- To inform newly recruited staff, new students and temporary staff where the safety regulations can be found* and on the obligation to follow them.
  *(available from the work environment representative ('arbetsmiljöombud'), the research engineers or on the IGV website)
- To point out perceived shortcomings in the application of the safety regulations

It is the duty of each employee

- To read and understand the safety regulations
- To inform themselves of the following:
  - location of fire safety equipment (shown on maps at the entrance on each corridor)
  - location of first aid equipment (shown on maps at the entrance on each corridor)
  - escape routes in the house in the case of evacuation
  - locations of defibrillator equipment (available on level 2 outside caretaker's office as well as in the U and Y House)
  - locations of information posters with contact telephone numbers to be used in case of an accident or acute danger
- To ensure that you leave the work place in a safe and tidy state, with all equipment used returned to its correct place
- To ensure that visitors you do not know are escorted to the person they are visiting
- To use hearing protection when working in noisy environments
- To notify a colleague before going to refrigeration or freezing rooms and upon your return from it
- To report work injuries and incidents in the university's reporting system for safety, work environment and environment (currently SAMIR). In the system, it is also possible to report crimes (theft, burglary, threats and harassment etc.) and deviations from SU's environmental policy and to make suggestions for environmental improvements. The system should also be used to point out risks with the working environment and when registering work-related illness. The link to the system can be found on the SU website, https://www.su.se/medarbetare/it/stödsystem (SU:s medarbetarwebb).

Regulatory framework

The Swedish Work Environment Authority ('arbetsmiljöverket') is a governmental agency whose job is to ensure that the working environment meets the requirements of the Swedish Health and Safety Act which states that everyone should have a good and stimulating working environment. The Working Environment Act ('arbetsmiljölagen') and the Regulations of the Swedish Work Environment Agency's ('arbetsmiljöverkets författningssamling', AFS) is the basis for IGV's safety regulations. It can be found under http://www.av.se/arbetsmiljoarbete-och-inspektioner/publikationer/foreskrifter (only in Swedish). A list over those rules that are referred to in this document is found in appendix 2 of this document.

Working alone (see also AFS 'Ensamarbete')

Working alone in a laboratory environment should be avoided if there is a significant risk of injuries by accident. As a general principle, working alone in IGV's laboratory environment is only allowed on weekdays during office hours (8 am – 5 pm). Outside office hours and on weekends, this is only possible with permission of the head of department/deputy head of department.

Fire safety

The fire safety at IGV is organized as follows:

- Fire protection manager: is responsible for fire safety at IGV and monitors the fire safety organization, e.g. that relevant courses are taken and that fire safety checks are

performed regularly according to SU guidelines. If you have questions about fire safety at IGV, please contact the fire protection officer.

- Fire protection inspector: checks twice per year the fire safety equipment, fire doors and general state of fire safety at IGV.
- Evacuation leaders: There are 2 evacuation leaders on each floor (see the appendix). The role of the evacuation leader is to check that the building is evacuated in the event of fire.
- Manager for flammable goods: should ensure that 1) IGV's handling and storage of flammable and explosive items ('brandfarliga varor', 'BFV') complies with relevant laws and regulations, 2) risks of storage/handling of BFV are minimized and 3) the relevant instructions for handling of BFV are available, sufficient and up to date and that all staff and visitors concerned get relevant BFV-education.

The following applies to all employees at IGV:

- In case of fire alarm, all employees and students at IGV are to go to the assembly point south of Geovetenskapens hus and Greens villa. Do not use the elevators.
- Free passage must always be guaranteed for escape routes and around fire equipment.
- Combustible material must not be stored in corridors and stairwells.
- All employees are encouraged to undergo a fire protection course every fourth year. Courses are organized centrally twice per year for all employees. Announcements are found on the website https://www.su.se/medarbetare/råd-stöd/säkerhet-krishantering/säkerhet/arbetsmiljö-säkerhet (website in Swedish, but contains also list of English courses)

Workspace order (Working Environment Act)

Each employee is responsible for keeping their workplace clean and tidy and to take good care of furniture and equipment in the offices and laboratories. It should be easy for cleaning staff to clean office/spaces at IGV every day.

- Your workplace must always be kept free from bottles, glass objects, equipment, tools, chemicals, etc. Put them away in the appropriate place. Generally, employees' offices should be in good order, allowing for daily cleaning without obstacles on the floor or desks.
- Floors and escape routes must be kept free of objects that can be a tripping hazard or which otherwise impede evacuation.
- Windows and doors shall be closed/locked after the end of the working day.
- Workbenches and fume hoods shall be cleaned after finishing work.
- All electrical wiring and temporary experiments including electric connections must be set up safe to use, without potential damage for health and equipment and are to be removed after use.
- Chemicals and liquids that have been spilled onto the floor and benches are disposed of by means of using absorbents (e.g. vermiculite, available in all laboratories), or wiped up immediately.
- Show consideration for our cleaners by keeping the floor free.

- Smoking is prohibited within the university's premises, and outdoors within 15 meters of the building.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding (see also AFS 'Gravida och ammande arbetstagare')
In order to protect the employee and the unborn child, a female employee who works in a laboratory environment is responsible for informing the employer of pregnancy as soon as it is known, and also if she is breastfeeding. The employer shall immediately carry out a thorough investigation into the employee's work environment and return with the results of the risk assessment within 10 working days. Notify the Head of Department/Head of Administration for further information.

For free advice Contact the Centre for Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 08-123 37 222.

Working with chemicals

SU's regulations for working with chemicals are based on the Work Environment Agency's regulations, Chemical Safety and Health Risks ('Arbetsmiljöverkets föreskrift; Kemiska arbetsmiljörisker'). See the full SU Chemical Handling Procedure on the internal IGV website (https://www.su.se/department-of-geological-sciences/about-the-department/internal → Lab Safety → Chemical handling)

Purchase of Chemicals

- Notify any of the KLARA administrators (see appendix 1) when buying chemicals, including solvents and gases, so that they can be registered in the chemical handling system KLARA and get a unique barcode label. This way, the department always has an updated list of chemicals. Always write arrival date and your name/initials on new chemicals.
- Put clear labels on all chemicals and your own solutions/mixtures. The label shall show the content (not only abbreviation or formula), the date and a contact name at IGV. In addition, hazard pictograms with text/information shall be provided in case the product may cause cancer, cause allergies, damage the genome or interfere with reproduction or if the contents are flammable, explosive, environmentally harmful, toxic or corrosive. Please note that hazardous waste containers must also be labelled with content and hazard pictogram.
- Before the purchase of new chemicals, it must be ensured that no permit is required, (https://www.su.se/staff/it/it-support-systems/klara →Lists → Group B, Authority license needed acc. to AFS 2011-19). If authorization is required, this purchase shall be decided by the head of department. If the permission is given, contact the laboratory safety manager at SU's Property Management Office ('fastighetsavdelning', see appendix 1) for help with applying for a permit, and your respective research engineer for registration when the chemical arrives.
- Prior to the purchase of CMR substances (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic) that do not require a permit, documented investigation has to take place whether this the substance could be replace with another (less harmful) substance. Contact your research engineer for further information.
- When buying hazardous chemicals outside the EU's borders, you are obliged to ensure that there is a safety data sheet, or to obtain and compile a written risk and safety information! In addition, there is a requirement to notify the European Chemicals Agency ECHA of the purchase. For more information, contact the chemical compliance officer at SU's Property Management Office (see appendix 2).

Risk Assessment for Chemicals

- Work may not commence before an investigation and risk assessment have been carried out and the necessary measures have been taken to prevent illness and accidents at work. See policy IGV's policy on risk assessment of chemical safety and health risks (Swedish, https://www.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.379835.1522674281!/menu/standard/file/Reviderad-Policy-riskbedomning-kemiska-arbetsmiljorisker-vid-IGV-19feb2018.pdf)
- Everyone should be involved in the risk assessments relevant to their work and participate in creating new risk assessments when needed. The head of department approves the risk assessment.
- At Stockholm University, risk assessments are made in the KLARA system, https://www.su.se/staff/it/it-support-systems/klara.
- If there is a previously established risk assessment, it may be possible to add one's name to the previous risk assessment after careful examination, if no other changes are made, the head of department will not need to approve it again.
- Always consider the risks and consequences a laboratory experiment may entail and plan countermeasures in advance. This should be clearly stated in the risk assessment.

Storage of chemicals

- Always store chemicals in a safe manner.
- Solvents, hazardous chemicals and acids should be stored in a tray or container, so any spill in case of bottle breaking can be contained.
- If storage or work with liquid chemical takes place in a room with a floor drain or in a fume hood with a drain, bottles and cans should be placed in a tray/container that can catch the spill if the bottle should break.
- For e.g. solvents, hazardous chemicals, acids and bases only ventilated storage cabinets should be used.
- Fume hoods must not be used as permanent storage places. Chemicals that are not in use should be brought back to their ventilated storage cabinets. Any hazardous chemicals temporarily used within the fume hoods have to be stored and handled in a way that prevents spilling/discharge into the fume hood's drain.
- Chemical products that require a permit should be stored in a way that prevents unauthorized access.
- Plastic containers have a guaranteed shelf life of five years. Therefore, any hazardous or flammable chemicals in plastic containers over five years old should discarded. This is best done in connection with the chemical inventory performed in January-February each year.
- For older chemicals in containers other than plastics, it should be regularly investigated if they are to be discarded or not. This is best done in connection with the chemical inventory done in January-February each year.

Chemical spill

- Always have appropriate countermeasures, e.g. vermiculite, to absorb toxins or corrosive substances when spilled. Used absorbents should be treated as hazardous waste. For larger

spillages, the laboratory safety coordinator at SU's Property Management Office should be contacted. Notification of incidents shall be made in university's reporting system for safety, work environment and environment, https://www.su.se/medarbetare/it/stödsystem.

Other general rules when working with chemicals

- Children are not allowed in the laboratories.
- Food, drink and snuff must not be consumed in the laboratories.
- Chemicals must not be stored in corridors or in offices.
- Pipetting must not be done by mouth.
- When working in the fume hood, the hatch should be pulled down as far as practically possible – and as far down as possible when no one is working there.
- Note that the ventilation stops working during power failure. In the event of a power failure, any work should be stopped, bottles and cans etc. closed and the laboratory left.
- Research engineer at the respective laboratory monitors that emergency and eye showers in the laboratories and corridors are tested, and that the first aid boards are ready to use.
- Special protective equipment shall be used unless it is clearly unnecessary.

Protective equipment when working with chemicals

- Safety goggles are mandatory in laboratories when working with chemicals or with corrosive acids, bases, compressed air, liquid nitrogen and other substances that may damage the eyes. Goggles should also be used when working with pressurized glass.
- Gloves should be used if there is a risk of hazardous substances being absorbed through the skin or causing skin damage. The gloves must be of the right variety and quality for the purpose and used properly.
- Laboratory coats are to be used in laboratories but not in offices, and must not be used in the lunch room or coffee room.
- Contaminated protective equipment is to be removed after completion of work and either cleaned or packed as hazardous waste.
- For working with chemicals that potentially cause health problems when reaching a certain concentration in the (laboratory) air, rules for limits in use can apply; see 'AFS Hygeniska Gränsvärden'. Substances listed in Group A or group B (carcinogenic, sensitizing and/or reprotoxic) in the AFS 'Chemical Safety and Health risks' require permission from the Swedish Work Environment Authority ('Arbetsmiljöverket'). Contact your research engineer at IGV for more information in these cases.

Air Pollution of hazardous substances

Work with substances which may cause air pollution shall be carried out in fume hoods or equivalent. This also applies to substances whose health hazards are insufficiently known.

Organic solvents

Organic solvents are both dangerous to health and flammable; thus any work with them must be carried out in fume hoods or equivalent and not near any hot objects or open flames (risk of explosion).

Exposure to and working with carcinogenic (CMR) substances

Limits of exposure are regulated for working with certain chemicals (see AFS 'Hygieniska gränsvärden', appendix 2). This is often the case for so-called CMR substances (carcinogenic, sensitizing and/or reprotoxic). Use of such substances listed in Group A or group B in the AFS 'Chemical Safety and Health risks' requires a permit from the Swedish Work Environment Authority ('Arbetsmiljöverket'), see section 'Purchase of Chemicals'. For work with CMR substances not requiring a permit, a documented investigation has to be performed whether the substance can be replaced by a less harmful alternative. Contact your research engineer for further information and see the form in the KLARA system (https://www.su.se/medarbetare/it/stödsystem/klara, → CMR).

Internal transport

When transporting chemicals through corridors, they must be carried in appropriate containers or on trolleys appropriate for chemical transport. These containers and trolleys should always be returned to their proper place as soon as possible after use.

Transport outside campus

If dangerous goods (chemicals, liquid nitrogen and/or gas cylinders) need to be transported off-campus, SU's safety adviser for the transportation of chemicals must be contacted. This is to ensure that we comply with the law on the 'transport of dangerous goods SFS 2006:263'.

Gas cylinders

Gas cylinders must be anchored so that they cannot fall and shall be handled in such a way as to avoid accidental hazards, through operation or heat, shock or impact. It is not allowed to use the elevator together with a (pressurized) gas cylinder.

Flammable gas or liquid

Open handling of flammable gases or liquids must be carried out in fume hoods or equivalent. Refrigerators and freezers where flammable liquids are stored shall be spark-proof. Note there is a limit of how much flammable gas or liquid is allowed to be stored within one fire compartment (60liter flammable liquid, 5liter flammable gas if not stored in a fire-safe cabinet)

Liquid nitrogen

Work with liquid nitrogen is only to be carried out by those who have sufficient knowledge of the risks that may arise from handling and use and how these risks can be avoided. At IGV, liquid nitrogen is supplied from the filling station in Svante Arrhenius Väg 16F, room M210. To use the filling equipment, key card access is needed – this is only provided after performed safety introduction by SU's Property Management Office that runs the filling station. Registration for this introduction is done via SU Butiken (https://www.su.se/medarbetare/råd-söd/lokaler-service/su-butiken-1.463478). The employer's closest superior shall ensure that documented risk assessments have been carried out prior to handling of liquid nitrogen, that adequate protective measures have been taken and that local handling and safety instructions have been done.

When handling liquid nitrogen, the low temperature means the risk of frostbite if unprotected body parts and skin come into direct contact with the cold liquid. Materials (e.g. plastics) that are not suitable for use at low temperatures may also pose risks. At room temperature (20 ° C), nitrogen gas takes 694 times more volume than the liquid. For gas transformations of liquid nitrogen there is therefore a risk of displacement of atmospheric oxygen with oxygen deficiency as a consequence. There is particularly high risk of this in enclosed and smaller spaces such as lifts and in areas where liquid nitrogen is stored or used.

- It is not allowed to use the elevator together with a vessel filled with liquid nitrogen.
- Due to phase transformation (liquid to gas), pipes and containers containing liquid nitrogen must never be closed as there is a risk of explosion. This also applies to very small amounts because liquid nitrogen in a sealed tube/vessel can cause high pressure. For the same reason, larger containers (such as transport containers) without a safety valve may never be completely closed.
- If a container is not possible to open and the gas is not able to get out of the container, help via SOS should be immediately called (call 112). Liquid nitrogen is classified as dangerous goods which means specific requirements for transport on public roads, airplane etc. Questions concerning the transport of dangerous goods are referred to SU's safety adviser (see appendix 1) for the transport of chemicals.

Work with radioactive isotopes/radiation sources

All work on ionizing radiation, as well as possession of and trade in radioactive material, is subject to permit requirements under the radiation act (‘strålskyddslagen’). Stockholm University has a framework permit for our ongoing work.

- Before starting to work with radioactive substances, you must contact the head of department and the radiation safety manager (‘strålskyddsansvarig’).
- Everyone who is about to work with radioactive isotopes must attend basic radiation protection training.
- Any incidents must be reported via SAMIR.

Hazardous work not involving chemicals

Everyone who is about to preform out work including risks shall make a risk assessment beforehand. The risk assessment shall be written and signed by the head of department and contain the following:

- Description of the risk
- Description of possible consequences of the risk
- Description of the preventive measures taken to avoid the risk

Anyone who exposes himself to risk is obliged to take the necessary protective measures and to use the necessary protective equipment.

Safety regulations for field work

Checklist for field work is available on IGV's website (Internal > Policy documents > Policy for fieldwork, only in Swedish).

Everyone working in the field shall inform the supervisor/employee/relative of the location, duration and purpose of the field work and have access to the mobile phone during the field work and travel to and from the field work.

Everyone who is to carry out fieldwork must consider in advance the any potential risks involved, carry out a risk assessment (via https://pm.geo.su.se/sysworkflow001/en/igv/login/login), take the necessary protective measures and use the necessary protective equipment. First aid equipment must always be taken and available to participants.

For the transport of chemicals when working in the field see also ' regulations for working with hazardous substances ' and the section on ' Transport outside campus'.

If soil, peat or any other growth medium is brought into Sweden following field work in another country, a permit from the Swedish Board of Agriculture ('Jordbruksverket') is required. See https://djur.jordbruksverket.se/swedishboardofagriculture.4.6621c2fb1231eb917e680002462.html for more information.

Transport of Dangerous Goods

For transport of dangerous goods on public roads, the ADR-S regulations shall be followed. Many chemicals and chemical products are classified dangerous goods. The information if this is the case can be found in the chemical's safety data sheet, section 14. Transporting dangerous good means special rules for e.g. packaging, labelling, documentation and transport. When handling dangerous goods, you are required to know and comply with those regulations; in need of help contact the university's safety advisor (appendix 1).

Waste management

Everyone producing waste at work is required to dispose of the waste in an adequate manner. A sorting/recycling station for e.g. paper, cardboard, plastic/styrofoam and electronic waste is located on floor 1 (T135).

Hazardous waste, packaging of hazardous wastes

Hazardous waste must be sorted, packed and labelled in accordance with applicable regulations. Waste containers used should not be affected by its content. Containers shall normally be labelled ' hazardous waste ' and contain a declaration of their contents and the correct hazard pictograma. Hazardous waste is to be left in Svante Arrhenius Väg 16 F, room M212. Opening hours are Wednesday and Friday 10:30am - 11:00am. Strongly smelling or toxic substances and chemicals are considered to be hazardous waste.

- Suitable cartons and other packaging can be obtained from the SU butiken. Labels can be picked up in the hazardous waste room.
- Chemical residues or waste that are temporarily stored in laboratories with floor drains or fumehood drains must be stored in appropriate containers/trays. The container/tray must be made of plastic and hold at least 10% of the total volume or the whole volume of the largest container, alternatively it could be a sealed lid over the floor drain.
- Biological waste is left to room M212. In case refrigeration or freezing is required (which normally is the case), waste should be left on the same day as waste pickup occurs. Contact the waste contractor (see appendix 1) before drop-off. Clearly mark the contents as biological waste on the label.
- Other non-liquid hazardous wastes are collected in cartons for hazardous waste (exception glass/sharp items, see below). Clearly label the contents.
- Organic solvents or liquid chemical residues must not be poured out in the sink! Exceptions are allowed for e.g. solvents that are completely mixable with water, such as ethanol, unless they are dangerous to health or to the environment. In rare cases and for very low concentrations exceptions, are allowed. Contact SU's safety advisor (see appendix 1) for clarification.
- Laboratory glass is sorted in the fractions 1) contaminated (containing chemical residues, microorganisms or radioactive) and 2) non-contaminated. The contaminated glass is handled depending on the contamination, packed and labelled as hazardous waste. The uncontaminated glass is to be packed into yellow plastic containers, labelled as '(uncontaminated) laboratory glass' and also left to the hazardous waste facility. 3.)

Non-contaminated bottles and cans that are used as (chemical) packaging are to be emptied and evaporated; then they are to be sorted for recycling at the recycling station.

- Syringes, needles, razor blades, scalpels and other sharp items are packaged in intended cans or plastic containers, properly labelled and left to the hazardous waste facility.
- Radioactive waste is to be left in the A205 (opposite the SU store/ 'SU butiken'). Opening hours are Wednesdays at 9:45-10:15. Waste shall be correctly packed, labelled with the hazardous waste sticker and the hazard pictogram for ionizing radiation, and including the necessary documentation, as specified on the SU website https://www.su.se/staff/organisation-governance/sustainable-campus/how-to-do/waste-management/laboratory-waste/radioactive-waste-1.224909.
- For removal/recycling of laboratory equipment such as refrigerators, freezers, instruments and non-contaminated equipment, contact the goods reception (gods@su.se) and fill out the certificate that your equipment is not contaminated, to be found on SU website (https://www.su.se/staff/organisation-governance/sustainable-campus/how-to-do/waste-management/laboratory-waste/certificate-for-disposal-of-laboratory-equipment-1.224900)
- For equipment with radiation sources: contact SU's safety advisor and waste contractor (see appendix 1).

Incidents and occupational injuries and their registration

Both occupational injuries ('olycka') and incidents ('tillbud') should be registered.

Occupational injury means:

- Injury as a result of an accident or other harmful effect at work
- Accident on the way to or from work
- Work related illness, e.g. caused by work stress or heavy loads.
- Infection, e.g. when working abroad

An incident means an undesirable event that could lead to illness or accident.

- In case of work-related injury, the employer and the work environment representative (see appendix 1) must be notified as soon as possible. Notification of work-related injury or incident (including environment-related incidents) is done in SAMIR (see page 4).
- In case of serious injury or serious incident, the employer must submit a report to the Swedish Work Environment Authority ('Arbetsmiljöverket') within 24 hours of the accident (https://anmalarbetsskada.se/, Swedish only). It is important that the employee contacts the administrative manager or head of department to ensure that this is done, especially during weekends and holiday periods.
- Sick leave report is done as usual if the employee is unable to work. If you are injured at work or on the way to or from work, you can get compensation from the work injury insurance. More information about work injury insurance
    - https://www.afaforsakring.se/andra-sprak/engelska/ (employees)
    - https://www.kammarkollegiet.se/engelska/start/all-services/insurance-for-foreign-visitors/student-insurance/university-students-in-sweden (students)

*This sheet is left to the head of department at IGV when filled out completely. *

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read and understand IGV's safety regulations.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Printed name: _____

Safety introduction in the laboratories has been performed.
(to be signed by the responsible labmanager/research engineer)

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Printed name: _____

Decided by Head of Department 2021-10-11
Responsible for updating: Head of Department and Head of Administration

Appendix 1

Responsible for the department

Head of department: Magnus Mörth, telephone 070 336 9876/08 16 47 31
Deputy head of department: Helen Coxall, telephone 08-674 78 58
Head of administration: Viktoria Arwinge, telephone 070 103 04 00

Responsible for research areas

Martin Jakobsson: telephone 073 619 14 09, 08 16 47 19
Alasdair Skelton: telephone 076 770 76 99
Magnus Mörth: telephone 070 336 9876

Other important functions

Work environment representative:
Richard Gyllencreutz, Annika Granebeck

Fire safety
Fire protection manager: Magnus Mörth
Fire protection inspector: Iain Pitcairn, Draupnir Einarsson
Manager flammable items: Julia Steinbach, Rienk Smittenberg
Evacuation leaders:

- Floor 1: Draupnir Einarsson
- Floor 2: Carina Johansson, Christian Stranne
- Floor 3: Julia Steinbach, Volker Brüchert
- Floor 4: Joakim Mansfeld, Iain Pitcairn

Radiation safety manager:
Volker Brüchert

Research engineers/Lab managers
Carina Johansson (Floor 2)
Julia Steinbach (Floor 3)
Elin Tollefsen, Haoyi Yao (Floor 4, SIL)
Victoria Pease (Floor 4, Geo)

Laboratory safety coordinator for IGV
Julia Steinbach

KLARA-system at IGV
Julia Steinbach, Carina Johansson

Important functions at SU

Property Management Office ('fastighetsavdelning')
Laboratory safety coordinator: Mikael Corell, 08-16 22 51, mikael.corell@su.se
Security manager: Thomas Hårberg, 08-16 10 25, thomas.harberg@su.se
Chemical compliance officer/KLARA system at SU:
Johan Fång, 08-16 11 39, johan.fang@su.se
Fire safety coordinator: Thomas Markdalen, 08-16 11 18, thomas.markdalen@su.se
Safety advisor and waste contractor at SU:
SEKA Miljöteknik AB, Daniel Sellberg, 070-795 00 26, daniel.sellberg@sekamiljoteknik.se.

Appendix 2

AFS list (full text is available at www.av.se, Swedish only)

Use and control of pressurized devices (including gas cylinders)	2017: 3
Working alone	1982:3
Gases	1997:7
Pregnancy and breast-feeding	2007:5
Hygienical limits	2018:1
Chemical Working Environment Risks	2011:19

The Swedish original list is as below:

Användning och kontroll av trycksatta anordningar (inklusive gasflaskor)	2017:3
Ensamarbete	1982:3
Gaser	1997:7
Gravida och ammande arbetstagare	2007:5
Hygieniska gränsvärden	2018:1
Kemiska arbetsmiljörisker	2011:19